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FROM

University of Illinois

University of Illinois

The University Studies

VOLUME TWO

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY
URBANA, ILLINOIS

Nov. 1, 1906 – Jul. 2, 1909.
University of Illinois.

CONTENTS.

		Pages.
No. 1.	Illinois libraries, part 1	1-96
No. 2.	Epithelial degeneration, regeneration, and secretion in the mid-intestine of collembola	97-136
No. 3.	Illinois libraries, part 2: Public libraries	137-284
No. 4.	Precise method of roasting beef	285-321
No. 5.	Photometric observations of double stars	322-368
No. 6.	Illinois libraries, part 3: College, institutional, and special	369-490
No. 7.	Illinois libraries, part 4: Chicago libraries	491-650
No. 8.	Illinois libraries, part 5: Buildings, sources, publications	651-765

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ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

BY

KATHARINE L. SHARP, M.L.S.
FORMERLY DIRECTOR ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

PUBLISHED AT THE UNIVERSITY
URBANA, ILLINOIS
1906–1908

HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
JUN 20 1910
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

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CONTENTS

		PAGE.
Errata		iii - iv
Part 1	General statement	1 - 84
	(For special contents of Part I see page 2)	
Part 2	Public libraries (excepting Chicago)	137 - 284
Part 3	College, institutional and special libraries (excepting Chicago)	369 - 444
	Public school libraries by counties	445 - 490
Part 4	Chicago libraries	491 - 615
	Obsolete Chicago libraries	617 - 633
Part 5	Buildings: statement and table	651 - 664
	Illustrations and plans	665 - 745
	Sources of information	746 - 750
	Publications of Illinois libraries	751 - 765
Index		767 - 783

The gaps in the consecutive paging (at the foot of the page) are occasioned by the manner in which the five parts were issued. Difficulties in publication caused delay, so that other monographs were published in the University of Illinois Studies series and occupy pages 97-136, 285-368, 634-650.

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The University Studies

Vol. II MAY, 1906 No. 1

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

By

KATHARINE L. SHARP, B.L.S.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

University Press
Urbana

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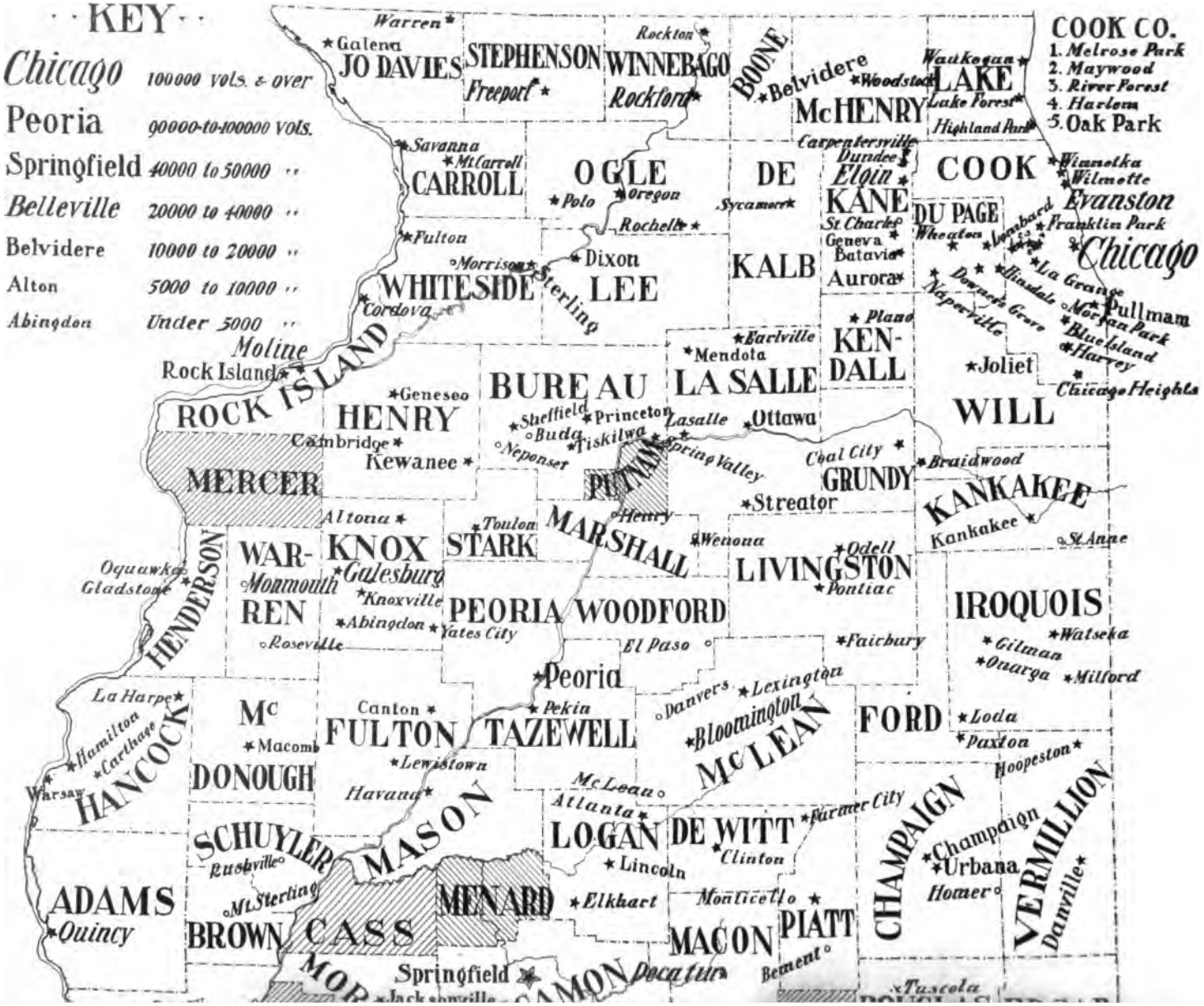
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2. Maywood
3. River Forest
4. Harlem
5. Oak Park
JO DAVIESS
STEPHENSON
WINNEBAGO
BOONE
McHENRY
LAKE
COOK
CARROLL
OGLE
DE KALB
KANE
DU PAGE
WHITESIDE
LEE
ROCK ISLAND
HENRY
BUREAU
LA SALLE
KENDALL
WILL
MERCER
PUTNAM
GRUNDY
KANKAKEE
HENDERSON
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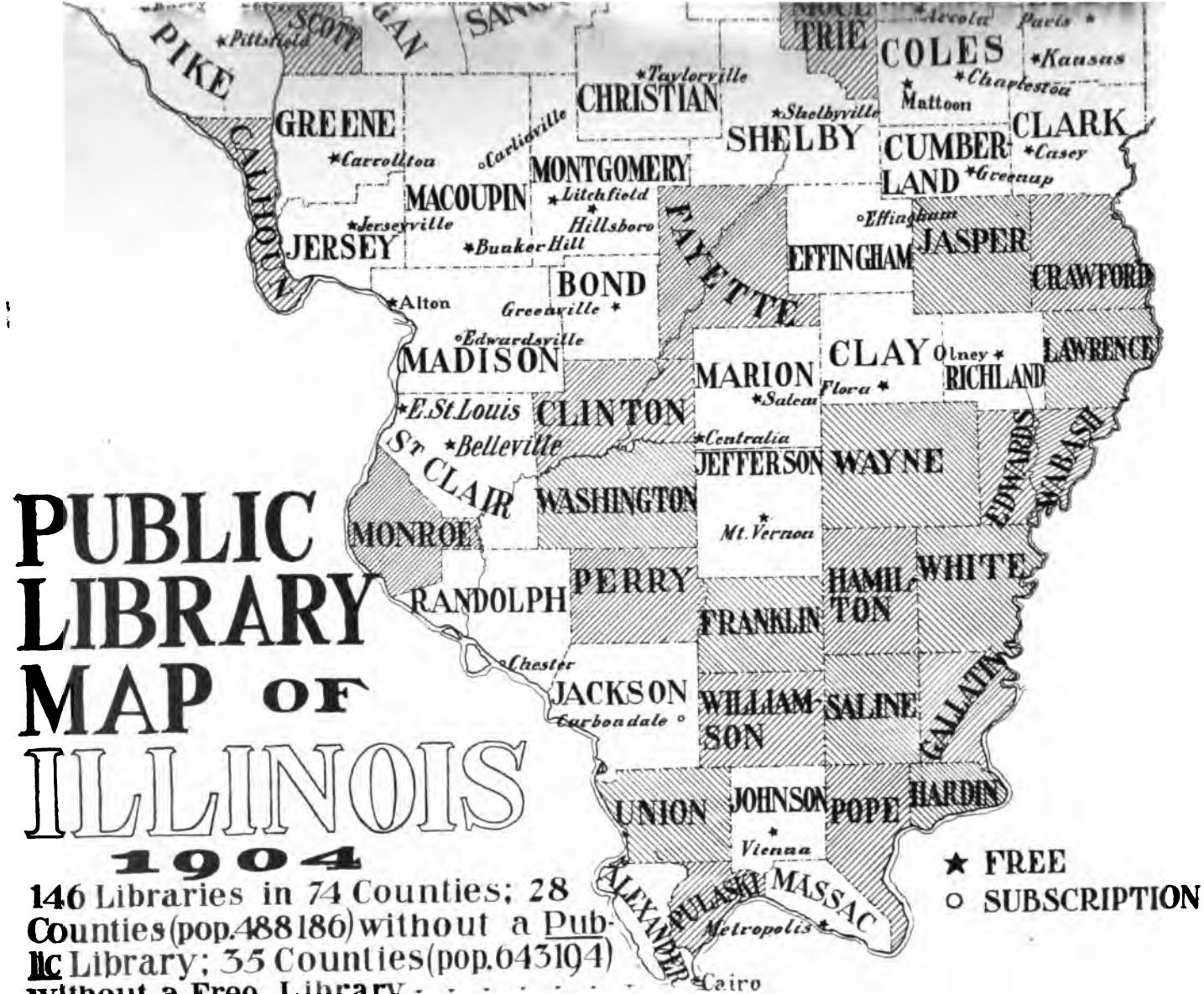
MASON
LOGAN
DE WITT
CHAMPAIGN
VERMILLION
ADAMS
BROWN
CASS
MENARD
MACON
PIATT
Rock Island
Moline
Galena
Freeport
Rockford
Belvidere
Woodstock
Waukegan
Lake Forest
Highland Park
Carpentersville
Dundee
Elgin
Evanston
Wilmette
Winnetka
Chicago
Savanna
Mt Carroll
Polo
Oregon
Sycamore
Rochelle
Fulton
Morrison
Sterling
Dixon
Cordova
Geneva
St Charles
Batavia
Aurora
Wheaton
Lombard
Franklin Park
La Grange
Hinsdale
Downers Grove
Naperville
Morgan Park
Blue Island
Harvey
Pullman
Chicago Heights
Joliet
Plano
Mendota
Earlville
Geneseo
Cambridge
Kewanee
Sheffield
Princeton
Buda
Neponset
Tiskilwa
Lasalle
Ottawa
Spring Valley
Coal City
Braidwood
Streator
Kankakee
St Anne
Altona
Toulon
Henry
Wenona
Odell
Pontiac
Oquawka
Gladstone
Monmouth
Galesburg
Knoxville
Abingdon
Yates City
Roseville
El Paso
Fairbury
Watseka
Gilman
Onarga
Milford
La Harpe
Hamilton
Carthage
Warsaw
Canton
Macomb
Lewistown
Havana
Peoria
Pekin
Danvers
Lexington
Bloomington
Loda
Paxton
Hoopeston
McLean
Atlanta
Lincoln
Farmer City
Champaign
Urbana
Homer
Rushville
Mt Sterling
Quincy
Elkhart
Monticello
Clinton
Danville
Springfield
Jacksonville
Decatur
Bement
Tuscola


PUBLIC
LIBRARY
MAP OF
ILLINOIS
1904
146 Libraries in 74 Counties; 28 Counties (pop. 488186) without a Public Library; 35 Counties (pop. 643194) without a Free Library
★ FREE
○ SUBSCRIPTION
PIKE
SCOTT
CALHOUN
GREENE
JERSEY
MACOUPIN
MONTGOMERY
CHRISTIAN
SHELBY
COLES
CUMBERLAND
CLARK
CRAWFORD
JASPER
EFFINGHAM
FAYETTE
BOND
MADISON
CLINTON
MARION
CLAY
RICHLAND
LAWRENCE
WAYNE
EDWARDS
WABASH
WHITE
HAMILTON
FRANKLIN
JEFFERSON
WASHINGTON
ST CLAIR
MONROE
RANDOLPH
PERRY
JACKSON
WILLIAMSON
SALINE
GALLATIN
HARDIN
POPE
JOHNSON
UNION
ALEXANDER
PULASKI
MASSAC
Pittsfield
Carrollton
Carlinville
Taylorville
Shelbyville
Mattoon
Charleston
Casey
Greenup
Litchfield
Hillsboro
Jerseyville
Bunker Hill
Effingham
Alton
Greenville
Edwardsville
Olney
Flora
Salem
E. St Louis
Belleville
Centralia
Mt. Vernon
Chester
Carbondale
Vienna
Metropolis
Cairo
Arcola
Paris
Kansas

University of Illinois

Vol. II MAY, 1906 No. 1

The University Studies

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

By

KATHARINE L. SHARP, B.L.S.
Director Illinois State Library School

PART I

General Statement

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

University of Illinois
Urbana, 1906

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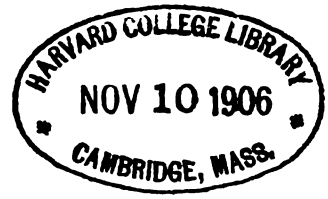

CONTENTS

PART I		PAGE
	Preface	3
	General sources of information	4
	Free public libraries	4
	State institution libraries	15
	Special libraries	16
	College libraries	19
	Normal school libraries	21
	Private school libraries	22
	Public school libraries	24
	Chicago libraries	35
	Illinois library laws	37
	Library commission bills	49
	Traveling libraries	68
	Gifts	72
	Buildings	73
	Depository libraries	75
	Associations	76
	William Frederick Poole	82
	Frontispiece.....Library map of Illinois	
	Tables (containing only those libraries which have reported since 1900)	
	Free libraries	12
	Subscription libraries	15
	State institution libraries	16
	Special libraries	18
	College libraries	21
	Normal school libraries	22
	Private school libraries	23
	District school libraries	28
	High school libraries	30

PREFACE

In 1898 questions designed to show the condition of libraries in Illinois were issued to the libraries in the state by the Illinois state library association and the answers were compiled by W. O. Waters of the Illinois state library school in 1900. As the association could not publish the results, the University of Illinois offered to publish a revision of Mr. Water's work, brought down to date, and the Director of the library school volunteered to undertake the task. In January 1903 the State library association issued new questionnaires and the Library bureau of Chicago allowed its mailing list to be used in distributing them. Before these could be compared with Mr. Waters' work, however, his manuscript was lost by an express company. The present work is therefore an entirely new compilation, based on returns to the questionnaires. In addition the compiler has examined all related material in the University of Illinois library, the Illinois state library, the Illinois state historical library, the Chicago historical library, the Chicago public library, the John Crerar library, the Newberry library, the University of Chicago library, the New York state library, and the Library of Congress.

Public acknowledgment is due the libraries throughout the state for their patience under repeated inquiries and for their generous replies, but especially to the large libraries of Springfield and Chicago for personal courtesies extended to the writer.

Part 2 consists of historical sketches and statistics of individual libraries, illustrated with pictures and plans and arranged alphabetically by place.

The extent of the work makes it necessary to defer publication of Part 2, but the manuscript may be consulted at the Illinois state library school.

As it was impossible to secure uniform statistics the date of reports is given. Names of places are spelled in accordance with the decisions of the United States Board of geographic names and the Century atlas.

University of Illinois
Urbana December 1905

Katharine L. Sharp.

GENERAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Answers to questionnaires issued by the Illinois state library association in 1898–99 and 1903–04 and correspondence based thereon
Library reports, catalogs, bulletins, special lists and souvenir volumes
City council reports
City directories
Local histories, town and county
Library periodicals
Library laws, in Revised statutes of Illinois, and Session laws, supplemented by file of bills in office of Secretary of State
College, university and normal school catalogs and reports
Secondary school catalogs and announcements, supplemented by manuscript reports to High school visitor of University of Illinois
Institution reports
Illinois school report 1850—date
United States Commissioner of education Report 1876—date

ILLINOIS

Free Public Libraries

The present list contains those reporting since 1900 and numbers 146. Of this number 15 are supported by endowment and 19 by subscriptions, but the remaining 112 are maintained by taxation under the state law of 1872. Fifty-four on this list started as subscription libraries but have been made free since 1872. Nine took advantage of the law the first year and constitute a roll of honor: Chicago, Earlville, East St Louis, Elgin, Moline, Oregon, Rockford, Rock Island, Warsaw. There is some difference in statement as to which was the first free public library in the state, which is explained by noting that the law was dated March 7, 1872, that Elgin first *established* a library, that Chicago *organized* its library board before Elgin did, and that Rock Island first *opened* a library for circulation under the law. Although nine libraries were made free the first year, only 17

followed up to 1880. The next 20 years showed more activity, the largest number (63) becoming free between 1890 and 1900, a period of revival throughout the library world. Since then the number has been scattering. These libraries are mostly in small cities and towns. The great size of Chicago obscures the fact that only one other city in the state, Peoria, has over 40,000 population. Illinois has free libraries in only 25 cities of 10,000 population and over, and of the remainder, 88 are in towns of less than 5,000 population. The large agricultural and mining districts in the state cause a scattered population with small centers. This is particularly true south of the central line. Libraries have naturally followed the trend of settlement and are more numerous in the north, along the waterways and the leading transportation lines. Under these conditions the library map of the state shows 35 entire counties, with a population of 643,194, without a *free* library, but seven of these have subscription libraries open to the public upon payment of a small fee, leaving 28 counties, with 488,186 population without any *public* library. These counties are nearly all south of the center of the state and a study of their industries and occupations and their population would in many cases explain the impossibility of supporting local libraries. The list which follows should be of importance in the distribution of traveling libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES—1904

(s=Subscription)

County	Population	Location of Library	Vols.	Total
Adams	67,058	Quincy	29,704	*29,709*
Alexander	19,384	Cairo	12,469	*12,469*
Bond	16,078	Greenville	3,000	*3,000*
Boone	15,791	Belvidere	11,000	*11,000*
Brown	11,557	Mount Sterling s	2,000	*2,000*
Bureau	41,112	Buda s	875	
		Neponset s	515	
		Princeton	6,848	
		Sheffield	1,500	
		Springvalley	1,800	
		Tiskilwa	2,328	*13,866*
Calhoun	8,917	*No public library*		
Carroll	18,963	Mount Carroll	new	
		Savanna	2,985	*2,985*
Cass	17,222	*No public library*		
Champaign	47,622	Champaign	10,600	
		Homer s	500	
		Urbana	12,387	*23,487*
Christian	32,790	Taylorville	2,600	*2,600*
Clark	24,033	Casey	300	*300*
Clay	19,553	Flora	1,777	*1,777*
Clinton	19,824	*No public library*		
Coles	34,146	Charleston	1,900	
		Mattoon	5,582	*7,482*
Cook	1,838,735	Blue Island	4,500	
		Chicago	645,550	
		Chicago s	2,500	
		Evanston	34,617	
		Franklin Park	224	
		Harlem	1,136	
		Harvey	new	
		Harvey s	550	
		Lagrange	3,000	
		Maywood	4,450	
		Melrose Park	550	
		Morgan Park s	5,690	
		Oakpark	15,260	
		River Forest	new	
		Wilmette	2,871	
		Winnetka	4,402	*725,300*
Crawford	19,240	*No public library*		
Cumberland	16,124	Greenup	2,200	*2,200*
Dekalb	31,756	Sycamore	4,500	*4,500*
Dewitt	18,972	Farmer City	new	
Douglas	19,097	Arcola	new	
		Tuscola	2,517	*2,517*
Dupage	28,196	Downers Grove	1,340	
		Hinsdale	4,700	
		Lombard	2,540	
		Naperville	2,263	
		Wheaton	3,652	*14,495*
Edgar	28,273	Kansas		

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES—1904—Continued
(s—Subscription)

County	Population	Location of Library	Vols.	Total
Edgar (con't)		Paris	3,000	*3,000*
Edwards	10,345	*No public library*		
Effingham	20,465	Effingham s	1,600	*1,600*
Fayette	28,065	*No public library*		
Ford	18,359	Paxton	3,000	*3,000*
Franklin	19,675	*No public library*		
Fulton	46,201	Canton	6,100	
		Lewistown	850	*6,950*
Gallatin	15,836	*No public library*		
Greene	23,402	Carrollton	2,171	*2,171*
Grundy	24,136	Coal City	550	*550*
Hamilton	20,197	*No public library*		
Hancock	32,215	Carthage	4,260	
		Hamilton	698	
		Laharpe	2,000	
		Warsaw	5,567	*12,525*
Hardin	7,448	*No public library*		
Henderson	10,836	Gladstone	173	*1,033*
		Oquawka s	860	
Henry	40,049	Cambridge	6,350	
		Geneseo	8,500	
		Kewanee	10,540	*24,890*
Iroquois	38,014	Gilman	2,786	
		Loda	1,600	
		Milford	2,260	
		Onarga	4,500	
		Watseka	3,500	*14,646*
Jackson	33,871	Carbondale s	1,900	*1,900*
Jasper	20,160	*No public library*		
Jefferson	28,133	Mount Vernon	3,176	*3,176*
Jersey	14,612	Jerseyville	4,087	*4,087*
Jo Daviess	24,533	Galena	6,195	
		Warren	3,000	*9,195*
Johnson	15,667	Vienna	1,200	*1,200*
Kane	78,792	Aurora	17,845	
		Batavia	8,677	
		Carpentersville	2,000	
		Dundee	1,700	
		Elgin	24,851	
		Geneva	3,205	
		St Charles s	,500	*60,778*
Kankakee	37,154	Kankakee	7,246	
		St Anne s	250	*7,496*
Kendall	11,467	Plano	4,000	*4,000*
Knox	43,612	Abingdon	1,447	
		Altona	3,000	
		Galesburg	30,460	
		Knoxville	3,340	
		Yates City	2,240	*40,487*
Lake	34,504	Highland Park	4,500	
		Lake Forest	3,685	
		Waukegan		*9,185*

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES—1904—Continued
(s=Subscription)

County	Population	Location of Library	Vols.	Total
Lasalle	87,776	Earlville	3,590	
		Lasalle		
		Mendota	6,147	
		Ottawa	12,500	
		Streator	10,220	*32,457*
Lawrence	16,523	*No public library*		
Lee	29,894	Dixon	6,520	*6,520*
Livingston	42,035	Fairbury	2,000	
		Odell	new	
		Pontiac	4,900	*6,900*
Logan	28,680	Elkhart	900	
		Lincoln	8,589	*9,489*
McDonough	28,412	Macomb	8,971	*8,971*
McHenry	29,759	Woodstock	2,054	*2,054*
McLean	67,843	Bloomington	26,498	
		Danvers s	1,075	
		Lexington	1,000	
		McLean s	731	*29,304*
Macon	44,003	Decatur	24,337	*24,337*
Macoupin	42,256	Bunker Hill	2,813	*6,965*
		Carlinville s	4,152	
Madison	64,694	Alton	9,341	*12,841*
		Edwardsville s	3,500	
Marion	30,446	Centralia	4,353	
		Salem	new	*4,353*
Marshall	16,370	Henry s	1,010	
		Wenona	1,351	
		Wenona s	700	*3,061*
Mason	17,491	Havana	3.550	*3,550*
Massac	13,110	Metropolis	1,300	*1,300*
Menard	14,336	*No public library*		
Mercer	20,945	*No public library*		
Monroe	13,847	*No public library*		
Montgomery	30,836	Hillsboro	2,233	
		Litchfield	4,000	*6,233*
Morgan	35,006	Jacksonville	13,432	*13,432*
Moultrie	15,224	*No public library*		
Ogle	29,129	Oregon	2,000	
		Polo	4,562	
		Rochelle	3,247	*9,809*
Peoria	88,608	Peoria	91,747	*91,747*
Perry	19,830	*No public library*		
Piatt	17,706	Bement s	1,300	
		Monticello	4,762	*6,062*
Pike	31,585	Barry	2,225	
		Griggsville	2,705	
		Pittsfield	1,967	*6,897*
Pope	13,585	*No public library*		
Pulaski	14,554	*No public library*		
Putnam	4,746	*No public library*		
Randolph	28,001	Chester s	1,475	*1,475*
Richland	16,391	Olney	8,097	*8,097*

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES—1904—Continued
(s=Subscription)

County	Population	Location of Library	Vols.	Total
Rock Island	55,249	Cordova	2,000	
		Moline	21,199	
		Rock Island	17,034	*40,233*
St. Clair	86,685	Belleville	21,052	
		East St Louis	21,402	*42,454*
Saline	21,685	*No public library*		
Sangamon	71,593	Springfield	89,831	*89,831*
Schuyler	16,129	Rushville s	4,000	*4,000*
Scott	10,455	*No public library*		
Shelby	32,126	Shelbyville	new	
Stark	10,186	Toulon	2,065	*2,065*
Stephenson	34,933	Freeport	22,112	*22,112*
Tazewell	33,221	Pekin		
Union	22,610	*No public library*		
Vermilion	65,635	Danville	15,633	
		Hoopeston	3,726	*19,359*
Wabash	12,583	*No public library*		
Warren	23,163	Monmouth s	22,176	
		Roseville s	1,000	*23,176*
Washington	19,526	*No public library*		
Wayne	27,626	*No public library*		
White	25,386	*No public library*		
Whiteside	34,710	Fulton	1,700	
		Morrison s	4,500	
		Sterling	10,882	*17,082*
Will	74,764	Braidwood	3,000	
		Joliet	19,719	*22,719*
Williamson	27,796	*No public library*		
Winnebago	47,845	Rockford	39,597	
		Rockton	4,000	*43,597*
Woodford	21,822	Elpaso s	1,116	*1,116*

The size of the libraries in Chicago obscures the fact that outside of that city there is only one library in the state with more than 50,000 volumes, and only 17 in the entire state having over 20,000 volumes. Of the remainder, 99 libraries have less than 5,000 volumes. The following list is arranged in order of size down to 20,000 volumes, and represents the leading public libraries in the state:

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES OF OVER 20,000 VOLUMES

Chicago, Public, 298,473 volumes; Newberry, 200,077 volumes; John Crerar, 131,000 volumes; Peoria, 91,747 volumes; Springfield, Public, 49,131 volumes; State, 39,700

volumes ; Rockford, 39,597 volumes ; Evanston, 34,617 volumes ; Galesburg, 30,460 volumes ; Quincy, 29,709 volumes ; Bloomington, 26,498 volumes ; Elgin, 24,851 volumes ; Decatur, 24,337 volumes ; Freeport, 22,112 volumes ; East St Louis, 21,402 volumes ; Moline, 21,199 volumes ; Belleville, 21,052 volumes.

Under the state law the city libraries are governed by a board of nine directors, appointed by the mayor for three years, three changing each year. Village, town or township libraries are governed by a board of six directors, *elected* at the town election for three years, two changing each year. The introduction of school-trained librarians has been slow, only five free libraries having school-trained librarians and only nine having any school-trained people on their staff. This is easily understood when the range of salaries is known. From the reports of 100 libraries outside of Chicago and Peoria it was found that only 13 have an income between $5,000 and $9,000 and that 79 have $2,000 or less; 62 of these have $1,000 or less and 28 have under $500. This necessitates meager salaries, the records showing only five of the libraries cited above as giving the librarian as much as $1,000. This was only where the library was open daily for full time and the same service received as low as $360 a year. For opening the library daily, afternoon and evening, salaries ranged from $120 to $600. Fully two-thirds of these libraries can afford to open only part of the week and compensation varies with the time, $52 a year being the usual payment for opening one day each week. Sixty-four of these libraries are arranged by the Dewey decimal classification and the majority of them are cataloged on cards. Several of them which could not afford a trained librarian have secured a trained organizer to start the library and to instruct the local librarian.

Increasing attention is being given to work with children, especially by the public libraries of Galesburg, Jacksonville and Oakpark, where there are typical children's rooms. The Evanston public library is an example of what may be done without suitable accommodations, Peoria illustrates school deposits and

Rockford, traveling school libraries. Aside from these the following libraries are prominent in work with young people: Belleville, Bloomington, East St. Louis, Joliet, Lincoln, and Quincy.

The state law requires an annual report June 1, but meager funds in most cases prevent the publication of these. Only the following eight libraries publish reports in separate form and some of these have begun the practice very recently: Belleville, East St. Louis, Evanston, Galesburg, Oakpark, Peoria, Quincy, Rockford, and Springfield. The others appear in the reports of the city council, if printed; otherwise in the local papers only.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS BY TOWNS—1904

(e=Endowment) (s=Subscription)

No.	Location	Name of Library	Founded.	Made Free	Bound Vols.	Income	Date of Report when not 31 Dec. '04
1	Abingdon	Public	1896	1898	1,447	$600	Dec. 1902
2	Alton	Jennie D. Hayner lib. assn	1852	1901	9,341	.....	1904
3	Altona	Ransom e	1889	1889	3,000	240	
4	*Arcola	Public	1903	1903	.....	1,000	Mar. 1905
5	Aurora	Public	1858	1881	1,745	6,200	
6	Barry	Public	1876	1880	2,225	550	
7	Batavia	Public	1868	1882	8,677	1,500	
8	Belleville	Public	1836	1883	21,052	3,500	
9	Belvidere	Ida public	1851	1885	11,000	.....	
10	Bloomington	Withers public	1856	1894	26,498	8,000	
11	Blue Island	Public	....	1898	4,500	1,800	
12	Braidwood	Public	1876	1876	3,000	.....	
13	Bunker Hill	Public	1868	1897	2,813	400	
14	Cairo	Public	1875	1882	12,469	4,195	
15	Cambridge	Township public	1876	1876	6,350	400	
16	Canton	Parlin e to tax	1890	1890	6,100	1,500	June, '02
17	Carpentersville	Lit. & lib. assn. s	1875	1875	2,000	300	June, '02
18	Carrollton	Public	1901	1901	2,171	1,000	
19	Carthage	Free public	1894	1894	4,260	500	
20	Casey	Public s	1899	1899	300	50	June, '02
21	Centralia	Pub. lib. & reading room	1873	1873	4,353	2,000	
22	Champaign	Public e to tax	1868	1876	10,600	3,100	
23	Charleston	Public	1896	1896	1,900	1,500	
24	Chicago	All Souls pub. s	....	....	1,800	.....	1902
25	"	Eli Bates House s	....	....	850	.....	June, '02
26	"	John Crerar e	1894	1894	131,000	189,548	
27	"	Marshall Field & Co. e	....	....	200	.....	1903
28	"	Newberry e	1887	1887	200,077	... .	Nov. 1904
29	"	N'w'n Univ. settlement. e	....	....	850	.. ....	1904
30	"	Public	1872	1872	298,473	240,000	
31	"	Pullman public e to s	1883	1883	11,000	.....	
32	"	Univ. of Chic. settlement e	1894	1894	1,300	.....	1902
33	Chicago Heights	Free	1901	1901	2,100	1,500	
34	Coal City	Public	1880	....	550	500	June, '02
35	Cordova	Public	1876	1876	2,000	225	
36	Danville	Public	1867	1882	15,633	5,500	
37	Decatur	Free public	1867	1875	24,337	6,935	
38	Dixon	Public	1895	1895	6,520	2,700	
39	Downers Grove	Ladies lib. assn. s	1891	1891	1,340	150	June, '02
40	Dundee	Public	1879	1879	1,700	300	Jan. 1898
41	Earlville	Public	1865	1872	3,590	375	June, '02
42	East St Louis	Public	1872	1872	21,402	9,000	
43	Elgin	Gail Borden pub	1872	1872	24,851	7,355	June, '02
44	Elkhart	Public	1894	1902	900	125	June, '02
45	Evanston	Free public	1870	1873	34,617	9,426	May, 1904
46	Fairbury	Public	1904	1904	2,000	.....	Mar. 1905
47	Farmer City	Library assn. s	1904	1904	.....	.....	1905
48	Flora	Pub. lib. & free read'g room	1874	1902	1,777	1,000	1905
49	Franklin Park	Free lending s	1899	1899	224	50	

* Not open at date of Report.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS BY TOWNS—1904—Continued
(e=Endowment) (s=Subscription)

No.	Location	Name of Library	Founded	Made Free	Bound Vols.	Income	Date of Report when not 31 Dec. '04
50	Freeport	Public	1873	1899	22,112	$4,800	May, '04
51	Fulton	Public	1894	1894	1,700	400	
52	Galena	Pub. lib. & reading room	1894	1894	6,195	1,200	June, '02
53	Galesburg	Public	1858	1874	30,460	6,000	
54	Geneseo	Public	1871	1881	8,500	1,600	
55	Geneva	Public	1894	1894	3,205	1,000	
56	Gilman	Public	1870	1902	2,786	300	June, '02
57	Gladstone	New Church free s	1898	1898	173	.....	Jan. '98
58	Greenup	Public	1901	1901	2,200	800	May, '04
59	Greenville	Public	1856	1904	3,000	116	June, '02
60	Griggsville	Public	1869	1887	2,705	.....	June, '02
61	Hamilton	Public s	1902	1902	698	600	
62	Harlem	Harlem s	1896	1896	1,136	63	April, '99
63	Harvey	Public	1903	1903	.....	1,600	
64	Havana	Public	1896	1896	3,550	800	
65	Highland Park	Public	1887	1888	4,500	1,200	
66	Hillsboro	Pub. lib. & reading room	1895	1896	2,233	1,100	
67	Hinsdale	Public	1885	1893	4,700	900	
68	Hoopeston	"	1872	1898	3,726	1,250	
69	Jacksonville	"	1889	1889	13,432	4,000	
70	Jerseyville	Free	1894	1894	4,087	1,200	1904
71	Joliet	Public	1875	1875	19,719	.....	
72	Kankakee	"	1895	1895	7,246	2,000	June, '02
73	Kansas	Margaret E. Payne pub s	1897	1897	.....	.....	
74	Kewanee	Public	1875	1875	10,540	3,149	1904
75	Knoxville	"	1870	1878	3,340	300	Jan. '98
76	Lagrange	Free public	1901	1901	3,000	.....	
77	Laharpe	Public	1894	1900	2,000	.....	June, '02
78	Lake Forest	"	1898	1898	3,685	1,209	June, '02
79	Lasalle	"	1890	1904	.....	.....	
80	Lewistown	" s	1896	1896	850	.....	Mar. '02
81	Lexington	Lib. & reading room	1892	1892	1,000	.....	June, '02
82	Lincoln	Public	1874	1895	8,589	2,580	
83	Litchfield	Free public	1882	1882	4,000	1,500	
84	Loda	A. Herr Smith & E. E. Smith pub. e	1896	1896	1,600	300	June, '02
85	Lombard	Free s	.....	1882	2,540	100	June, '02
86	Macomb	Free pub	1881	1881	8,971	.....	
87	Mattoon	Public	1893	1893	5,582	2,500	
88	Maywood	"	1880	1892	4,450	1,500	
89	Melrose Park	"	1897	1897	550	250	June, '02
90	Mendota	Graves pub	1870	1894	6,147	1,000	
91	Metropolis	R. W. McCartney pub	1898	1898	1,300	200	
92	Milford	Public	1896	1896	2,260	350	June, '02
93	Moline	"	1872	1872	21,199	4,000	June, '02
94	Monticello	Allerton	1897	1897	4,762	1,500	
95	*Mount Carroll	Public	1905	1905	.....	.....	
96	Mount Vernon	"	1899	1899	3,176	.....	
97	Naperville	Nichols	1897	1897	2,263	700	

*Not open at date of Report.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS BY TOWNS—1904—Continued
(e=Endowment) (s=Subscription)

No.	Location	Name of Library	Founded	Made Free	Bound Vols.	Income	Date of Report when not 31 Dec. '04
98	Oakpark	Public (Scoville Inst) e&tax	1883	1883	15,260	7,000	
99	*Odell	Public s	1904	1904			Mar. '05
100	Olney	"	1886	1896	8,097	1,150	
101	Onarga	"	1865	1873	4,500	300	June, '02
102	Oregon	"	1872	1872	2,000		Jan. '98
103	Ottawa	Reddicks pub. s & tax	1888	1888	12,500	3,500	
104	Paris	Carnegie	1898	1902	3,000	1,800	
105	Paxton	"	1903	1903	3,000	1,000	
106	Pekin	Public	1866	1896		2,000	
107	Peoria	"	1855	1880	91,747	17,000	1904
108	Pittsfield	"	1874	1879	1,967		1900
109	Plano	"	1900	1900	4,000	1,100	
110	Polo	Buffalo free pub.	1871	1891	4,562	760	
111	Pontiac	Public	1893	1898	4,900	1,200	
112	Princeton	Matson e & tax	1886	1886	6,848	1,424	May, '05
113	Quincy	Free pub. lib. & read'g room	1841	1887	29,709	5,000	May, '04
114	*River Forest	Public	1898	1898		700	Mar. '05
115	Rochelle	Flagg township	1891	1891	3,247	400	
116	Rockford	Public	1852	1872	39,597		May, '04
117	Rock Island	"	1855	1872	17,034	6,302	
118	Rockton	Talcott free	1888	1888	4,000		
119	*Salem	Bryan-Bennett	1904	1904			July, '05
120	Savanna	Public	1896	1896	2,985	1,000	
121	Sheffield	"	1896	1896	1,500		1905
122	Shelbyville	"	1902	1902			
123	Springfield	Free circ. lib. for boys s	1891	1891	500		
124	"	Illinois state	1839	1839	39,700	7,800	
125	"	Lavinia Beach fr. r'dg r'm s	1891	1891	500		
126	"	Lincoln	1866	1885	49,131	7,500	
127	Springvalley	Public	1893	1893	1,800		1900
128	Sterling	"	1875	1878	10,882	1,750	
129	Streater	"	1877	1898	10,220	3,500	May, '04
130	Sycamore	"	1891	1891	4,500	600	
131	Taylorville	"	1899	1899	2,600	1,500	
132	Tiskilwa	"	1875	1894	2,328	120	May, '04
133	Toulon	"	1893	1893	2,065	400	
134	Tuscola	"	1898	1898	2,517	1,000	
135	Urbana	Free	1872	1874	12,387	1,200	
136	Vienna	Public	1894	1894	1,200	1 0	June, '02
137	Warren	Township free public	1885	1885	3,000	230	June, '98
138	Warsaw	Free public e & s	1872	1872	5,567	600	June, '02
139	Watseka	Public	1898	1898	3,500	1,000	
140	Waukegan	"	1895	1895		2,500	
141	Wenona	Bond e	1898	1898	1,351	350	June, '02
142	Wheaton	Adams memorial	1891	1891	3,652		June, '02
143	Wilmette	Public	1889	1901	3,871	1,100	
144	Winnetka	"	1882	1882	4,402	1,100	
145	Woodstock	"	1877	1891	2,054		June, '04
146	Yates City	School & public s	1878	1880	2,240		1902

* Not open at date of Report.

SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—1904

Location	Name of Library	Founded	Population	Bound Vols.	Income	Date of Report when not Dec. '04
Bement	Women's club	1898	1,484	1,300	$75	June, '02
Buda	Library association	1901	873	875	200	
Carbondale	Library association	1876	3,318	1,900	75	
Carlinville	Library association	1868	3,502	4,152	150	
Chester	Tecumseh library association	1891	2,832	1,475	200	June, '02
Chicago	Union Catholic library ass'n	1868	.....	2,500	.....	1900
Danvers	Library and Literary ass'n	1870	607	1,075	.....	June, '02
Edwardsville	Public	...	4,157	3,500	.....	Jan. '99
Effingham	Ladies' library association	1883	3,774	1,600	100	June, '02
Elpaso	Ladies' library association	1873	1,441	1,116	70	June, '02
Harvey	Library association	1895	5,395	550	60	
Henry	Women's club	1896	1,637	1,010	.....	
Homer	Homer	1897	1,080	500	100	June, '02
McLean	Library association	1879	532	731	.....	
Monmouth	Warren co. lib. assn	1868	7,460	22,176	3,466	
Morgan Park	George C. Walker	1889	2,329	5,690	.....	June, '02
Morrison	Literary and Scientific ass'n	1877	2,308	4,500	550	June, '02
Mount Sterling	Mount Sterling	1881	1,960	2,000	.....	1900
Neponset	Public	1893	516	515	30	
Oquawka	Oquawka	1874	1,010	860	.....	June, '02
Roseville	Public	1862	1,014	1,000	.....	
Rushville	Library association	1873	2,292	4,000	100	June, '02
St. Anne	Ladies'	1903	1,000	250	.....	1904
St. Charles	Library association	1888	2,675	2,500	200	
Wenona	Public	1895	1,486	700	.....	Jan. '99

State Institution Libraries

These fall under the two heads, penal and philanthropic. There are four of the former with 30,937 volumes and 15 of the latter with 40,000 volumes reported in 11 of them. Appropriations range from $100 to $1000 a year with special arrangements in emergencies. In the prisons visitors' fees are given to the library. The library of the penitentiary at Joliet is the oldest and largest and is in charge of the chaplain, as is usual in such institutions. This officer also has charge of the Bibles and magazine clubs and newspapers, and is in a position to personally supervise the reading of convicts, as all books must be sent to the cells. The library is emphasized at Chester, Joliet and Pontiac. There are seven hospitals for the insane, all supplied with books, even in the home for the incurables. The collections are all small, from 1000 to 3000 volumes with recent

annual appropriations of from $200 to $500. The books receive unusually hard wear and much money goes for replacement rather than for additional volumes. The tendency is to distribute the books in the ward corridors in charge of the attendants. The largest and most progressive institutional library of the state is that of the Illinois school for the deaf at Jacksonville, and one of the most interesting is that of the Illinois school for the blind at Jacksonville, with its allied industry of printing music and books in American Braille.

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—1904

Location	Institution	Founded	Bound Vols.	Date of Report when not 31 Dec. '04	Appropriation
	Penal				
Chester	Southern Ill. penitentiary.	1878	4,532	June, '02	$250
Geneva	Ill. state training school for girls.	1893	700	1904	100
Joliet	Ill. state penitentiary	1857	14,605	June, '02	.....
Pontiac	Ill. state reformatory	1875	11,100		1,000
	Philanthropic				
Anna	Ill. southern hospital	1869	2,200		300
Chester	Ill. asylum for insane criminals	1890	.....		200
Chicago	Ill. charitable eye & ear infirmary	1870	.....		300
Chicago	Ill. industrial home for the blind	1896	.....		.....
Elgin	Ill. northern hospital for the insane.	1872	3,000	1904	500
Glenwood	Ill. manual training school farm	1887	3,000	1904	.....
Jacksonville	Ill. central hospital for the insane.	1851	3,200		500
Jacksonville	Ill. school for the blind	1849	1,800	June, '02	400
Jacksonville	Ill. school for the deaf	1870	14,500	June, '02	500
Kankakee	Ill. eastern hospital for the insane.	1879	3,000	1904	1,000
Lincoln	Ill. asylum for feeble-minded childn	1865	2,500	1902	500
Normal	Ill. soldiers orphans home	1865	4,000		300
Peoria	Ill. asylum for the incurable insane	1895	1,200		.....
Quincy	Ill. soldiers and sailors home	1885	.....	1902	600
Watertown	Ill. western hospital for the insane.	1898	1,600		500

Special Libraries

LAW

Aside from the law books which are included in general college reports, there are in the state ten special collections, aggregating 122,479 volumes. Six of these libraries are in Chicago. The largest is the Chicago law institute, with the University of Chicago law school and the Illinois state law library at Springfield ranking next.

MEDICINE

The special medical libraries are all in Chicago, representing ten institutions with 40,662 volumes. The largest collection of medical books in the state is at the Newberry library, Chicago, numbering almost as many volumes as all of the others.

THEOLOGY

There are eight theological libraries, one non-sectarian, one Baptist, one Congregational, two Evangelical Lutheran, one Methodist, one Presbyterian, and one Protestant Episcopal, containing in all 102,205 volumes. The Garrett Biblical institute at Evanston has the largest collection; numbering 28,942 volumes, with the McCormick theological seminary and the Chicago theological seminary ranking next with 24,000 volumes and 22,457 volumes respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS

Among the 38 special libraries reporting, first in size as in interest stand the Chicago historical society (35,000 volumes), the Illinois state historical library (13,000 volumes) and the Field Columbian museum (14,252 volumes). Others of peculiar interest and value are the Chicago academy of sciences, the Chicago art institute, the Chicago bureau of statistics and municipal library and the Western society of engineers, all in Chicago; also the Illinois steel works club of Joliet, and the Illinois state laboratory of natural history at Urbana.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—1904

Location	Institution	Founded	Bound volumes	Date of Report when not 31 Dec. '04
	Law			
Chicago	Chicago law institute	1857	38,760	June, '02
"	Chicago law school	.....	3,000	1904
"	Illinois college of law	.....	1,000	1904
"	John Marshall law school	.....	2,000	1902
"	Northwestern University law school	1859	15,000	
"	University of Chicago law school	1902	18,572	Feb. '03
Mount Vernon	Appellate court of Illinois Fourth Dist.	.....	10,000	
Ottawa	Illinois Appelate court lib. Second Dist.	1849	10,347	Jan. '99
Peoria	Peoria law library	1879	5,800	
Springfield	Iilinois state law library	1839	18,000	
	Medicine			
Chicago	American medical missionary college	1895	3,000	1902
"	Bennett college of eclectic medicine and surgery	1858	500	1904
"	Columbus medical library	1901	2,000	1905
"	Hahnemann medical college	1855	5,000	1904
"	Hering medical college and hospital	.....	3,000	1904
"	Illinois medical college	.....	1,005	1904
"	Northwestern University medical school (alumni lib.)	1859	3,719	
"	U. S. Army—Dep't of the Lakes (medical lib.)	.....	350	June, '02
"	Univ. of Chicago Rush medical college	1898	10,300	May, '03
"	Univ. of Illinois college of medicine (Quine lib.)	1881	11,120	1904
"	Woman's medical school (Earle lib.)	1894	668	
	Theology			
Chicago	Chicago theological seminary (Hammond lib.)	1856	22,457	1902
"	Evangelical Lutheran theological seminary	1891	5,200	June, '02
"	McCormick theological seminary (Virginia lib.)	1830	24,000	June, '02
"	Moody bible institute	1890	1,550	June, '02
"	Univ. of Chicago divinity school	.....	12,813	1904
"	Western theological seminary	1885	5,300	June, '02
Elmhurst	Evangelical Lutheran Proseminary	1869	1,943	June, '02
Evanston	Northwestern Univ. Garrett biblical institute	1856	28,942	
	Miscellaneous			
Alton	Alton Turnverein	1855	650	1904
Bloomington	Chicago & Alton circulating library ass'n	1879	3,050	
Chicago	Altrua art library	1897	800	June, '02
"	Aurora Turnverein	1864	1,000	June, '02
"	Chicago academy of science	1857	8,000	June, '02
"	Chicago art institute (Ryerson lib.)	1879	4,000	1904
"	Chicago bureau of statistics and municipal lib	1900	7,500	1905
"	Chicago historical society	1856	35,000	June, '02

SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—1904 – Continued

Location	Institution	Founded	Bound volumes	Date of Report when not 31 Dec. '04
Chicago	Chicago teachers' reference lib.	1904	2,200	July, '05
"	Chicago telephone Co.	.....	2,200	June, '05
"	Chicago Y. M. C. A.	1874	1,500	June, '02
"	Chicago Y. W. C. A.	1876	2,600	June, '02
"	Field Columbia museum	1894	14,252	June, '04
"	Germania männerchor (Deutsch-Amerikanische lib.)	1891	1,121	June, '02
"	Holy Family church (Young ladies' sodality lib.)	1862	3,000	1900
"	Military order of the loyal legion of the U. S. (Com. of Ill.)	.....	1,500	1899
"	Northwestern Univ. dental school (Theodore Menges lib.)	1899	2,576	
"	Northwestern Univ. school of pharmacy	1892	1,000	
"	Postal telegraph library ass'n	1896	1,200	June, '02
"	St James parish (Young ladies' sodality lib.)	.....	3,000	1904
"	Union league club	1880	4,147	1899
"	Univ. of Illinois school of pharmacy	1867	1,500	1904
"	Wahl-Henius institute of fermertology	1886	5,000	1904
"	Western new church union	1886	1,000	June, '02
"	Western society of engineers	1869	4,297	Dec. '02
"	Zymotechnic institute	1872	2,300	
Decatur	Y. M. C. A.	1898	2,000	
Elgin	Y. M. C. A.	1896	1,500	June, '02
Jacksonville	Joshua Rhoades mem'l lib. of the Cong'l church	1895	1,067	June, '02
Joliet	Illinois steel works club	1889	5,140	
Peoria	Y. M. C. A.	1900	800	
Quincy	St Francis Solanus monastery	.....	3,500	Jan. '99
Rock Island	Arsenal	1880	1,300	
Smithton	Smithton leseverein	1860	904	
Springfield	Illinois state historical lib.	1889	13,000	
"	Illinois state museum of natural history	1877	2,000	June, '02
"	Knights of Columbus library	1868	600	
Urbana	Illinois state laboratory of natural hist.	1877	5,500	Mar. '05

College Libraries

Out of 42 college libraries reporting it is interesting to note that all but 12 are sectarian, and this fact has had much to do with their uncertain support and slow development. The Roman Catholics lead with six, the Methodists and Lutherans follow with five each, and the Presbyterians, Cumberland Presbyterians and United Presbyterians have five. The others are scattered among eight other denominations. Professional

schools, if their libraries are separate from the general college, are not here included, but are in the table of special libraries. The largest college library is at the University of Chicago. The four ranking next in size are the University of Illinois, Northwestern university, St. Ignatius college, Chicago, and Mount Morris college. In the early years most of the college literary societies had private libraries supported by fees, but these have nearly all been merged in the general library. The majority of these libraries are cared for by some member of the faculty in addition to his teaching and with the help of students. Thirteen college libraries report the use of the Dewey decimal classification and one reports the Cutter expansive system. There is a growing use of the card catalog, preferably in the dictionary form, nine reporting this arrangement. The University of Chicago, Northwestern university, Armour institute and the University of Illinois receive the printed catalog cards of the John Crerar library and the University of Illinois is a depository for the Library of Congress printed catalog cards for the use of other libraries in the state. Inter-library loans are common among the leading colleges. The University of Illinois is the only college which has a course for general students on the use of the library, as well as the only one which introduces library science into its curriculum. Three of these institutions own special library buildings, Northwestern university at Evanston, Lake Forest college at Lake Forest, and the University of Illinois at Urbana, though in the case of the first and the last the library does not as yet have the use of the entire building. The departmental library system has been most fully developed at the University of Chicago, the present tendency being towards groups of allied subjects and provision for this system determined the proposed plan for a library building at the university.

COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—1904-5

Location	Institution	Support	Founded	Bound Vols.	Date of Report when not 31 Dec. '04
Abingdon	Hedding college	Meth	1875	3,000	1904
Bloomington	Ill. Wesleyan univ	Meth	1857	8,000	
Bourbonnias	St Viauter's college	Rom. Cath.	1869	4,000	Jan. '98
Carlinville	Blackburn univ	Pres	1859	4,000	1904
Carthage	Carthage college	Evan. Luth.	1871	5,000	June, '02
Chicago	Armour Inst. of technology	Private	1893	19,212	1904
"	North Park college	Swed. Evan.	1894	1,700	1904
"	St Ignatius	Rom. Cath.	1870	25,000	1903
"	St Stanislaus	Rom. Cath.		3,000	
"	Univ. of Chicago (Gen. lib.)	Non-sect.	1890	320,000	June, '02
Creal Springs	Creal Springs college			400	1902
Dakota	Coll. of Northern Ill			500	1902
Decatur	James Millikin univ	Pres.	1901	2,500	1904
Dixon	Dixon college		1863	5,000	
Effingham	Austin college		1890	2,000	1904
Eureka	Eureka college	Christian	1855	7,000	June, '02
Evanston	Northwestern univ. (Orrington Lunt lib.)	Meth	1855	53,538	Dec. '03
Ewing	Ewing college	Bapt	1874	6,000	
Fulton	Northern Ill. college		1873	1,500	
Galesburg	Knox college		1841	9,000	1905
"	Lombard college	Univers.	1852	7,000	1904
Greenville	Greenville college	Free Meth.	1855	6,500	
Hoopeston	Greer college		1891	2,000	Jan. '98
Jacksonville	Ill. college	Non-sect	1829	16,000	
"	Ill. woman's college	Meth	1847	1,200	1904
Lake Forest	Lake Forest coll. (Reid lib.)	Pres.	1876	18,297	
Lebanon	McKendree college	Meth	1828	10,000	1904
Lincoln	Lincoln college	Cumb. Pres.	1866	3,000	June, '02
Mendota	Mendota college	Advent	1896	3,305	
Monmouth	Monmouth college	United Pres.	1857	6,000	June, '02
Mount Morris	Mount Morris college (Cassel lib.)	Brethren	1839	20,000	
Naperville	Northwestern college	Evan.	1867	7,850	
Peru	St Bede college	Rom. Cath.	1891	8,000	1902
Quincy	St Francis Solanus college	"	1860	5,500	Jan. '99
Rockford	Rockford college		1850	6,685	June, '02
Rock Island	Augustana coll & theol. sem.	Evan. Luth.	1860	19,000	June, '02
Springfield	Concordia college	"	1847	2,200	June, '02
Teutopolis	St Joseph's college	Rom. Cath.	1861	5,000	1900
Upper Alton	Shurtleff college	Bapt	1827	8,000	
Urbana	Univ. of Illinois	State	1867	74,326	May, '05
Westfield	Westfield college	United Breth.	1865	3,500	
Wheaton	Wheaton college	Cong.	1860	4,529	1904

Normal School Libraries

The library interests of the normal schools are well provided for, all but one (and that one private) being in charge

of trained and experienced librarians, and the state supported schools each receiving a usual appropriation of $1000 a year for the purchase of books. The Southern Illinois normal school has a special library building. Several of the schools give instruction in the use of the library, the most systematic work in this line being done at the Eastern Illinois normal school and the school of education of the University of Chicago. The strongest continuous influence has been exerted by the Illinois state normal university. The great hope for school libraries in the state lies in the more definite instruction of normal school students in the value and use of the library.

NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—1904

c= city, p= private, s= state, support

Location	Institution	Founded	Bound Vols.	Date of Report when not 31 Dec. '04
Bushnell.....	Western normal college and com'l inst. p..	1888	500	1902
Carbondale..	Southern Ill. state normal univ. s.....	1874	18298	
Charleston...	Eastern Ill. normal school s.....	1899	5124	June, 1902
Chicago.....	Chicago normal school c.....	1867	14660	1904
"	Univ. of Chicago school of education p...	1899	11040	June, 1902
Dekalb.....	Northern Ill. state nor. school (Haish lib.) s	1899	12000	
Macomb.....	Western Ill. state normal school s.	1902	2341	
Normal.....	Illinois state normal univ. s.....	1857	15800	

Private School Libraries

Information about libraries of private schools is most difficult to secure. Out of 61 reporting, 15 are in Chicago. Only 38 of these libraries have 1000 volumes or over, and 21 of them are in Roman Catholic schools. They are exclusively for the students and teachers, are cared for by some teacher or advanced student, are supported by irregular assignments from school funds, or by small fees, and consist of supplementary reading in large measure. They apparently do not average so high as public school libraries of the same grade.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Location	Institution	Bound Vols.	Date of Report
Addison	Addison seminary	2,500	1902
Albion	Southern collegiate institute	1,500	1902
Alton	Ursuline academy of the Holy Family	1,010	1904
Anna	Union academy	600	1900
Aurora	Jennings seminary	400	1902
Bunker Hill	Military academy	500	1904
Chicago	Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	2,110	1904
"	Academy of the Sacred Heart (Lake View Inst.)	4,000	1902
"	Miss Anable's school for girls	600	1902
"	Ascham hall (Smith lib.)	400	1902
"	Chicago training school for missions	4,500	1903
"	Dearborn seminary	500	1902
"	Harvard school	300	1902
"	Jewish training school	1,000	1904
"	Kenwood institute	1,000	1902
"	Lewis institute	12,000	1904
"	St Francis school for boys	380	1902
"	St Francis Xaviers academy	5,000	1902
"	St Francis Xaviers female academy	3,000	1902
"	St Patricks academy (Sacred Heart Sodality lib.)	1,500	1902
"	Mrs. Starrett's school for girls	2,000	1902
Coffeen	Normal school and academy	200	1902
Decatur	St Thereses Ursuline academy	500	1904
Elgin	Elgin academy	1,000	.....
Evanston	Academy of the Sisters of Visitation	1,000	1902
"	Northwestern university academy (Fisk hall lib.)	1,000	.....
Godfrey	Beverly farm, home and school for nervous and backward children	600	1902
"	Monticello seminary (Post memorial lib.)	4,000	1904
HighlandP'rk	Northwestern military academy	.....	....
Jacksonville	Jewell academy	1,000	1902
Joliet	Lorretto St Marys academy	910	1903
"	St Francis academy	1,000	.....
Kankakee	St Josephs seminary	740	1902
Kenilworth	Rugby school	2,000	1900
Knoxville	St Albans academy	1,000	1900
"	St Marys school	2,500	1904
Laharpe	Gittings seminary	.....	.....
Lake Forest	Ferry hall	3,833	1904
"	Lake Forest school for boys	1,200	1901
"	Seminary of the Sacred Heart	5,000	1904
Lamoille	Allen school	797	1902
Lincoln	Odd fellows orphans home	2,000	1904
Mount Carroll	Francis Shimer academy	1,050	1902
Onarga	Grand Prairie seminary	1,000	1901
Peoria	Academy of our Lady of the Sacred Heart	1,800	1902
"	Bradley polytechnic institute	10,750	.....
"	Brown's business college	500	1904
Port Byron	Port Byron academy	350	1902
River Forest	River Forest institute	1,200	1900

PRIVATE SCHOOLS—Continued

Location	Institution	Bound Vols.	Date of Report
Rock Island..	Visitation academy	1,700	1904
Springfield ..	Academy of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart	700	1904
" ...	Bettie Stuart academy	1,500	1904
" ...	St Agathas school	400	1902
" ...	St Josephs Ursuline academy	1,200	1904
" ...	Springfield business college	200	1904
Sterling.....	St Johns English Lutheran school	250	1904
Sycamore....	Waterman hall	2,850	1904
Toulon	Toulon academy	222	1904
Vermilion Gr.	Vermilion Grove academy	1,000	1904
Warren... ..	Warren academy	5,000	1904
Woodstock ..	Todd seminary	1,600	1902

Public School Libraries

We are dependent for our records of the early school libraries upon the reports of the State superintendent of common schools who was appointed in 1845. At that time there were 21 libraries in 57 counties, due to local effort. The number rapidly increased and in 1854 superintendent Ninian W. Edwards proposed a bill providing that one tenth of one mill should be spent by the State superintendent in the purchase of libraries and apparatus for the common schools.

The school law, adopted in 1855 and amended in 1857 authorized school directors to levy a tax for the purchase of libraries. Most other states had *state aid* for district libraries but Illinois adopted the voluntary plan because the State was burdened with debt and because it was thought better to enlist personal interest. In 1856 because of trouble about text-books, the Illinois teachers institute expunged the article in their constitution providing for a committee on books and libraries. In 1857–58 a voluntary movement for school district libraries was started by Superintendent W. H. Powell. He provided four separate libraries costing $50 each. A large, rich district which could afford $200 might levy all four. A poor, small district which could afford only $50 might start it with No. 1 adding the others later.

In 1857–58, $54 000 was spent for libraries and Superintendent Powell's report aroused so much interest that in 1859 $40 305 was spent; in 1860, $30 124; in 1861, $13 095; and until 1866, between $5 000 and $6 000 a year. By that time interest was waning and Hon. Newton Bateman, then State superintendent of schools, suggested the following reasons:

1. Lack of thorough understanding on the part of those whose duty it was to make the libraries a success.

2. Selection of books. The lists contained too much agriculture and too little pure science and literature. The State office of public instruction then offered to publish lists of books suitable for school libraries, and in the report of 1873–74 was a classified, annotated, and priced list suitable for any library and graded a, b, c, as to value for general reading. At the same time reading clubs were advised in country neighborhoods.

In 1879–80 Superintendent James P. Slade wrote that less than one library in ten was worth reporting and that the number of books for each district reporting was less than seven, indicating lack of interest. He suggested the following causes:

1. Selection frequently not suited to the readers.
2. No librarian to give suggestions and protection.
3. Teachers too busy, or unfamiliar with books, or change frequently.

Books were often stolen from the school house, or taken at the end of the term to some house and never returned.

Superintendent Slade urged arousing *public interest* to provide and care for these libraries, leading perhaps to public libraries.

In 1883–84, 1893–94, 1894–96, and 1898–1900 the State superintendent issued circular letters to county superintendents containing questions about libraries, tending to arouse interest and ambition.

The growth of libraries following the dates of the circular letters was marked and in 1900–02 the number of school libraries increased from 4141 to 6447 and the number of books increased from 489 475 to 722 421. Most of the books have

been bought through local efforts, from box socials, basket socials, apple-pie socials, and plain socials to formal literary and musical entertainments and the proceeds of commencement exercises. There is no definite income for school libraries. The Illinois law reads "they (the board of school directors) may appropriate for the purchase of libraries and apparatus any school funds remaining after all necessary school expenses are paid." This permissive clause has made school library development very uneven throughout the state and in any one place during succeeding years as it depended upon the individual efforts of teachers and pupils. Moreover the increasing science requirements for entrance to high school and college have caused apparatus to be bought before books from the common fund, as shown by the following tables from the Illinois school report for 1898–1900, p. 34 and 36.

Year	Amount paid for school apparatus	Amount paid for books for district libraries
1855	$ 1,124.00	$ 332.00
1860	8,563.00	30,124.00
1865	11,630.00	4,138.00
1870	33,169.48	3,954.57
1875	30,174.34	3,150.23
1880	20,214.47	7,331.75
1882	25,550.46	5,654.01
1884	26,002.84	8,893.29
1885	32,517.30	8,317.18
1886	29,217.27	8,815.46
1887	34,895.69	11,239.56
1888	39,758.05	10,518.49
1889	46,915.33	19,696.39
1890	76,580.06	16,940.62
1892	70,428.03	21,714.35
1894	86,439.39	27,698.98
1896	164,298.92	13,664.97
1898	71,426.04	65,533.53
1900	68,114.94	23,425.07

Year	Estimated value of school apparatus	Estimated value of school libraries
1875	$ 169,218	$ 72,758
1880	181,927	87,567
1882	198,543	83,503
1884	239,556	112,870
1885	260,685	130,378
1886	271,019	139,713
1887	286,584	154,841
1888	304,867	161,679
1889	324,906	181,289
1890	305,314	163,039
1892	501,727	253,768
1894	575,604	344,060
1896	607,389	377,819
1898	675,188	449,543
1900	768,630	535,530

SUMMARY 1904

Number of districts with libraries	7,499
Number of districts without libraries	4,049
Number of volumes bought for district libraries during year	87,021
Number of volumes in district libraries during year	896,251
Spent for books for libraries during year	$46,294.97
Spent for apparatus during year	71,226.94

The counties which have a library in every district are Johnson, McDonough, McLean, Moultrie, Peoria and Piatt. Edwards, Grundy, and Pulaski counties have each only one district without a library, Marshall county has two districts, Wabash county has three districts, and Woodford county has four districts without libraries. Where districts cannot afford separate libraries, in some counties they contribute to a common fund as in Champaign, Stephenson and Winnebago counties and have the use of a larger collection which travels in sections. When the consolidated country school becomes common in Illinois, it will in great measure solve the school library problem.

* DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—1904

County	Total no. of school dist's.	No. of libraries	No. of vols. bo't during year for dist. libraries	Whole no. of vols in district libraries	Spent for b'ks for dist. libraries	Spent for school appara's	No. of dis''s with't libs.
Adams	181	70	1794	8941	$ 325.82	$ 654.37	111
Alexander	32	26	291	3460	83.37	423.40	24
Bond	78	58	22	1979	3.00	119.73	20
Boone	68	45	486	3562	203.93	38.85	23
Brown	54	54	22	1276	.....	444.82	11
Bureau	194	180	751	9814	199.11	1,894.07	86
Calhoun	36	26	72	1411	.....	96.50	15
Carroll	104	10	603	7416	12.70	64.04	34
Cass	64	32	361	4045	10.00	456.28	32
Champaign	230	186	2074	19252	437.17	3,168.78	44
Christian	143	133	280	6249	441.86	567.03	63
Clark	104	63	204	2901	63.30	217.31	41
Clay	99	84	249	5628	5.00	148.68	37
Clinton	67	31	569	2710	.....	157.95	36
Coles	125	86	647	5170	20.85	277.29	39
Cook	175	120	3701	200754	30073.04	3,868.46	53
Crawford	99	24	225	1576	20.00	528.83	73
Cumberland	90	41	875	2274	9.27	225.10	64
Dekalb	164	142	1464	13926	1196.70	1,330.80	51
Dewitt	93	73	823	9514	307.30	898.65	20
Douglas	92	82	419	6430	30.32	227.79	11
Dupage	82	35	628	8090	149.39	332.65	46
Edgar	143	105	1598	4728	193.44	798.04	59
Edwards	45	47	141	2731	10.00	80.20	1
Effingham	79	10	100	1683	96.41	214.52	58
Fayette	140	105	2743	8594	7.00	289.82	35
Ford	109	60	456	5047	38.75	174.56	49
Franklin	94	60	495	2440	.....	576.09	35
Fulton	200	104	857	7934	349.26	592.04	113
Gallatin	56	23	90	1150	....	45.35	33
Greene	97	89	518	6439	119.65	305.35	32
Grundy	93	92	1736	11249	122.20	231.57	1
Hamilton	88	70	461	1986	35.50	28.10	31
Hancock	169	83	233	3490	21.00	690.80	85
Hardin	32	18	....	524	.....	.....	14
Henderson	69	23	183	2069	72.91	130.64	46
Henry	188	90	753	8011	191.57	745.71	98
Iroquois	226	136	260	8415	252.48	533.05	90
Jackson	104	121	1118	5224	63.84	394.49	62
Jasper	112	17	109	1446	18.60	113.51	95
Jefferson	136	112	1129	5640	47.15	568.26	40
Jersey	66	11	2	913	.....	.....	55
Jo Daviess	118	75	525	5479	165.57	97.75	43
Johnson	69	73	527	3899	30.98	82.96	0
Kane	129	72	1184	17701	1222.63	4,901.87	57
Kankakee	146	58	277	5204	267.50	1,126.46	98
Kendall	72	60	445	2998	46.00	270.20	18
Knox	177	157	1006	14563	324.25	1,756.52	21
Lake	98	100	424	10521	147.38	352.09	30
Lasalle	288	300	10843	41724	369.19	4,518.37	4
Lawrence	74	60	482	2824	38.13	104.12	27

* Figures taken from Illinois—Public instruction, Supt of, Report, 1904.

* DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—1904—Continued

County	Total no. of school dist's.	No. of libraries	No. of vols. bo't during year for dis't libraries	Whole no. of vols. in district libraries	Spent for b'ks for dist. libraries	Spent for school appa'tus	No. of dist's with't libs.
Lee	154	135	2408	11335	$ 166.33	$ 955.84	19
Livingston	251	225	110	19628	96.25	3,436.42	32
Logan	119	94	525	6567	83.76	489.53	31
McDonough	146	71	305	4454	79.50	697.58	0
McHenry	140	125	628	9135	137.22	238.36	57
McLean	265	217	1948	21373	563.62	5,087.06	0
Macon	128	122	1033	11371	744.72	1,352.04	6
Macoupin	174	44	468	4780	125.00	178.07	23
Madison	129	110	2659	12433	42.25	812.98	46
Marion	120	114	1686	9401	139.57	96.68	6
Marshall	80	78	702	6571	10.00	236.40	2
Mason	93	80	288	5220	333.29	226.10	17
Massac	42	16	41	459	6.50	33.28	35
Menard	58	29	11	2962	34.80	334.12	26
Mercer	115	70	1023	5577	106.78	823.26	45
Monroe	55	22	331	1284	106.23	156.37	33
Montgomery	144	37	145	3911	59.00	559.69	107
Morgan	108	71	765	6768	461.05	443.08	37
Moultrie	83	83	536	5747	7.55	76.10	0
Ogle	177	106	545	6031	40.48	342.58	107
Peoria	149	149	4832	25117	121.29	3,185.31	0
Perry	72	38	522	3679	79.58	198.69	39
Piatt	101	103	1360	12528	259.13	443.51	0
Pike	162	108	222	3833	.....	492.05	60
Pope	63	41	122	2284	.....	73.57	22
Pulaski	29	46	183	1238	27.55	.....	1
Putnam	35	30	316	2420	.....	115.46	5
Randolph	98	67	815	7747	149.54	107.23	31
Richland	88	80	209	2917	98.65	49.76	8
Rock Island	100	108	1513	9090	980.24	1,134.45	42
St Clair	118	63	714	15334	13.50	291.20	55
Saline	86	42	759	1882	46.00	186.31	44
Sangamon	172	140	882	14666	796.43	2,257.35	54
Schuyler	92	80	811	4013	111.75	141.02	10
Scott	46	18	67	1547	.....	30.40	28
Shelby	167	68	985	3061	55.73	782.16	99
Stark	70	42	494	3226	.....	117.00	26
Stephenson	139	100	659	8083	177.08	488.33	41
Tazewell	120	90	780	8016	139.74	411.37	53
Union	76	30	1033	5281	60.95	134.08	46
Vermilion	213	152	1092	13251	965.47	2,656.22	61
Wabash	51	48	333	4549	.....	559.78	3
Warren	127	70	473	4261	20.75	1,037.67	57
Washington	85	57	480	2724	41.40	31.60	42
Wayne	148	115	807	1952	82.64	.....	79
White	106	20	257	1559	44.21	550.89	86
Whiteside	142	128	761	12718	78.32	407.55	14
Will	189	87	1069	15777	421.33	1,646.45	102
Williamson	106	80	1300	5938	212.35	197.79	28
Winnebago	117	109	263	12402	12.13	271.53	16
Woodford	118	114	1496	9157	112.19	687.15	4

* Figures taken from Illinois—Public instruction, Supt of, Report 1904.

The high school libraries have as little aid as the graded and district schools. All depend upon local effort. The following table contains all high schools which report either to the U. S. Commissioner of education or to the University of Illinois High school visitor, numbering 373. Of this number 235 have no more than 500 volumes and 169 of these have only 300 volumes or less. Outside of Chicago only 45 high schools have 1,000 volumes or more in their libraries.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS*
Date of report when not 1904 follows volumes, e. g. (2)=1902

Place	Pupils	Vols.	Place	Pupils	Vols
Abingdon	122	100	Brighton	.....	168 (2)
" north	68	300 (2)	Brimfield	.....	225 (2)
Aledo	150	1,025 (3)	Bunker Hill	50	200
Alton	194	700 (3)	Bushnell	77	150
Altona	.....	100 (2)	Byron	41	293
Amboy	66	240 (1)	Cairo	182	3,245
Anna	79	1,400	Calumet	357	807 (0)
Arcola	67	450	Cambridge	68	95 (2)
Arenzville	.....	200 (2)	Camppoint, Maplewood	76	150 (2)
Arthur	.....	100 (2)	Canton	221	800 (5)
Ashland	40	200 (2)	Capron	.....	150 (2)
Ashton	.....	96 (2)	Carlinville	66	1,130
Assumption	.....	100 (2)	Carlyle	73	675 (3)
Astoria	62	500 (3)	Carmi	70	275
Athens	.....	257 (2)	Carrollton	92	687
Atlanta	91	138	Carthage	123	175
Atwood	30	100 (5)	Casey	54	76 (2)
Auburn	57	130 (3)	Centralia	219	200
Augusta	54	369 (5)	Cerro Gordo	46	289
Aurora, east	361	1,800 (3)	Chadwick	.....	511 (2)
" west	83	500 (3)	Champaign	317	.....
Avon	.....	750 (2)	Chandlerville	.....	350 (2)
Barry	61	70 (3)	Chapin	.....	424 (2)
Batavia, east	49	250	Charleston	138	200
" west	39	150	Chatsworth	33	470
Beardstown, central	82	1,500	Chebanse	.....	570 (2)
Belleville	142	194	Chenoa	54	289
Belvidere, north	95	232	Cherry Valley	.....	230 (2)
" south	125	205	Chester	70	700
Bement	53	380	Chicago, Austin	364	1,230 (1)
Biggsville, township	59	1,100	" Englewood	.....	1,791 (2)
Blandinsville	.....	120 (2)	" English and Manual Train'g	676	900 (2)
Bloomington	432	1,400 (2)	" Hyde Park	1,496	3,000
Blue Island	96	167 (3)	" John Marshall	.....	1,239 (2)
Bradford	.....	200 (2)	" Joseph Medill	617	1,326 (6)
Bradley	.....	225 (2)			

*From latest reports to University of Illinois High school visitor.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—Continued

Date of report when not 1904 follows volumes, e. g. (2)=1902

Place	Pupils	Vols	Place	Pupils	Vols
Chicago, Lake	323	695	Elpaso, Jefferson Park	64	1,125 (3)
" Lake View	1,112	3,187 (1)	Eureka	35	360
" South Chicago	.....	.....	Evanston, township	420	1,631 (3)
" South Division	840	.....(0)	Fairbury	62	1,000
" WendellPhillips	2,090	1,100 (6)	Fairfield	55	754
" West Division	997	1,310 (1)	Fairmount	.....	250 (2)
Chicago Heights, Bloom township	92	300 (3)	Farmer City	282	965
Chillicothe	46	210	Farmington	63	130
Chrisman	.....	100 (2)	Flora	76	60
Chueman	38	75 (2)	Forrest	33	32
Clay City	.....	896	Forreston	27	185
Clayton	.....	400 (2)	Franklin	.....	350 (2)
Clyde, Morton	88	625 (3)	Freeport	282	1,100
Cobden	54	3,500 (0)	Fulton	51	250 (5)
Coffeen	.....	200 (2)	Galena	82	3,000
Colchester	.....	300 (2)	Galesburg	541	900 (3)
Coleta	.....	387(85)	Galva	81	2,954
Colfax	56	100	Gardner	.....	50 (2)
Collinsville, Webster	.....	500 (2)	Geneseo	125	350
Columbia	.....	625 (2)	Geneva	57	150
Coulterville	.....	500 (2)	Genoa	49	430 (5)
Cuba	75	245 (1)	Georgetown	.....	312 (2)
Dallas City	.....	150 (2)	Gibson City	.....	330 (3)
Danvers	.....	100 (2)	Gilman	43	800
Danville	350	616 (6)	Girard	79	358
Davis	.....	300 (2)	Golconda	.....	968 (2)
Decatur	540	1,200	Goodhope	.....	341 (2)
Dekalb, township	215	220 (3)	Greenfield	74	670 (3)
Deland	.....	400 (2)	Greenup	.....	50 (2)
Delavan	91	716 (3)	Greenview	37	575 (5)
Des Plaines, Maine tnshp	110	119 (5)	Greenville	105	650
Dixon	127	525 (3)	Gridley	.....	150 (2)
Downer's Grove	58	925	Griggsville	57	20 (3)
Dundee	56	320 (3)	Hamilton	.....	86 (2)
Duquoin	84	200 (3)	Hampshire	.....	635 (2)
Durand	.....	300 (2)	Harvard	120	1,400
Dwight	78	800 (2)	Harvey, Thornton tnshp	186	578
Earlville	72	400	Havana	84	200 (5)
East St. Louis	252	400 (3)	Hebron	42	163
Edinburgh	.....	230 (2)	Henry	95	425
Edwardsville	100	840	Heyworth	.....	205 (2)
Effingham	64	318	Highland, Deerfield tnshp	38	530 (2)
Elgin	469	1,430 (3)	Highland Park	97	500 (2)
Elizabeth	35	110	Hillsboro	117	350
Elmhurst	.....	550 (5)	Hinsdale	.....	550 (2)
Elwood	60	1,200 (3)	Hoopeston	132	440
Elpaso, East side	70	300 (5)	Hume	32	58
			Huntley	.....	200 (2)

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—Continued

Date of report when not 1904 follows volumes, e. g. (2)=1902

Place	Pupils	Vols
Illiopolis	.....	459 (2)
Ipava	35	450 (3)
Jacksonville	280	500 (5)
Jerseyville	140	500
Joliet, township	482	2,000
Jonesboro	.....	600 (2)
Kankakee	192	1,095
Kansas	29	299
Kewanee	305	830 (3)
Kingston	.....	100 (3)
Kinmundy	.....	267 (2)
Kirkwood	.....	350 (2)
Knoxville	107	350
Lacon, Union	53	1,000 (3)
Lagrange, Lyons tnshp	204	1,300
Laharpe	55	120
Lake Forest	.....	40 (2)
Lamoille	.....	797 (2)
Lanark	66	345
Lasalle, Peru township	193	1,900
Leaf River	.....	90 (2)
Lena	58	565 (3)
Lenzburg	.....	100(98)
Leroy	52	156 (3)
Lewistown	107	450 (3)
Lexington	78	225
Lincoln	150	650
Litchfield	108	75
Lockport	90	126
London Mills	.....	200 (2)
McHenry	32	485
McLean	37	100 (1)
McLeansboro	47	664 (5)
Macomb	128	275
Madison	.....	240
Mahomet	.....	350 (2)
Mansfield	28	225 (5)
Manteno	.....	300 (2)
Marengo	73	500
Marion	108	508 (5)
Maroa	54	664
Marseilles	74	364
Marshall	117	300
Martinsville	59	230
Mascoutah	.....	750 (2)
Mason City	89	357
Mattoon	215	950
Mazon	44	300 (5)
Medora	.....	300 (2)
Mendon	.....	200 (2)
Mendota, Blackstone	43	312 (5)
" east	54	656 (5)
" west	54	260 (2)
Meredosia	.....	250 (2)
Metamora	.....	190 (2)
Metropolis	65	301 (5)
Milford	44	165 (5)
Milledgeville	.....	550 (2)
Minier	.....	700 (2)
Minonk	60	445 (3)
Minooka	.....	370 (2)
Moline	365	2,085 (3)
Momence	82	530
Monmouth	242	400
Monticello	74	319 (3)
Morris	140	1,220 (3)
Morrison	104	285 (5)
Morrisonville	.....	250 (2)
Mount Carmel	107	120 (5)
Mount Carroll	81	920
Mount Olive	.....	400 (2)
Mount Pulaski	76	530
Mount Sterling	63	650 (3)
Mount Vernon	134	443 (5)
Moweaqua	63	371
Murphysboro, township	169	468
Naperville, Ellsworth	.....	480 (2)
Nashville	70	351
Nauvoo	.....	83 (2)
Neoga	47	521
Newman	26	199 (5)
Newton	62	225 (5)
Nokomis	55	457
Normal	134	2,500
Nunda, Nunda and Crystal Lake Union	.....	800
Oakland	53	410
Oakpark, Oakpark and River Forest township	518	1,903
Oblong	.....	163 (2)
Odell	36	670 (5)
Odin	.....	200 (2)
Olney	150	718
Omaha	.....	30 (2)
Onargo	62	216 (5)
Oneida	.....	300 (2)

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLI NOIS—Continued

Date of report when not 1904 follows volumes, e. g. (2)=1902

Place	Pupils	Vols	Place	Pupils	Vols
Oregon	73	300 (3)	Savanna, township	134	300 (3)
Orion	.....	300 (2)	Saybrook	43	178
Oswego	.....	150 (2)	Scales Mound	.....	150 (2)
Ottawa, township	281	610	Seneca	.....	187 (2)
Palatine	26	250	Shabbona	.....	500 (2)
Pana	104	559 (3)	Shannon	.....	300
Paris	209	526	Shawneetown	.....	150 (2)
Pawpaw	45	421 (5)	Sheffield	60	2,000
Paxton	100	1,200	Sheldon	79	370 (5)
Payson	.....	500 (2)	Sibley	.....	680 (2)
Pecatonica	36	170 (3)	Somonank	.....	250 (2)
Pekin	117	1,319	Sorento	.....	200 (2)
Peoria	557	1,300 (2)	Sparland	.....	300 (2)
Peru (see Lasalle)	.....	.....	Sparta	159	1,367
Petersburg	118	1,469 (5)	Springfield	778	1,178
Pinckneyville	.....	1,080 (2)	Springvalley	.....	200 (2)
Piper City	.....	300 (2)	Stanford	.....	250 (2)
Pittsfield	90	155 (3)	Sterling, St. and Colonna township	.....	525 (3)
Plainfield	70	220	Stockton	.....	125 (2)
Plano	68	294	Streator	224	2,822 (5)
Polo	90	470	Sugar Grove	62	309
Pontiac, township	272	1,300	Sullivan	99	289 (5)
Prairie City	.....	370 (2)	Sumner	.....	300 (2)
Princeton, township	207	2,600 (2)	Sycamore	102	1,050 (3)
Princeville	67	167 (3)	Tablegrove	.....	500 (2)
Prophetstown	.....	250 (2)	Tallula	.....	215 (2)
Quincy	320	700 (3)	Taylorville	181	600 (3)
Rantoul	88	600	Thomson	.....	168 (2)
Raymond	.....	395 (2)	Tiskilwa	45	282
Redbud	.....	200 (2)	Toledo	.....	267 (2)
Richmond	.....	193 (2)	Tolono	.....	905 (2)
Ridgefarm	.....	50 (2)	Toulon	.....	300(85)
Riverside	.....	703 (2)	Tremont, Tazewell	.....	370 (2)
Robinson	85	505	Troy	.....	901
Rochelle	82	512 (5)	Turner, West Chicago	.....	150 (2)
Rockfalls	30	1,350	Tuscola, Union	102	135 (2)
Rockford	677	1,931	Upper Alton	80	300
Rock Island	351	1,388 (3)	Utica	.....	200 (2)
Rockton	.....	300 (2)	Vandalia	65	909
Roodhouse	71	200	Vermont, north	.....	200 (2)
Roseville, township	92	53	Vienna	64	73
Roseville	60	935 (3)	Virden	54	454 (5)
Rushville	112	128	Virginia	96	702
St Anne	.....	500	Warren	47	154
St Charles	77	500	Washington	48	395
Salem	82	230	Waterloo	.....	300 (2)
Sandoval	.....	257 (2)	Watseka	83	150
Sandwich	81	920 (3)	Waukegan	243	1,451
San Jose	.....	300 (2)			

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—Continued

Date of report when not 1904 follows volumes, e. g. (2)=1902.

Place	Pupils	Vols.	Place	Pupils	Vols.
Waverly	66	250 (5)	Winnebago	.....	275 (2)
Wellington	.....	200 (2)	Winnetka, New Trier township	163	1,020
Wenona	61	537 (5)	Woodhull	43	33 (3)
Westfield	.....	200 (2)	Woodstock	90	318 (5)
West Salem	.....	200 (2)	Wyoming	40	450
Wheaton	151	845	Yates City	.....	2,240 (2)
Whitehall	112	1,580 (5)	Yorkville	53	80
Wilmington	62	250 (5)			
Winchester	64	434			

Valuable aids in the development of the reading habit are the Illinois Teachers reading circle and the Illinois Pupils reading circle. Both are permanent parts of the state school system. The Teachers reading circle in each county is under the direct management of the county superintendent who is expected to set aside part of the program at the Institute for it. Membership is wholly voluntary. A teacher on joining signs an enrollment card, agreeing to secure the required books and to read them during the year. The county superintendent gives an examination on the year's required reading or the teacher presents complete notes. A certificate of credit is given for each year's reading, the certificate entitling the holder to a reading circle diploma. The year 1903 showed 6000 teachers enrolled in the circle, in the 11th year of the organization. The management each year issues a prospectus containing announcements and annotations on the suggested books.

The Pupils circle is under the management of the Principals section. The work is arranged in two courses. Upon the completion of the reading of any six books of the first course, or ten books of the second, a diploma is awarded. Seals are also given for additional reading. The books may be purchased by the school and become a part of the school library, or they may become the property of the individual members of

the circle. Any person between the ages of six and twenty-one may become a member by signing the enrollment blank, each member being required to read at least one book of the course each year. In 1897 the number of diplomas issued during the year was 1320, in 1903 it was 4309. In 1897 the books sold numbered 11020, in 1903 it had almost doubled, being 21356 volumes. The management issues an annual prospectus giving instructions, the course of reading for the current year, with annotations, and a list of books recommended since 1894.

In 1897 the Illinois state teachers association organized a Library section which held meetings for two years, with the help of librarians. The organization continues but no meetings have been held in recent years owing to lack of interest on the part of the teachers.

Chicago Libraries

The first library in the city was in the first Sunday school organized August 19, 1832 by Luther Childs, Mrs. Seth Johnson, Mrs. Charles Taylor, the Misses Noble and Philo Carpenter. The school met in a small frame building, on the Reservation built by Mark Beaubien, near Mark Noble's house, formerly the Kinzie cabin. At this time the building was not completed, having floor, sides and some roof boards but no shingles nor windows nor doors. The school met later in the fort at the house of Rufus Brown, at Rev. Jesse Walker's cabin and in the upper story of P. F. W. Peck's store. The library contained 20 small volumes, but as there were only 13 children in the school each pupil and teacher could have a book. John S. Wright, the secretary and librarian is said to have carried the library to and from the temporary place of meeting in his pocket handkerchief. The poverty of the library was observed by Charles Butler and Arthur Bronson of New York when visiting Chicago and on their return they sent 200 volumes as a gift.

There was no public library in the city before the great fire, though the following important collections had been established: 1835 Chicago Lyceum, 1837 Mechanics institute, 1841

Young men's association (later Chicago library association), 1856 Chicago historical society, 1857 Chicago academy of sciences, 1865 Y. M. C. A. library, and 1868 Union Catholic library association. It is estimated that when the flames swept over the city in October 1871, between 2 000 000 and 3 000 000 volumes were burned. The Chicago library association lost 20 000 volumes including a complete set of the British patent office reports, the Chicago historical society lost 50 000 bound volumes and 145 000 pamphlets, many manuscripts and several complete newspaper files, the Chicago academy of sciences lost 5 000 volumes, the Y. M. C. A. 10 000 volumes, mostly theological, the Union Catholic library association 5 000 volumes of sectarian literature, the Franklin library on printing 3 000 volumes and smaller libraries estimated at 10 000 volumes. An estimate of $500 000 was considered fair for the fire loss on the theological, medical and law libraries alone. Valuable private libraries were burned, including those of 15 or 20 clergymen, 200 physicians and 500 lawyers. The loss in school libraries was placed at $297 800 and the loss in the book stores aggregated millions. 107 newspapers were burned out and the Chicago Tribune lost its file. The only duplicate file had been given to the Chicago historical society by Hon. William Bross and this also was destroyed. From the ashes rose the Illinois library law of March 7, 1872, and the Chicago public library, founded by gifts from friends in England. Since then the library growth has been so marked that Chicago is known as a city of libraries. The lists of active libraries in Chicago included in this study number 92, classified as follows: free public 9, subscription 1, miscellaneous special 24, law 6, medical 11, theological 6, state philanthropic 2, college 5, normal school 2, high school 11 and private school 15. No attempt has been made to include private libraries. The announcements and year-books of social and political clubs show few collections large enough or systematic enough to be recorded here. The Hamilton club is making a collection of Hamiltoniana and is building a library of po-

litical science and economics. The Iroquois club lost an extensive library by fire in 1900. The Press club has about 3000 volumes of reference books and general literature besides current papers and periodicals and the Union League club and the University club have libraries for their members. A feature in Chicago library development was the agreement in 1897 between the directors of the Chicago public library, the Newberry library and the John Crerar library to avoid as much as possible unnecessary duplication in buying. The John Crerar library is the most highly specialized of the three, covering only the social, physical, natural, and medical sciences, and their applications, including fine arts in part. The Newberry library covers literature, language, history, sociology, philosophy, religion, and fine arts in part. The public library includes all books for general home reading, also collections of newspapers, patents, government documents, and books for the blind, and is strong in architecture and the decorative arts.

Illinois Library Laws

Illinois was admitted to the Union as a state on December 3, 1818, and in less than five years had passed an act to encourage public libraries. This was approved January 31, 1823, and is of historic importance, though the public libraries referred to were corporation or subscription libraries, as the day of the *free* public library had not dawned. For full text *see* Illinois Public laws, 1823.

Under this act from 1823 to 1872 individual library associations were incorporated by act of legislature. There were few up to 1861. In 1861, three were established, in 1865, three, in 1867, eight, and in 1869, thirteen, indicating the interest which made possible the passing of a free public library law three years later. After this the records show no individual library legislation except for libraries supported by the state and for the large Chicago libraries in regard to property or buildings. On March 7, 1872 the Governor signed the bill entitled "An act to authorize cities, incorporated towns and townships

to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms." This bill has been widely copied and its success in Illinois is shown by the fact that it stands practically unchanged to-day.

As there has been some confusion as to the origin of this bill its record is given here as shown by the Illinois House Journal 1871–72.

The bill then entitled "An act authorizing cities to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms" was introduced as House Bill No. 563 on March 23, 1871, by Hon. Samuel Caldwell of Peoria in the form prepared by E. S. Willcox, then director of the Peoria mercantile library, now librarian of the Peoria public library. The bill was referred to the committee on municipal affairs and by them reported back favorably on April 4. It was read the first time on April 10, and the second time at an adjourned session on November 17, when it was referred to the committee of the whole. On January 11, 1872 it was discharged from the committee of the whole and recommitted to the committee on education, which reported it back favorably, with amendments, on January 25. The amendments were two, one changing the title to include incorporated towns and townships, and the other limiting the tax in cities of over 100,000 inhabitants to one-fifth of a mill. On January 31 the bill was read in the House for the third time and passed by a vote of 124 to 4. On the same day the bill was introduced in the Senate, read for the first time, and referred to a committee on municipalities, which reported it back amended on February 1. It was read a second time on February 8 and a third time with amendment on February 16. On February 22 it passed the Senate by a vote of 34 to 1. The adoption of title was reconsidered and an amendment passed on February 23. On February 29 the House concurred with the Senate amendment and on March 7, 1872, this important bill was signed by the Governor, with an emergency clause to enable it to take effect at once for the benefit of Chicago which had suffered from the great fire since this bill was introduced and

now wished to establish a free public library in order to accept at once the gifts of sympathizing friends abroad. For the original text *see* Illinois Public laws, 1872, p. 609–11.

This law was twelve times amended, between 1874 and 1901. The full text as given in Illinois Revised statutes 1903 with amendments of 1905 follows:

AN ACT to authorize cities, incorporated towns, and townships to establish and maintain free public libraries and reading rooms. [Approved and in force March 7, 1871–2, L. 1871–2, p. 609.]

§ 1. That the city council of each incorporated city, whether organized under general law or special charter shall have power to establish and maintain a public library and reading room for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of such city, and may levy a tax of not to exceed two mills on the dollar annually on all the taxable property in the city: *Provided*, That in cities of only one hundred thousand inhabitants, after the year 1896, such tax shall not exceed one mill on the dollar annually, such tax to be levied and collected in like manner with the general taxes of said city, and to be known as a library fund: *Provided*, That said annual library tax in cities of over two thousand inhabitants shall not be included in the aggregate amount of taxes as limited by Section one (1) of Article eight (8) of "An act for the incorporation of cities and villages", approved April 10, 1872, and the amendatory acts thereto, or by any provision of any special charter under which any city in this state is now organized." [As amended by act approved May 10, 1901. In force July 1, 1901. L. 1901, p. 135; Legal News Ed., p. 197.

§ 2. When any city council shall have decided to establish and maintain a public library and reading room, under this act the mayor of such city shall, with the approval of the city council, proceed to appoint a board of nine directors for the same, chosen from the citizens at large with reference to their fitness for such office; and not more than one member of the city council shall be at any one time a member of said board.

§ 3. Said directors shall hold office one-third for one year, one-third for two years, and one-third for three years, from the first of July following their appointment, and at their first regular meeting shall cast lots for the respective terms; and annually thereafter

the mayor shall, before the first of July of each year, appoint as before three directors, to take the place of the retiring directors who shall hold office for three years, and until their successors are appointed. The mayor may by and with the consent of the city council, remove any director for misconduct or neglect of duty.

§ 4. Vacancies in the board of directors, occasioned by removals, resignation, or otherwise, shall be reported to the city council, and be filled in like manner as original appointments, and no director shall receive compensation as such.

§ 5. Said directors shall, immediately after appointment, meet and organize by the election of one of their number president, and by the election of such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall make and adopt such by-laws, rules and regulations for their own guidance and for the government of the library and reading-room as may be expedient, not inconsistent with this act. They shall have the exclusive control of the expenditure of all moneys collected to the credit of the library fund, and of the construction of any library building, and of the supervision, care and custody of the grounds, room, or buildings constructed, leased, or set apart for that purpose: *Provided*, that all moneys received for such library shall be deposited in the treasury of said city to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the library board. Said board shall have power to purchase or lease grounds to occupy, lease or erect an appropriate building or buildings for the use of said library; shall have power to appoint a suitable librarian and necessary assistants, and fix their compensation, and shall also have power to remove such appointees; and shall, in general, carry out the spirit and intent of this act, in establishing and maintaining a public library and reading room.

§ 6. Every library and reading room, established under this act, shall be forever free to the use of the inhabitants of the city where located, always subject to such reasonable rules and regulations as the library board may adopt, in order to render the use of said library and reading room of the greatest benefit to the greatest number; and said board may exclude from the use of said library and reading room any and all persons who shall wilfully violate such rules. And said board may extend the privileges and use of

such library and reading room to persons residing outside of such city in this state, upon such terms and conditions as said board may from time to time by its regulations prescribe. [As amended by act approved March 27, 1874. In force July 1, 1874.]

§ 7. The said board of directors shall make, on or before the second Monday in June, an annual report to the city council, stating the condition of their trust on the first day of June of that year, the various sums of money received from the library fund and from other sources, and how such moneys have been expended, and for what purposes; the number of books and periodicals on hand, the number added by purchase, gift, or otherwise, during the year; the number lost or missing; the number of visitors attending; the number of books loaned out, and the general character and kind of such books; with such other statistics, information and suggestions as they deem of general interest. All such portions of said report as relate to the receipt and expenditure of money, as well [as] the number of books on hand, books lost or missing, and books purchased, shall be verified by affidavit.

§ 8. The city council of said city shall have power to pass ordinances imposing suitable penalties for the punishment of persons committing injury upon such library or the grounds or other property thereof, and for injury to or failure to return any book belonging to such library.

§ 9. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate for the benefit of such library, shall have the right to vest the title to the money or real estate so donated in the board of directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such board, when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise or bequest of such property; and as to such property the said board shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

§ 10. When fifty legal voters of any incorporated town, village or township shall present a petition to the clerk of the town, village or township (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization) asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in such town or township, and shall specify in their petition, a rate of taxation not to exceed two mills on the dollar such clerk (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization) shall in the next legal notice of the regular annual election in such town or

township, give notice that at such election every elector may vote "For a .... mill tax for a free public library," or "Against a .... mill tax for a free public library," specifying in such notice the rate of taxation mentioned in said petition; and if the majority of all the votes cast in such *664] town, village or township shall be "For the tax for the free public library", the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said town or township, and shall be known as the "Library Fund": *Provided*, that such tax shall cease in case the legal voters of any such town, village or township shall so determine by a majority vote, at any annual election held therein; and the corporate authorities of such towns or villages may exercise the same powers conferred upon the corporate authorities of cities under this act.

§ 11. At the next regular election after any town, village or township shall have voted to establish a free public library, there shall be elected a library board of six directors, one-third for one year, one-third for two years, one third for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected two directors, who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified, which board shall have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the board of directors of free public libraries in cities. *Provided, that any person in said respective villages or townships authorized by law to vote at school elections, may be voted for and shall be eligible to hold the said office of director.* [As amended by act approved and in force May 13, 1903. L. 1903, p. 226; Legal News Ed., p. 186.

§ 12. Whereas, all the libraries of Chicago were destroyed by the recent fire in that city, and large donations of books have been made to found a free library, and whereas no suitable building or organization exists to receive or preserve them, therefore an emergency exists that this law shall take effect immediately; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

§ 13. Whenever any board of directors of any public library organized under the provisions of the act, of which this is an amendment, shall determine to erect a building to be used for their library, or to purchase a site for the same, or both, or to accumulate a fund for the erection of such building, or to pay for a library site, or both, they may do so as follows:

The directors shall cause a plan for such building to be prepared and an estimate made of the cost, and if site is to be provided for the same, they shall also cause an estimate to be made of the cost of such site; they may then determine the time or years over which they will spread the collection of the cost of said building, or site or both, not exceeding twenty (20) years and shall make a record of their said proceedings and transmit a copy thereof to the city council for its approval. If the city council shall approve the action of the board it may, in its own discretion, by ordinance provide that bonds of the city be issued for the payment of the cost (so-estimated as aforesaid) of the said building, or site, or both, in which event the said ordinance shall also state the time or times when such bonds, and the interest thereon, shall become payable: *Provided*, that the whole of the principal of such bonds and the interest thereon, shall be payable within twenty (20) years; *provided further*, that the interest on such bonds shall not exceed the rate of five (5) per cent per annum; but the said interest may be made payable at such times (annually or semi-annually) as the said ordinance shall prescribe. *Provided, always*, That in case the city council shall provide for such payment by the issuance of bonds it shall make provision at or before the issuance thereof, by ordinance, which shall be irrepealable, for the levy and collection of a direct annual tax upon all the taxable property within such city sufficient to meet the principal and interest on said bonds as the same mature, which tax shall be in addition to that otherwise authorized to be levied and collected for corporate purposes. If however, the said council shall not provide that bonds of the city be issued as and for the purposes aforesaid but shall otherwise approve the action of the said board, then the board shall divide the total cost of said building, or site or both into as many parts as they shall determine to spread the collection thereof, and shall certify the amount of one of said parts to the city council each and every year during the time or terms over which they shall have determined to spread the collection of the cost of such building, or site or both.

The city council on receiving the said last mentioned certificate shall, in its next annual appropriation bill, include the amount so certified, and shall for the amount so certified, levy and collect a tax to pay the same with the other general taxes of the city: *Provided*, the said levy shall not exceed five (5) mills on the dollar in

any one year and shall not be levied oftener than for the number of years into which the library board in those cases where bonds are not issued, as aforesaid, shall have divided the cost of said building, or site, or both; and when collected as last aforesaid the tax shall cease. [As amended by act approved and in force May 13, 1903. L. 1903, p. 226; Legal News Ed., p. 187.]

§ 14. The library board shall determine when they will proceed with the construction of the building; they may proceed at once or may determine to wait and allow the fund to accumulate, but shall not delay construction of said building longer than for the collection of said fund. If they shall determine to wait, they shall certify their action to the city council and said city council shall invest said money in good interest paying securities, there to remain until the same is needed for the construction of the building under the provisions of this act. [Added by act approved June 19, 1891. In force July 1, 1891. L. 1891, p. 155; Legal News Ed. p. 112.]

§ 15. When the directors shall determine to commence the construction of the building they may then revise the plan therefor or adopt a new plan and provide estimates of the costs thereof, and shall advertise for bids for the construction of said building and shall let the contract to the lowest and best responsible bidder, and may require from such bidder securities for the performance of his bid as the board shall determine: *Provided*, the said directors may let the contract for one part of said building to one bidder, and for another part to another bidder as they shall determine: *And provided further*, the board of directors shall not in any new plan increase the per cent of the tax levy hereunder, without the approval of the city council. [Added by act approved June 19, 1891. In force July 1, 1891. L. 1891, p. 155: Legal News Ed., p. 112.]

§ 16. If the board of directors shall think best, they may construct the building so that a portion thereof may be rented, and may at any time during the construction thereof borrow money and execute a mortgage on the lot and building, not exceeding one-half the value thereof and the money so obtained shall be used exclusively in the completion of said building. The levy of a tax hereunder shall not be included in the aggregate amount of taxes as limited by Section one (1) of Article eight (8) of "An act for the incorporation of cities and villages", approved April 10, 1872, and amendatory acts thereto, nor shall it effect [affect] any appropriation made or

to be made for the support of the library. This act shall not apply to any city in this State having over one hundred thousand inhabitants. [As amended by act approved May 10, 1901. In force July 1, 1901. L. 1901, p. 234: Legal News Ed., p. 199.]

AN ACT to enable library associations to sell and transfer their real and personal property. [Approved March 24, 1874. In force July 1, 1874.]

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That whenever any library association organized under any law of this state, and owning any real or personal property in this state, shall desire to sell or lease the same, or any part thereof, absolutely or with conditions, to the board of directors of any free public library, organized under the laws of this state, such sale or lease may be made in the manner following, viz: the directors of such association shall call a meeting of all the members, subscribers or stockholders thereof, to be held at the rooms of said library or office of the secretary of such association, written or printed notice of the time, place and object of such meeting, and of the terms and conditions of the proposed sale or lease being first mailed, at least thirty (30) days prior to the time of such meeting, to the address of each member, subscriber or stockholder whose place of residence is known to any of the officers or directors of such association, and by publishing such notice for at least thirty (30) consecutive days next preceding the time of such meeting, in some newspaper published and of general circulation in the county where the property of said association is situate.

§ 2. If the members, subscribers or stockholders representing the majority in amount of the stock of such association, shall vote at such meeting, in favor of such sale or lease upon the terms or conditions specified in such notice, or, in case said association shall consist of two or more departments, if a majority of the members, subscribers or stockholders of each department shall vote at such meeting in favor of such sale or lease so specified, then the president and secretary shall cause a record of the proceedings of such meeting, verified by the oath of the president thereof, together with an affidavit of the service or publication of notice as herein required, to be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county where the property of such association is situate; after which the president and secretary of the said association shall be and

are hereby authorized and empowered to execute any and all necessary deeds, leases, bills of sale, or other instruments in writing, to carry out the object and intent of said vote; which when duly executed, shall be sufficient to pass to the board of directors of such free public library all the legal and equitable title of said associations in and to the real or personal property in said instrument described as therein set forth.

Amendments to sections 10 and 11

§ 10. When fifty legal voters of any incorporated town, village or township shall present a petition to the clerk of the town, village or township (or trustees of schools in counties not under township organization) asking that an annual tax may be levied for the establishment and maintenance of a free public library in such town or township, and shall specify in their petition a rate of taxation not to exceed two mills on the dollar, such clerk (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization) shall, in the next legal notice of the regular annual election, in such town, village or township, or of a special election called for that purpose, give notice that at such election every elector may vote "For a .... mill tax for a public library" or "Against a .... mill tax for a free public library," specifying in said notice the rate of taxation mentioned in said petition; and if the majority of all the votes cast in such town, village or township shall be "For" the tax for the free public library, the tax specified in such notice shall be levied and collected in like manner with other general taxes of said town, village or township, and shall be known as the "Library Fund:" *Provided*, that such tax shall cease in case the legal voters of any such town, village or township shall so determine, by a majority vote, at any annual election held therein; and the corporate authorities of such towns or villages may exercise the same powers conferred upon the corporate authorities of cities under this act. *And, provided, further*, that whenever the petition signed and filed with such clerk (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization) as above provided, shall request the holding of a special election for the purpose of voting on the proposition of authorizing the levy of said specified tax for a free public library, such clerk (or trustee of schools) shall promptly call such election in the manner provided by law for the calling of elections in such village, town or township.

§ 11. At the next regular election after any town, village or township shall have voted to establish a free public library, there shall be elected a library board of six directors, one-third for one year, one-third for two-years, one-third for three years, and annually thereafter there shall be elected two directors who shall hold their office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified, which board shall have the same powers as are by this act conferred upon the board of directors of free libraries in cities: *Provided*, that the village council or board of trustees of any such village, or clerk of any such town or township, (or trustee of schools in counties not under township organization) may call a special election for the election of such first library board of six directors, after such town, village or township shall have voted to establish a free public library: *Provided further*, that any person in said respective villages or townships authorized by law to vote at school elections, may be voted for and shall be eligible to hold the said office of director. (Approved May 16, 1905.)

Other library laws now in force are here given in abstract. The full text may be found in Illinois Revised statutes, 1903 and Illinois Laws 1905.

INCORPORATION OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

AN ACT to encourage and promote the establishment of free public libraries in cities, villages and towns of this state. *Approved June 17, 1891.* [Providing for the formation of a corporation by trustees or directors to whom property has been devised for a free public library.]

BORROWING MONEY FOR TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES

AN ACT to enable boards of directors of public libraries to borrow money for the erection or improvement of library buildings or to purchase library sites. *Approved May 18, 1905.* [Providing for the issue of bonds by directors of a township library; township election to vote for or against such borrowing; levy of taxes required.]

LIBRARIES IN PUBLIC PARKS

AN ACT concerning free public libraries in public parks. *Approved May 14, 1903.* [Authorizing those in control of a public park to permit a free public library to erect and maintain a library building within such park, subject to certain conditions.]

LINCOLN PARK–NEWBERRY PUBLIC LIBRARY

AN ACT to authorize the erection of buildings in Lincoln Park for the use of the Newberry Public Library. *Approved June 16, 1887.*

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING

AN ACT to authorize the Chicago Public Library to erect and maintain a public library on Dearborn Park, in the City of Chicago, and to authorize the Soldier's Home in Chicago to sell and dispose of its interest in the north one-quarter of the said park. *Approved June 2, 1891.*

SITE GRANTED THE JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY, CHICAGO

AN ACT to authorize the John Crerar Library to erect and maintain a free public library on Grant Park, commonly called Lake Park, or Lake Front Park in the City of Chicago. *Approved March 29, 1901.* [Provided that the said library shall procure the consent of abutting property owners and that the trustees of the fund bequeathed by John Crerar for the erection of a collossal statue of Abraham Lincoln shall have the right to place said statue upon any part of said tract of land not to be occupied by said library building.]

LIBRARY EMPLOYES' PENSION FUND

AN ACT to provide for the formation and disbursement of a public library employes' pension fund in cities having a population exceeding 100,000 inhabitants. *Approved May 12, 1905.* [The board of directors of such public libraries may create a fund consisting of amounts retained from the salaries of employes, the fund to be kept in custody of the city treasurer and administered by a board of trustees consisting of five members.]

STATE LIBRARY LAW REVISED

AN ACT to revise the law in relation to the state library. *Approved February 25, 1874.* [The governor, secretary of state, and superintendent of public instruction shall constitute the board of commissioners for the management of the library, the governor being president and the secretary of state, librarian. Administrative details.]

STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY AND NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM

AN ACT to establish a State Historical Library and Natural His-

tory Museum, to provide for its care and maintenance and to appropriate money therefor. *Approved May 25, 1877.* [The Illinois State Historical Library and Natural History Museum established at the capital; the governor, secretary of state and superintendent of public instruction to have power to make rules for its management and to appoint a curator; the Illinois Museum of Natural History at Normal to be converted into a State Laboratory of Natural History.]

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

AN ACT to establish the Illinois State Historical Library, and to provide for the care and maintenance and to make appropriations therefor. *Approved May 25, 1889.* [Management of the library to be in the hands of three trustees appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. Appropriation of twenty-five hundred dollars a year.]

Amended May 15, 1903. [Declaring the Illinois State Historical Society a department of the Illinois State Historical Library.]

AN ACT to provide for the better preservation of official documents and records of historic interest. *Approved June 9, 1897.* [The board of supervisors or the board of county commissioners of every county in this state may authorize the transfer to the Illinois State Historical Library, or to the State University Library at Urbana of such records as may be deemed of historic interest or value and as may be in the custody of any officer of such county.]

COURTS

Approved May 14, 1903. [The judges of the Supreme court shall appoint a librarian for the Supreme court library, located at the State capital.]

LIBRARY COMMISSION BILLS

Repeated attempts from 1895–1905 to secure a library commission for Illinois have been marked by apparent difference of opinion among the workers, which was due merely to unfamiliarity with the details and reason for previous bills and not to disagreement on essentials. As the question is still unsettled, an official record is here given with the text of the several bills.

In 1894, the Director of the Armour institute library school tried to interest some library trustees in Chicago to prepare a bill creating a library commission. At that time there was no state library association, it was difficult to arouse a few individuals in time for action, and when a legislator was found who would introduce such a bill at the session of 1895, the time for presenting bills had expired by limitation. The agitation, however, proved that an organized petitioning body was necessary, and on January 8, 1896, the Chicago library club issued a circular to the libraries of the state, calling for a meeting at Springfield on January 23 to organize a state library association which should strive to further favorable library legislation and especially to effect the appointment of a state library commission.

On January 23, 1896 the Illinois state library association was formed. At this first meeting it was decided to draft a bill for a library commission to be presented at the session of 1897, to issue a circular letter to librarians in the state asking their active co-operation, and to establish a bureau of information in connection with the Armour institute library school to secure material for a possible commission. On November 1, 1896, the circular was issued and on November 27 at Armour institute of technology, Chicago, at a meeting of the state library association, the following draft of a bill was presented.

"Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in general assembly, that

"SECTION 1. The Governor shall appoint five residents of the state who shall form a board of library commissioners. One member of said board shall be appointed for the term of five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year; and thereafter the term of office of the commissioners shall be five years. All vacancies on said board, whether occurring by expiration of term or otherwise, shall be filled by the Governor. The board shall annually elect a chairman and a secretary."

"SECTION 2. The board shall give advice and counsel to libraries in the State, and to all communities which may propose to establish them as to the best means of establishing and administering

such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing and other details of library management. The board may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries or in improving those already established. The board shall make an annual report to the Governor and the usual number of copies of this report shall be published as other official reports are published."

"SECTION 3. No member of the board shall receive any compensation for services as a member, but traveling expenses of members in attending meetings of the board or in visiting or establishing libraries, and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the board shall be paid, provided that the whole amount shall not exceed one thousand dollars in any one year. All bills incurred by the board or by its members under this law shall be certified by the chairman and secretary of the board to the secretary of the State, who shall cause the same to be paid from the state treasury, and there is hereby annually appropriated from the general funds in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

"SECTION 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication."

After full discussion it was referred to the legislative committee of the association, who conferred with Judge Neely and Huntington W. Jackson of Chicago as to legal forms. The result was the following bill, introduced on March 12, 1897 as House Bill No. 491 by Representative Rowe and as Senate Bill No. 252 by Senator Stubblefield.

"A BILL for an act to provide for a Board of Library Commissioners to promote the efficiency and establishment of free public libraries.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly: That, the Governor shall appoint on July first next, a Board of Library Commissioners for the State of Illinois which shall consist of five members, who shall be residents of the State; one for the term of five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years, one for one year; and thereafter the terms of office of the Commissioners shall be five years, or until their successors have been appointed and qualified."

"SECTION 2. The officers of the Board shall be a President, a

Vice-President and a Secretary, and these shall be elected annually by the Board."

"SECTION 3. The Board shall give advice and counsel to libraries in the State, and all communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing and other details of library management. The Board may also send its members to aid in organizing new libraries, or aid in improving those already established."

"SECTION 4. The Board shall make an annual report to the Governor, and copies of this report shall be published as one of the public document series."

"SECTION 5. No member of the Board shall receive any compensation for services as a member, but traveling expenses of members in attending meetings of the Board, or in visiting or establishing libraries, and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the Board, shall be paid, provided that the whole amount shall not exceed the sum of One Thousand Dollars in any one year. All bills incurred by the Board or by its members, shall be certified by the President and the Secretary of the Board to the Auditor of public accounts who shall cause the same to be paid from the State treasury; and there is hereby annually appropriated the sum of One Thousand Dollars to carry into effect the provisions of this act."

"SECTION. 6. All vacancies on the Board, whether occurring by expiration of term, or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor."

The bill was lost, presumably because of the $1 000 appropriation.

In December 1896 the Illinois state teachers association had organized a library section and pledged its support to the library commission bill. In October 1897 the support of the Illinois federation of womens clubs was enlisted. This organization at its annual meeting authorized the formation of a library committee as a sub-committee of the Committee on literature, and this has since been made an independent committee. The Federation pledged its support to the library commission bill.

In February 1899 at Urbana, at the fourth meeting of the state library association, the following resolutions were adopted as the sentiment of the association:

"*Resolved*, That we, the Illinois State Library Association, call upon the Legislature now in session at Springfield to take such action as shall lead to the appointment by the Governor of a State Library Commission of five members, to serve without compensation, whose duty it shall be, when asked by the proper authorities, to give advice and counsel to all free libraries in the state, and to all communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing, and other details of approved library management and

"WHEREAS, Traveling libraries—that is to say, carefully selected assortments of 50 to 100 books, boxed and shipped on request from some central point to small neighborhoods at their expense for transportation, and under suitable safeguards,—have proved very successful in other states, and a comparatively inexpensive method of circulating good literature among the smaller communities; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we recommend the adoption of this system in the proposed legislation, and that a sum not to exceed $5 000 a year be appropriated by the legislature for the purchase, cataloguing, boxing and care of such libraries, under the supervision of said proposed library commission, and for the salary of a competent Secretary, not a member of said Commission, and for such necessary expenses as stationery, etc."

A committee was then appointed to prepare a new bill, based on a former bill, and incorporating these resolutions, to be presented to the Legislature then assembled. With the legal advice of President Draper of the University of Illinois the following bill was drafted:

"A BILL for an Act to provide traveling libraries for the rural districts of the state, and for a Board of Library Commissioners to have charge of same and promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries."

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly, That the Governor shall on

or before the first day of July next, appoint a Board of Library Commissioners for the State of Illinois, which Board shall consist of five members, two of whom, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the President of the University of Illinois, shall be members ex-officio, and the remaining three members shall be appointed from the State at large, one for two years, one for three years, and one for four years or until their successors shall have been appointed and duly qualified.

"SECTION 2. The officers of the Board shall be a President, a Vice-president, and a Secretary, and these shall be elected annually by the Board.

"SECTION 3. It shall be the duty of the said board to purchase, catalogue and otherwise prepare carefully selected libraries of from twenty-five to one hundred books each, to be boxed and shipped on request, from some central point, to small neighborhoods at the expense of such neighborhoods for transportation, and to be returned at regular intervals for further circulation.

"SECTION 4. It shall be the further duty of said board, when asked by the authorities, to give advice and counsel to libraries in the State, and to all communities which may purpose establishing them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing and other details of library management. The board may also send one of its members to aid in organizing such libraries or improving those already established."

"SECTION 5. The Board shall make an annual report to the Governor, and copies of this report shall be published as one of the public document series.

"SECTION 6. No member of the Board shall receive compensation for services as a member, but traveling expenses of members in attending meetings of the Board, and in visiting or establishing libraries in the State, the salary of a competent secretary not a member of the commission, and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the Board, shall be paid. All bills incurred by the Board or by its members shall be certified by the President and Secretary of the Board with proper vouchers, to the auditor of public accounts, who shall cause the same to be paid from the State treasury.

"SECTION 7. There is hereby annually appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

"SECTION 8. All vacancies on the Board, not from ex-officio members, whether occurring by expiration of term or otherwise, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor."

This bill was introduced March 1, 1899 as House Bill No. 582 by Representative McCulloch and Senate Bill No. 333 by Senator Putnam. Notwithstanding the combined efforts of librarians, teachers and women's clubs, it was lost by four votes. The reason assigned unofficially was that the legislators were opposed to more commissions.

Immediately after the close of the 1899 session, the Illinois farmers institute added its support to the movement and promised to work for a commission in 1901.

In 1900 at the suggestion of the Illinois state teachers association committees of five each from the Illinois state library association, the Illinois federation of womens clubs, and the Illinois farmers institute were appointed to form a joint committee on library legislation in 1901, and from this large committee much confusion arose. At a meeting of the chairmen of these committees in Chicago, November 9, 1900, a new bill was drafted, based upon the one presented in 1899. The representative of the state teachers association had 1000 copies printed at the expense of his association for the use of subcommittees. Unfortunately he included in the circular two other bills which were not approved by the library sub-committee nor the federation sub-committee. The Farmers institute had not been represented at the meeting. One bill was to amend the public library act of March 7, 1872, Section 5 by giving directors power to place circulating libraries in the public schools, Section 10 by allowing twenty-five instead of fifty votes of any incorporated town, village or township to ask for a library tax levy, and Section 11 by changing the number of directors from six to three and other numbers in the section in proportion. The second bill was as follows:

"A BILL for an Act to entitle women to vote at any election

held for the purpose of levying a tax for a free public library and at any election held for the purpose of electing any director under the general or special library laws of the State.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly, that any woman of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, belonging to either of the classes mentioned in article 7 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, who shall have resided in this State one year, in the county ninety days, and in the election district thirty days preceding any election held for the purpose of voting for or against a tax for a free public library and for the purpose of choosing a director under the general or special library laws of this State shall be entitled to vote at such election of any incorporated town, village or township of which she shall at the time have been for thirty days a resident, provided any woman so desirous of voting at any such election shall have been registered in the same manner as is provided for the registration of male voters.

"The ballots cast by women shall be deposited in a separate ballot box but canvassed with the other ballots cast by men."

Because of these additional bills and because of some typographical errors in the commission bill, the chairman of the library association sub-committee had copies of the commission bill printed under date of January 5, 1901 and added to it a descriptive page called "Object of the proposed bill". The bill follows and is worded the same as the circular previously issued by the chairman of the teachers sub-committee.

"AN ACT to create a State Board of Library Commissioners whose duty it shall be to provide traveling libraries for the rural districts of the State and to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly, That the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall, upon the passage of this act, appoint three citizens of the State with reference to their fitness for the office, who, together with the President of the University of Illinois and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio, shall constitute a State Board of Library Commissioners; one of whom shall serve for two years and two for four years, and there-

after the term of office of said commissioners shall be four years, or until their successors shall be appointed and qualified; *Provided*, that in case of a vacancy by death or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint a successor for the remainder of the term vacated.

"SECTION 2. The officers of said board shall be a President, Vice-president and Secretary, to be elected within one month after appointment, and annually thereafter; and said Board shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem expedient, not inconsistent with this act.

"SECTION 3. Said Board may employ a librarian, not a member of the Board, who shall serve at the will of the Board, and for such compensation and under such regulations as it shall determine in order to carry out more effectually the intent of this act..

"SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of said Board to purchase, catalogue, and otherwise prepare carefully selected libraries of from twenty-five to one hundred books each, to be boxed and shipped on request, from some central point to small neighborhoods, at the expense of such neighborhoods for transportation, and to be returned at regular intervals for further circulation.

"SECTION 5. It shall be the further duty of said Board, when asked by the proper authorities, to give advice and counsel to libraries in the State, and to all communities which may purpose establishing them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing and other details of library management. The Board may also send one of its members or its librarian to aid in organizing such libraries or improving those already established. They shall co-operate with the Board of Commissioners of the State Library at Springfield in developing and improving the same.

"SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of said Board, on or before the first day of January of each year, to make a report of its doings to the Governor, including a summary of the annual reports of all public libraries in the State, which reports said libraries shall furnish said Board and the report of said Board shall be published as one of the public document series.

"SECTION 7. No member of said Board shall receive compensation for services as member, but traveling expenses of members attending meetings of the Board, and in visiting or establishing libra-

ries in the State, the salary of a competent librarian not a member of the Board, and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the Board shall be paid. All bills incurred by the Board in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, shall be certified by the President and Secretary of the Board, with proper vouchers to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall cause the same to be paid from the State Treasury.

"SECTION 8. There is hereby annually appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars to carry into effect the provisions of this Act."

The chairman of the library sub-committee also issued his circular with the addition of the resolutions adopted in February 1899 by the State library association at its meeting in Urbana. Again at the annual meeting of the librarians at Lincoln in February 1901, resolutions were passed, recommending the passage of the commission bill and these were printed on yellow paper and inserted for distribution in a new issue of the library circular of January 5, 1901, as well as separate.

The chairman of the federation sub-committee received the teachers' circular containing its additional bills and tore off the sheet containing them because of the woman suffrage bill. When therefore these circulars distributed from different places came together, it is not surprising that they seemed to be conflicting bills and to indicate lack of harmony in the joint committee. As a matter of fact the bill for a state library commission was identical in all of the circulars. This feeling was strengthened when it was learned that the Illinois farmers institute had introduced an independent bill asking for $2500 for traveling libraries under the auspices of the institute. The bill known as House Bill No. 237 was introduced by Representative McCullock and Senator Putnam.

The chairman of the library sub-committee visited Springfield twice, appearing before three committees. The House library committee approved the bill with one slight amendment, the Senate appropriations committee approved it unanimously, the House appropriations committee referred it to a sub-committee which reported adversely on account of the appropriation, and the full committee concurred. At the same time the

Legislature gave the Farmers' institute $2500 for their traveling libraries.

In 1902 at the Quincy meeting of the Illinois library association, after carefully considering the library commission question, it was voted to incorporate the association under the laws of the state and to seek endowment to enable the association to do the work of a commission. It was argued that one organization would be better than two and that an incorporated association would be in the same position as a commission established by an enabling act, but without an appropriation. The association was incorporated in May 1902, the incorporators and first directors being Anderson H. Hopkins of Chicago, Anna E. Felt of Galena, and Katharine L. Sharp of Urbana.

Pending efforts to secure an endowment, it was decided not to ask for any legislation in 1903. Because publicity of plans was dangerous to the results desired, the library association seemed inactive and other interested organizations became restless and anxious for legislation on the old lines. This was noticeably true of the Illinois federation of womens clubs, which was burdened by an increasing number of traveling libraries maintained wholly by personal effort.

The Federation therefore prepared a bill for introduction in 1905. Representatives of the Illinois library association, the Illinois state teachers association and the Illinois farmers institute, were invited to preliminary conferences and the bill in the following form was indorsed at the annual meeting of the Federation at Danville in October.

AN ACT to create the Illinois Library Extension Board to promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries and to provide for the establishment, care and maintenance of free traveling libraries for the small towns, villages and rural districts in the State.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the Illinois Library Extension Board, to be composed of seven members, of which the Presi-

dent of the University of Illinois and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be members ex-officio. Five other members, at least two of whom shall be women, shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The members first appointed by the Governor shall serve for terms of one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, from the first day of July 1905, and thereafter all appointments shall be for term of five years, except appointments to fill vacancies. All vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term.

SECTION 2. The officers of the Board shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Librarian, of whom the President and Vice-President shall be members of the Board. The Secretary and Librarian may or may not be members of the Board, and one person may, in the discretion of the Board, be elected to serve as Secretary and as Librarian. The Board may remove the Secretary or Librarian at any time when, in its discretion, the interests of the work of the Board shall require it; and if one person shall be serving both as Secretary and Librarian, the Board may, in its discretion, discontinue the service of such person in one position, and retain it in the other.

SECTION 3. The officers shall be elected at the annual meeting of the Board which shall be held in July of each year, and shall serve for a period of one year. Four members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of the Board, as opportunity may offer, to give advice and counsel to all free libraries, and to all persons and communities which may propose to establish them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, selecting and cataloguing books and other details of library management; and said Board may, in the discharge of this duty issue such circulars, leaflets or small pamphlets, containing such suggestions and information as will, in its discretion, encourage such aid in the establishment and conduct of such libraries.

The Board may also send its Librarian or some member of the Board or other competent person to aid in organizing such libraries, or improving those already established.

SECTION 5. It shall also be the duty of the Board to establish a system of free traveling libraries to be under the care, management

and supervision of the Librarian of the Board, who shall be a person specially qualified for the work. The Board shall also establish such rules and regulations and impose such conditions for the circulation of said libraries as may be necessary to guard against loss, destruction or injury thereof and secure the prompt surrender and return of the same in accordance with such rules and regulations or upon the order of the Board.

SECTION 6. The free traveling libraries provided for in this act shall consist of a variety of well selected books, not exceeding fifty volumes, for each library. They shall be packed in a suitable box or case for shipment, and shall be loaned to such villages, towns or rural communities in the State, or to such clubs, literary societies, social or other organizations in such villages, towns or rural communities for circulation among the people thereof, as shall apply to the Board therefor, and shall comply with the rules and regulations of the Board governing the circulation of such libraries.

Application for such libraries shall be made upon blanks to be prepared and furnished by the Board for that purpose, and shall be filled as near as may be in the order of their receipt. All expense incident to the furnishing and returning of such libraries must be borne by the party applying for and receiving the same.

SECTION 7. The Board is hereby authorized to purchase the necessary books and supplies for said libraries, not in excess of the appropriation therefor, the same to be the property of the State of Illinois, divide them into groups of not exceeding fifty volumes each according to such classification or arrangement as, in its judgment, will best promote their circulation in accordance with the provisions of this act, and otherwise prepare the same for distribution as herein provided.

The Board is also authorized to establish in its discretion a library fund for voluntary contributions or donations for the benefit of said libraries, upon such terms and conditions and to be expended (or the income therefrom) in such manner as will best increase interest in and promote the efficiency of said libraries; and it is also authorized to receive gifts or bequests of books suitable for said libraries.

SECTION 8. Said Board shall fix a reasonable compensation for the services of the Librarian, not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500) per annum, which shall not be increased during the term

for which such Librarian shall be elected, and no other officer or member of said Board shall receive any compensation for services as such officer or member.

SECTION 9. The traveling expenses of members in attending meetings of the Board, or in establishing libraries in this State, and the expenses of any person sent by said Board to aid in organizing and improving libraries already established, the salary of the Librarian, and all other necessary incidental expenses connected with the work of the Board, including necessary clerical help, shall be paid as hereinafter provided. All bills incurred pursuant to this act shall be certified by the President and Secretary of the Board to the Auditor of Public Accounts in this State, who is hereby authorized to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer therefor, to be paid out of the appropriation made for that purpose.

SECTION 10. It shall be the duty of said Board, on or before the first day of January of each year through its President and Secretary to submit a report of its acts and doings to the Governor of the State, showing its receipts and expenditures, books and supplies purchased, number of traveling libraries formed and circulation of same, free public libraries established and including a summary of the annual reports of all free public libraries in the State, which report of such free public libraries shall be furnished to said Board, on request by the Librarians of such libraries, and such report of said Board shall be published as one of the Public Document Series.

SECTION 11. Said Board shall have power to make, from time to time, such by-laws, rules and regulations for its own government and for the conduct of the work contemplated by this Act as it may deem expedient, not inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions hereof. It shall also have power to employ such clerical help as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the work.

The office of said Board shall be at Springfield, in rooms to be provided for that purpose in the State Capitol Building.

SECTION 12. There is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000) per annum, to carry into effect the provisions of this act. Of the amount thus appropriated not to exceed one half shall be devoted to the payment of salaries and incidental expenses of the Board.

Any unexpended portion of the annual appropriation hereby made shall be added to the appropriation for the ensuing year.

The Illinois library association and the Illinois farmers institute indorsed this effort but all active work in its behalf was done by the club women. The bill however met the fate of its predecessors and was not even reported back by the committee to which it was referred.

The general purpose of these bills and the change in thought from year to year is shown in the following analysis in which the basis is the bill of 1901 which represented the culmination of the librarians' experience.

Title: AN ACT to create a State Board of Library Commissioners whose duty it shall be to provide traveling libraries for the rural districts of the State, and promote the establishment and efficiency of free public libraries.

The 1897 bill did not mention traveling libraries. The 1899 bill made the provision for traveling libraries the first clause, and the provision for a Board of Library Commissioners the second clause. This was because word had been received that the legislators were opposed to multiplying commissions, as over one hundred had been asked for at the previous session. It was further thought that traveling libraries for rural districts would appeal directly to the senators and representatives, and that they would see the necessity for some supervising body.

The framers of the 1905 bill recognized the odium attached by the legislature to the name *commission* and therefore asked for a library extension board. Following the broadest interpretation of this term, and placing their own interests second, they placed free public libraries ahead of free traveling libraries in the title.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly, That the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall upon the passage of this Act, appoint three citizens of the State with reference to their fitness for the office, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, who, together with the President of the University of Illinois and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio, shall constitute a State Board of Library Commissioners; one of whom shall serve for two years and two for four years, and thereafter the

term of office of said Commissioners shall be four years, or until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified: *Provided*, That in case of a vacancy by death or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint a successor for the remainder of the term vacated.

The 1897 bill had no ex-officio members. The regular term of the office was to be five years. The 1899 bill was the same as that of 1901. The House Library committee in 1901 amended the section by the clause "not more than two of whom (the commissioners) shall belong to the same political party". Other differences were in form. A careful study of bills in other states showed that the usual number of commissioners was five, in some cases all appointed, in others partly ex-officio. Danger from the appointing power seemed less great if several officers were ex-officio. Consideration showed only two educational offices in this state which could be represented without criticism, these being the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the President of the State University. Each of these officers in 1899 and 1901 and 1905 consented to give his time and experience to the cause if the bill were passed. The term of office was changed from five to four years to correspond with even sessions of the Legislature and the Governor's term. The 1905 bill called for seven members, the same *ex-officio* members and five others, two of whom should be women. The term of office was again made five years.

SECTION 2. The officers of the said Board shall be a President, Vice-President and Secretary, to be elected one month after appointment, and annually thereafter; and said board shall make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem expedient not inconsistent with this Act.

No difference in 1897, 1899 and 1905 save in form.

SECTION 3. Said Board may employ a librarian, not a member of the Board who shall serve at the will of the Board, and for such compensation and under such regulations as it shall determine in order to carry out more effectually the intent of this Act.

The 1897 bill does not provide for a paid officer. The 1899 bill has no special section on this point, but section 6 authorizes the salary of a competent secretary, not a member of the com-

mission. In the 1905 bill the secretary and librarian may or may not be members of the Board and one person may serve in both capacities. Section 2, 3 and 11 cover these points in detail. The office of the Board is fixed at Springfield in the Capitol.

SECTION 4. It shall be the duty of said Board to purchase, catalogue and otherwise prepare carefully selected libraries of from 25 to 100 books each, to be boxed and shipped on request, from some central point, to small neighborhoods, at the expense of such neighborhoods for transportation, and to be returned at regular intervals for further circulation.

The 1897 bill does not provide for traveling libraries. The 1899 bill is identical with that of 1901. The 1905 bill inverts the order of sections dealing with local libraries and traveling libraries to correspond with the title. Three sections, 5, 6 and 7 are devoted to traveling libraries. The number of books in each library is limited to 50. The Board is authorized to establish a fund for voluntary contributions for traveling libraries. Otherwise there is no new provision.

SECTION 5. It shall be the further duty of said Board, when asked by the proper authorities, to give advice and counsel to libraries in the State, and to all communities which may purpose establishing them, as to the best means of establishing and administering such libraries, the selection of books, cataloguing and other details of library management. The Board may also send one of its members or its librarian to aid in organizing such libraries or improving those already established.

The 1897 and 1899 bills are identical with that of 1901, with the exception of the last clause, and that was finally dropped in 1901, to prevent the opposition of the Secretary of State. The section was carefully worded to avoid the impression that the commission wished to intrude upon any library. It expressly states that it shall give advice etc. "when asked by the proper authorities."

The 1905 bill is the same with the addition of authority to print circulars.

SECTION 6. It shall be the duty of said Board, on or before the

first day of January of each year, to make a report of its doings to the Governor, including a summary of the annual reports of all public libraries in the State, which reports said library shall furnish said Board, and the report of said Board shall be published as one of the Public Document Series.

The 1897 and 1899 bills do not provide for a summary of the annual reports of the public libraries in the State. The 1905 bill is the same in substance though more detailed.

SECTIONS 7 & 8. No member of the said Board shall receive compensation for services as a member, but traveling expenses of members in attending meetings of the Board, and in visiting and establishing libraries in the State, the salary of a competent librarian not a member of the Board, and other incidental and necessary expenses connected with the work of the Board shall be paid. All bills incurred by the Board in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, shall be certified by the President and Secretary of the Board, with proper vouchers to the Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall cause the same to be paid from the State Treasury. *8.* There is hereby annually appropriated the sum of Five Thousand Dollars to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

It is universal for the Board to be unsalaried. This makes the office undesirable to all but those who consider it an honor and who are willing to give it their attention. No work of any importance can be carried on without regular clerical help, and a paid secretary or librarian seems a necessity. It was the feeling of the framers of this bill that the traveling and incidental expenses of commissioners should be reduced to a minimum, and the bulk of the appropriation be devoted to books for traveling libraries. This bill asked for $5 000, based on the advice that the legislators would believe that some work was really contemplated if money were asked for running expenses.

In 1895 no money was asked for, the petitioners wishing to secure an enabling act first and an appropriation later. In 1897 an appropriation of $1 000 was asked to cover clerical work. This was ruled out as insignificant. In 1899 the assignment of the appropriation of $5 000 was planned as follows: Secretary's salary $900, stationery and traveling expenses $600, leaving

$3 500 for books. Estimating $50 for traveling library of 50 volumes, this would buy between 60 and 70 collections, allowing for cases and the incidentals. The 1905 bill fixes a maximum salary of $1 500 for the librarian, $5 000 is asked for, only one-half of this to be used for salaries and incidental expenses. Three sections 8, 9 and 12 are devoted to this.

The principal questions have been:

1. Shall the bill ask for a library commission and risk losing the traveling library clause, or shall it ask only for traveling libraries to be placed by some existing organizations?

2. Shall the bill ask for an enabling clause alone and depend on voluntary subscriptions for expenses? Shall it ask for $5 000, or shall it ask for $10 000 in the belief that its importance will be better appreciated?

3. If there be an appropriation, shall the bulk of it be devoted to traveling expenses of commissioners and other officers who use their personal influence to arouse interested libraries, or shall it be used for books?

The situation remains as it was ten years ago for the educational influence of the campaign. There is general ignorance or indifference as to the need of library extension in the State. The library association, incorporated, is not so constituted as to inspire confidence in the administration of a large fund. The teachers association is interested in the question only as a side issue and cannot be expected to take an active part. The womens clubs are deeply interested and will support any movement which means permanent library centralization and proper care of traveling libraries. The farmers institute is rather indifferent as it feels capable of caring for its own system of traveling libraries.

The work of the next two years is to arouse public sentiment. To this end the information within these pages has been collected. The different traveling library systems will doubtless continue. What is needed is a personal canvas of the State. The most immediate good for the smallest expenditure of money could be accomplished by a traveling librarian with headquar-

ters at the State university. Here the equipment of the state library school and the assistance of the library students could be utilized. If the salary of such an officer could be provided for two years there would be convincing results to use in securing legislation or endowment but the University is not now able to provide a salary.

Traveling Libraries

There is no central organized movement for promoting libraries throughout Illinois, though there are many collections in the field. For several years certain school offices have circulated libraries within limited districts, but these have for the most part been for schools and teachers and have been built up by gifts, subscriptions and institute fees. The most active counties are Champaign, Bond, LaSalle, Stephenson and Winnebago.

In April 1898 the Illinois federation of womens clubs sent out its first traveling library. Now it has over 300 managed by a central committee with the aid of federation vice-presidents who are distributed according to congressional districts. Many of the collections are composed of miscellaneous books and odd numbers of magazines and the libraries have been located as far as possible in the counties of the clubs giving them, to lessen transportation. These facts have somewhat restricted their usefulness. The maximum number of books in a library is 50 and these are to be exchanged within six months. They are packed in a trunk-case which is accepted on Illinois railroads as freight without crating. The committee suggests that 30% of juvenile books be included, that reference libraries on special subjects be provided for clubs, that theological books and old school books be omitted, and that all books be of good paper and type and well bound. The books are placed in village and country homes, schools, stores, churches, Sunday-schools and post-offices. The work has been handicapped by failure of local clubs to report libraries which they have sent out, by failure of communities to report exchanges, and by frequent change in membership of the central committee.

There is need of one center for distributing the libraries and abolition of all but state lines in placing them. There is also need of some central authority for selection of books. The federation has for several years been working for these ends in trying to secure a state library commission, thus far without success. In January 1904, there were 270 libraries in 50 counties, leaving 52 counties without any, while there was an oversupply in Cook county with 26, Kane with 23, Sangamon with 18, McHenry with 16, and Lake with 12.

The Illinois farmers institute has circulated free traveling libraries since November 1899 when five collections were sent out as an experiment. In December 1904 there were 231 libraries with 10 455 volumes. In 1897 an appropriation of $200 for library purposes was made by the institute but it was not used until 1899 when $500 was added. In 1901 and again in 1903 the Legislature gave the institute $2 500 for this purpose. The organization of the Farmers institute is well adapted to the work. It has a central office in the state house, an advisory board consisting of one director for each congressional district of the state and a county Farmers institute in every county, which can locate libraries in their respective communities, encourage their use and provide for their care. No libraries are exchanged in the field, but all must be returned to the central office at Springfield.

All of the work devolves upon the Secretary of the institute in addition to his regular duties. The success of the work thus far has been due to Secretary A. B. Hostetter, but some permanent provision is necessary. The field agencies which co-operate with the central office in locating libraries are the county Farmers institute officers in each county, the domestic science organizations which are affiliated with the institute, county superintendents of schools, school teachers and other citizens.

The libraries are in sets containing 35 or 40 volumes of interesting reading suited to all tastes, with a few books on agriculture. Each set is duplicated several times, so that in the

10 455 volumes there are only 918 different titles. Up to December 1904 these had gone to 87 counties and been used by 678 communities. The approximate number of books loaned was 74 058. The number of readers was 145 000. The use of these libraries is entirely free, the only expense being the transportation from Springfield and return. The express companies return the cases at half rates and the expense rarely exceeds one dollar. No cases are sent by freight, owing to delays and the local drayage in Springfield.

The application for a library must be signed by five or more tax-payers of the community, three of whom must be freeholders who name a librarian. It is then forwarded to Springfield through the Secretary or President of the county farmers institute, who must indorse the application. This is required for two reasons: 1) to get people in touch with the county institute; 2) to insure the return of the books, as the state institute will not audit the county institute expenses unless the record be clear.

An author list of books was published in April 1902. A catalog of the books was also issued in 1905. This contains copies of all blanks and rules, an author list of all books in use December 1904, followed by a list of the books, by sets. It contains also special lists of the books on agriculture, nature study and domestic science, as well as the special list of 117 volumes in the Illinois association domestic science library. These books may be borrowed by clubs or individuals at the cost of transportation. One volume for two weeks may be drawn by an individual, and one to three volumes for three months by an association or club.

In January 1904, there were 183 libraries distributed by the Farmers institute in 68 counties or 143 towns. In 23 of the towns there was more than one institute library and in several instances there was also a federation library, showing need of a central distributing agency for all traveling libraries. Over 100 of these collections are in communities with less than 1 000

inhabitants, 75 of them having less than 500 people, and 25 having less than 200.

The institute system of traveling libraries has many advantages. It works through an existing organization which has equipment and officers acquainted in the rural districts, it has money to buy new books, it has been under one management, it has accurate records, and through the county institutes can distribute the books in all parts of the state and keep up the interest.

A traveling library system to combine present resources is needed as a permanent factor in library extension in Illinois. The large tracts of farming land with their small and scattered communities make local libraries impracticable in some parts of the state. The only solution is to join forces and build a library at some convenient center, on the principle of the consolidated school. The difficulty is that the taxable district does not always correspond with the settlement. It must be the county or the township or the school district, the city, or the village. The present law provides for the city, the village and the township. There is one county library in the state, at Monmouth in Warren County but it is supported from endowments, not from public funds. County libraries are being developed in other states, notably in Ohio, but in Illinois they do not correspond with centers of population. There are 14 township libraries in the state, at Batavia, Cambridge, Dundee, Elgin, Geneseo, Geneva, Milford, Monticello, Plano, Polo, Rochelle, Rockton, Savannah, and Warren. The Alton Library is *for* the township but supported by an individual. The Joliet Library also is *for* the township but supported by the city. The Illinois federation of womens clubs urges the formation of libraries under the township rather than the city law, to extend the privileges to the rural districts, but the advantage is lessened by the great distances and the bad roads. Even with these local libraries, traveling collections should be sent out, particularly during the winter.

Many towns in Illinois have depended upon the Parmelee

libraries, but these should not be confused with free traveling libraries. Originating in 1882 with H. Parmelee of Des Moines, Iowa, and later transferred to Chicago, the plan has passed through many changes, but always as a commercial enterprise. In 1895 traveling libraries were introduced, subscriptions to a certain amount entitling a town to the use of 2 000 volumes for two years, sent in installments of 50 volumes. The work is continued as the Plymouth libraries. The Booklovers library also has an office in Chicago distributing to homes, to local stations and to stations throughout the state, the rates depending upon number of books and frequency of exchange.

Gifts

Individual citizens have shown their interest in libraries in a substantial way, by gifts of sites, buildings, equipment, books, and maintenance funds. The value of many of these is unrecorded, but those which were reported amount to $6 732 657, representing 144 gifts, with only 12 of them over $50 000, and quite generally distributed.

The name of Andrew Carnegie stands first among library benefactors as to number of gifts, as 48 libraries in this state owe their buildings, and in some cases their organization as free libraries, to his generosity. These gifts aggregate $996 000 and are conditional upon a maintenance fund equal to 10 per cent of the gift as well as a site to be furnished by the community. The following list of Carnegie libraries is considered complete through 1904:

Arcola, Aurora, Blue Island, Carrollton, Centralia, Charleston, Chicago Heights, Clinton, Danville, Decatur, Flora, Freeport, Galesburg, Greenup, Greenville, Havana, Highland Park, Hillsboro, Hoopeston, Jacksonville, Jerseyville, Kewanee, Lagrange, Lincoln, Litchfield, Macomb, Mattoon, Maywood, Mendota, Moline, Mount Carroll, Mount Vernon, Olney, Paris, Paxton, Pekin, Plano, Polo, Rockford, Shelbyville, Springfield, Sterling, Streator, Sycamore, Taylorville, Tuscola, Waukegan, Wilmette.

Buildings

Mr. Carnegie's gifts to libraries have made prominent the question of library architecture. Eighty-four libraries in Illinois are now occupying their own buildings and 12 others are building or planning to build. Benefactions in this line, however, antedated Mr. Carnegie's gifts by 30 years, and 36 buildings had been erected before 1900, when Mr Carnegie made his initial gift to Illinois at Havana. Since 1900 there have been 55 library buildings of which Mr. Carnegie has given 48. It is encouraging to note the large number of these in small cities, 37 being in cities under 5 000 population and 20 others in cities between 5 000 and 10 000 population. In answer to the question whether towns of 2 000 or 3 000 inhabitants can afford to build or maintain a Carnegie gift, the following lists are given:

Cities of 2 000–3 000 population having library building

Carrollton, Fairbury, Flora, Naperville, Tuscola, Watseka, Wilmette.

Cities under 2 000 population having library building

Arcola, Barry, Hillsboro, Loda, Polo, Roseville.

Again it is the smaller libraries which have secured these buildings. Forty of them are libraries of less than 5 000 volumes and 66 have less than 20 000 volumes. If arranged according to cost we have the following lists:

Buildings costing less than $10 000

(Usually one story brick)

$1 000 Morrison; $1 800 Roseville; $2 500 Pontiac; $3 000 Loda; $3 000 Princeton; $6 000 Mendota; $8 000 Havana.

Buildings costing $10 000–15 000

(Usually one story and basement, brick or stone)

Arcola, Barry, Carrollton, Flora, Geneseo, Hillsboro, Hoopeston, Jerseyville, Lagrange, Litchfield, Naperville, Olney, Paxton, Polo, Shelbyville, Sycamore, Taylorville, Tuscola, Wilmette.

BUILDINGS COSTING $15 000–20 000

Alton, Blue Island, Centralia, Charleston, Chicago Heights, Elgin, Macomb, Mount Vernon, Paris, Pekin, Sterling, Watseka.

Above this cost, buildings show more individuality. Exteriors show considerable variation, but interiors closely follow a few standard arrangements. The earliest buildings were business blocks or private houses remodeled. The first distinct style in library buildings called Rennaissance, made its appearance about 1890, copying the Richardson tower. This assumed closed shelves. Examples are seen at Oak Park and Quincy. The most common recent style is a rectangle as at Blue Island, Hoopeston, Lagrange, Lincoln, Polo, Springfield, and Wilmette. Sometimes the stack room projects as at Decatur, Paris, Streator and Tuscola. There is a central delivery room, capped by a low dome, and flanked by reading rooms, one for adults and one for children. A work room and study are provided on the main floor and assembly and class rooms on the second floor. This plan, as all modern ones, presupposes access to shelves and special work with children. A popular variation according to the lot is the radial stack as shown in Danville, Freeport and Shelbyville where it is at the rear of a rectangular building. A newer style is shown in Taylorville, and Waukegan where the entrance is at the corner and the reading rooms extend from it on either side connected in the rear by a fan-shaped stack. Both forms of radial stack provide space for study tables. It is safe to say that every library built within the last five years has a children's room. Only a few special architectural features are shown in Illinois libraries and these are usually to meet local conditions. A purely architectural variation is seen at Joliet. At Dixon, the janitor's home is in the library building; Peoria provides room for the school board; Galesburg provides for the school board and for the G. A. R.; Rockford has a museum, and Blue Island furnishes a special club room for men. The large number of library buildings erected within a few years has developed specialists among architects. In Illinois two firms have been strong rivals in popularity, Patton & Miller

(formerly Patton & Fisher) of Chicago and Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington. The former has 13 buildings in the state, at Chicago, (Hammond library), Danville, Freeport, Jacksonville, Lagrange, Mount Vernon, Oakpark, Polo, Quincy, Shelbyville, Streator, Taylorville, and Waukegan. The latter has 12 libraries, at Arcola, Fairbury, Greenville, Hillsboro, Jerseyville, Litchfield, Loda, Mendota, Paxton, Pekin, Sycamore, and Tuscola. Two other popular library architects are W. A. Otis of Chicago, who has buildings at Aurora, Blue Island, Dixon, Evanston (Lunt library), and Lincoln, and Mauran, Russell and Garden of St. Louis who have buildings at Charleston, Decatur, and Springfield (Lincoln library). Probably the most prominent names connected with library architecture in the state are Henry Ives Cobb who built the Chicago historical society and the Newberry library; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge architects of the Chicago art institute (Ryerson library) and the Chicago public library, and D. H. Burnham who designed the Joliet public library. Others who have more than one library in the state are J. Grant Beadle of Galesburg, with buildings at Galesburg and Macomb, J. W. Gaddis of Vincennes, Ind. with buildings at Flora and Olney; and Richardson and Salter, with buildings at Canton and Peoria.

Depository libraries

for U. S. documents

(Each Senator, Representative and Delegate in Congress may name one depository of United States public documents. This library must have 1000 or more books other than government documents).

Belleville, Public library; Carbondale, Southern Illinois state normal university; Chicago, Historical society, John Crerar library, Newberry library, Public library, St. Ignatius college, University of Chicago; DeKalb, Northern Illinois state normal school; Elgin, Gail Borden public library; Evanston, Northwestern university; Ewing, Ewing college; Galesburg, Public library; Jacksonville, Public library; Joliet, Public li-

brary; Monmouth, Monmouth college; Normal, Illinois state normal university; Olney, Public library; Peoria, Public library; Princeton, Matson public library; Rockford, Public library; Springfield, Illinois state library, Illinois state historical library; Upper Alton, Shurtleff college; Urbana, University of Illinois.

FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CARD CATALOG

Chicago, John Crerar library; Urbana, University of Illinois.

ASSOCIATIONS

Western library association

The Western library association was organized at a convention of Illinois librarians called by F. J. Soldan, librarian of the Peoria public library, and presided over by W. F. Poole, librarian of the Chicago public library. The call was sent to librarians of other western states and the convention was held at Springfield, November, 22–23, 1881. Outside interest as shown by the attendance warranted the formation of a Western library association, supplementary to the American library association. The meeting adjourned to meet in Indianapolis in October, 1882, but the second meeting was not held until December 3, 1884, at Rock Island, Illinois. It was decided to meet at Indianapolis in October 1885, but there is no public record of another meeting.

Illinois library association

On November 5, 1892 the Chicago library club issued a circular to all known libraries in Illinois asking expression of opinion as to the advisability of organizing a state library association. As thirty favorable answers were received from the 150 circulars, the executive committee was encouraged to call a meeting at Springfield on April 19, 1893. Before that date however the plan was abandoned as only seven libraries outside of Chicago had signified their intention of attending the meet-

ing. Again in January 1896 the Chicago library club issued a call for a similar purpose and in response to it about forty librarians, trustees, and others interested in library work met in Springfield on January 23, 1896 and organized the Illinois state library association, to promote library interests throughout the state. Its principal object was to gain a state library commission, and to this end it authorized a Bureau of information, establishing it at the Library school, then at Armour institute of technology, Chicago, later at the University of Illinois. This bureau in December 1896 secured the organization of a Library section of the Illinois state teachers association and in 1897 a Library committee of the Illinois federation of womens clubs. In pursuance of its original object, the library association introduced bills for a library commission in 1897, 1899, and 1901, without success except in arousing public sentiment. (see p. 49) In May 1902 a different plan was inaugurated, the constitution was revised, and the association was incorporated under the laws of Illinois as the Illinois library association, to enable it to do the work of a state library commission if it could secure funds. The directors pledged themselves to try to secure an endowment but as yet neither money nor legislation has been secured. At the annual meeting in 1903, the Bureau of information was transferred at the request of its director to the secretary of the Illinois library association. In 1904, at Decatur, the association agreed to conduct a few library institutes with money contributed for that purpose in response to an appeal from the directors. Two institutes have been held, one at Jacksonville, June 2–3, 1904 and the other at Charleston, March 20–23, 1905, both pathetic in the needs recounted and encouraging in the help given even in so short a time, and offering conclusive proof of need of a traveling librarian in the state. Annual meetings of the association have been held as follows:

January 1896, Springfield; January 1897, Springfield; February 1898, Evanston; February 1899, Champaign and Urbana; February 1900, East St. Louis; February 1901, Lincoln; April

1902, Quincy; April 1903, Chicago; April 1904, Decatur; April 1905, Rockford.

Full reports are published in *Public libraries* and brief reports in *Library journal.*

Interstate library conference

In 1898 a call signed by the leading librarians of Chicago and Evanston was sent to library workers in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa for a library conference in Evanston February 21–22. One hundred seventy-four registered, representing 11 states. A miscellaneous program was presented and no special business was transacted, but the renewal of enthusiasm through personal acquaintance made this a memorable meeting in the state.

Bibliographical society of Chicago and the Chicago chapter of the Bibliographical society of America

The Bibliographical society of Chicago was organized October 23, 1899, to encourage and promote bibliographical study and research, to compile and publish special bibliographies, and to arouse interest in the history of books and libraries. Membership was open to any person interested in bibliography upon recommendation of the council. The society published its proceedings and selected papers in a Year-book. It began a series of monographs called Contributions to bibliography, and in 1902 undertook to index 21 bibliographic serials on cards for publication and distribution by the American library association Publishing board. In the beginning suggestions were made for a national bibliographical society but more conservative members advised waiting until the number of non-resident members should exceed the number of resident members. In the meantime at the Magnolia meeting of the American library association in 1902 a committee was appointed to consider the organization of an American bibliographical society. At the Niagara Falls meeting in 1903 the committeee was authorized to issue a circular urging such a society and submitting a pro-

posed constitution. This resulted in the organization of the Bibliographical society of America on October 18, 1904. The council soon after, on November 22, 1904, discontinued the Bibliographical society of Chicago and on January 26, 1905, at a meeting of Chicago members of the American society, organized a branch, called the Chicago chapter of the Bibliographical society of America. The archives of the original Chicago society are deposited with the Secretary of the Chicago chapter, together with one set of analytical cards for bibliographical serials. The library of the society including the Library of Congress cards on bibliography and the remaining analytical cards for bibliographical serials have been sent to the Bibliographical society of America. Reports of meetings were published in the *Library journal* and as separates for distribution to members.

Publications

Bibliographical society of Chicago. Yearbook. 1899–1903. 4 vols. Chicago, 1900–1903. $.50 each.

Contains proceedings, selected papers, constitution and list of members.

Bibliographical society of Chicago. Contributions to bibliography.

(1) Josephson, Aksel G. S. Bibliographies of bibliographies, chronologically arranged with occasional notes and an index. 45p. Chicago, 1901. $.50. (500 copies).

(2) De Morgan, Augustus. On the difficulty of correct description of books. 33p. Chicago, 1902. $1.00. (300 copies).

Originally printed in "Companion to the almanac; or, Yearbook of general information for 1853." Now reprinted for the first time.

Chicago library club

The Chicago library club was organized December 17, 1891 and incorporated February 11, 1893. The object of the club "is to increase by consultation and cooperation the usefulness of the libraries of Chicago and vicinity, to promote library interests and work, and to encourage good fellowship among those

engaged in such work." Membership is open to any person interested in library work, upon recommendation of the executive committee. Meetings are held monthly from October to May inclusive at different libraries, but in recent years usually at the Chicago public library. The meetings have been miscellaneous in character, combining literary, technical, and social features. The club has been active in promoting home libraries, jail libraries, and cooperative work with schools, museums and clubs. The Chicago library club issued a call for a state library association, once on October 25, 1892 and again on January 2, 1896, the latter resulting in organization.

Publications

Chicago library club. Constitution. 6p. 17 Dec. 1891.

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Contains also list of officers and members and brief historical note.

Chicago library club. Manual. 26p. 1895.
Contains list of officers and members, constitution, history of club, and sketches of 17 libraries in Chicago and vicinity.

Chicago library club. List of serials in public libraries of Chicago and Evanston. 185p. 1901.
Co-operative work. Supplements issued by John Crerar library once in two years.

Chicago library club. Libraries of Chicago. 109p. 1905.
Contains list of 46 libraries with brief notes; historical sketches of Ryerson library of the Art institute, Chicago historical society library, John Crerar library, Newberry library and Chicago public library; also history of Chicago library club.

Illinois State Teachers Association Library Section

The Library section was authorized in December 1896 and held independent meetings until 1899, when there was a joint meeting of the Library section and the County superintendents section under the name of the latter. No meetings have been held since, but the organization still exists and may have a place on the program any year when interest warrants. The

teachers have expected the librarians to take the initiative and there is no librarian who can go officially and none who can afford to do so at his own expense each year.

Illinois federation of womens clubs Committee on library extension

In October 1897 the Illinois federation of womens clubs authorized a committee on libraries as a sub-committee of the Committee on literature. This sub-committee of five was increased to seven in 1900 and made a separate committee. In 1901 it was increased to nine and called Committee on library extension. In 1902 the number increased to thirteen, in 1904 to sixteen, and in 1905 to twenty-five.

The objects of the committee have been to urge club women to distribute books and magazines to less fortunate people whether in homes or institutions, to encourage the establishment of local public libraries and reading rooms, to circulate traveling libraries, and to secure legislation for library extension throughout the state. An increasing committee has been necessary to present the work in different sections of the state. Much of the work cannot be measured as it has consisted in moulding public sentiment and many public libraries owe their existence to the indirect influence of club women, but the record shows over 300 traveling libraries collected and circulated. The biennial indorsement of unsuccessful bills for a library commission led this committee in 1905 to introduce a similar bill, which was no more fortunate than the previous ones. All of the work of the committee is voluntary, the correspondence and personal work are heavy and the committee is liable to change chairmen and membership each year. The committee publishes suggestions and reports in the Year book of the federation. It has also issued leaflets giving suggestions to clubs as to material and records for traveling libraries, together with rules for librarians and borrowers.

WILLIAM FREDERICK POOLE, 1821-1894

A sketch of libraries in Illinois would be incomplete without a tribute to him who more than any other one person secured recognition in this state for librarianship as a profession, William Frederick Poole. More libraries in the state owe their existence to his encouragement and advice than to that of any other man. He was never too busy to listen to the problems of the inexperienced worker and the trials of an organizer always found ready sympathy. Born in Salem, December 24, 1821, he spent his boyhood in New England, serving an apprenticeship as jeweller, farmer, and tanner. In 1842 he entered Yale, graduating in 1849, having taught three years in the meantime. His library interests date from his sophomore year in college, 1846, when he was appointed assistant librarian of his society, the Brothers in unity, which had a library of about 10 000 volumes. Recognizing the need of an index to the sets of bound periodicals in this library he devoted his spare time to making one. His manuscript index proved so helpful that its printing was requested for distribution. It was therefore published in 1848, being a volume of 154 pages. During his senior year he began a new and enlarged edition, which was published in 1853, with 521 pages. In 1882, a third edition of 1469 pages was issued with the cooperation of the American library association and the Library association of the United Kingdom and this has since been continued in five-yearly supplements through cooperation.

Mr. Poole became librarian of his society in his senior year and remained in that capacity after graduation. In 1851 he became assistant librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; from 1852 to 1856 he served as librarian of the Boston Mercantile library, and from 1856 to 1868 as librarian of the Boston Athenaeum. The year 1869 he spent in organizing libraries, concluding with the Cincinnati public library where he remained as librarian until December 1875, when he was elected librarian of the Chicago public library, then just beginning. From January 1874 to August 1887 he developed this institution with such marked success that his advice and assistance were asked for from all

parts of the country, but particularly from the middle west. In 1882 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Northwestern university. In July 1887, he was elected librarian of the Newberry library and brought to the position his ripe experience as a book-buyer, organizer and librarian with a practical knowledge of technical details, a broad appreciation of research work, a keen judgment as to book values, and a familiarity with local conditions. Dr. Poole's writings were mostly confined to periodicals and were mainly along professional or historical lines. His professional writings were mainly upon problems of organization, library buildings, and bibliography. His organizing ability was shown by his success in building up two such different types of libraries as the Chicago public library and the Newberry library; his ideas as to library buildings were embodied in the Newberry library, a type of the room-plan; and his greatest contribution to bibliography was Poole's Index to periodical literature. He was not limited in interest however to professional subjects but frequently published articles on early history of New England and of the West. His broad interests were recognized by election to the high offices of President of the American library association and President of the American historical association. In 1874–75 he edited, in Chicago, *The Owl*, a literary monthly which had a brief existence, and after the starting of the *Dial* in 1880, he was a frequent contributor of reviews.

In November 1892 a severe fall undermined his health and he gradually failed in strength until he quietly passed away on March 1, 1894 at the age of 72. His strength and winning personality can best be appreciated from the following tributes of those who were closely associated with him:

"Of commanding and yet affable and pleasing address, he combined in a rare degree the force needed for large executive responsibilities with the tact and suavity which secure the hearty loyalty and the affection of his subordinates."

W. I. Fletcher.

"He was a broad-minded, sympathetic man, and he made

himself universally loved among all those who were given an opportunity to associate with him."

W. S. MERRILL.

"Personally Dr. Poole was the kindest, most considerate and ready of librarians. He was a clear writer, an excellent reviewer, a scholar in American and Colonial American history in particular, and capable of a poem or graceful oration in form and matter equal to the best. He was genial, approachable, and like all great men ready to learn from experts in every department."

W. S. B. MATTHEWS.

"His best friends were those who knew him best."

MELVIL DEWEY.

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Epithelial Degeneration, Regeneration, and Secretion in the Mid-Intestine of Collembola

By

JUSTUS W. FOLSOM, Sc.D.
and
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CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Introduction	5
II.	Material and Methods	5
III.	Alimentary Tract	8
IV.	Degeneration	9
V.	Regeneration	19
VI.	Secretion	21
VII.	Conclusion	24
VIII.	Summary	26
IX.	Bibliography	28
X.	Explanation of Plates	30
XI.	Plates	32

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper deals chiefly with a remarkable process of epithelial degeneration which occurs periodically in the collembolan stomach, and has an important physiological significance; and deals secondarily with regeneration and secretion in the stomach of Collembola as compared with those functions in other insects.

The details of this process of degeneration are here described and interpreted for the first time. The only previous references to the subject are by Sommer ('85, p. 713), who mentions that he found two different aspects of the epithelium of the mid-intestine of *Tomocerus (Macrotoma)*, and by Fernald ('90, p. 455), who makes a brief reference to the process as observed by him in *Anurida maritima*.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The species of Collembola used in this study were *Tomocerus niger*, *Podura aquatica*. *Isotoma viridis*, and *Orchesella cincta*.

By examining large numbers of *Tomocerus*, we were able to obtain a sufficiently complete series of stages in the degeneration and regeneration of the stomach epithelium. It was unnecessary to have as complete a series in the case of the other species, since they were found to present essentially the same conditions as *Tomocerus*, whence we are led to believe that the phenomena as described here for *Tomocerus* are the same in all Collembola. Specimens taken at random and sectioned showed striking differences in the condition of the stomach epithelium. In order to ascertain what relation, if any, existed between the condition of the stomach epithelium and that of the external integument, it was necessary to kill the insect with known reference to the time of the external moult. To this end a large number of insects were collected

and put, singly, into small glass tubes, with bits of moist decayed wood for food, the tubes being closed by cotton plugs. When proper precautions were taken, including the use of sterilized cotton and distilled water, to prevent the growth of fungi, it was found that the insects could be kept alive for three or four weeks, and their habits of feeding, moulting, etc., readily observed.

Collembola moult throughout life, continuing to moult after they are full grown. This fact, already noticed by Sommer, is of special significance, as indicating that ecdysis is here, at least, something more than a provision for growth. In Collembola ecdysis does not depend upon temperature or lack of food, and may prove to be an excretory process in these forms, which are unique among insects in having no Malpighian tubes, notwithstanding the statements of Nicolet ('41), Tullberg ('72), and Sommer ('85).

The interval between two successive moults increases with the age of the individual. Very young insects moult as often as every two days, while adult specimens moult at intervals varying from six to eight days. For some time (about twenty-four hours) previous to moulting the insects are inactive, and take no food, but immediately after ecdysis the insect usually devours the cast skin—a habit which necessitates almost constant observation in order to determine the time of the moult before the exuviæ have disappeared. The eaten skin, with its numerous chitinous scales, may easily be recognized in the stomach of the insect, and these remains are of use as indicating when the last moult occurred.

The material was studied by means of microtome sections and in dissections, made under the compound or dissecting microscope. Usually, sections of the entire insect were made, but often the stomach was dissected out, and then sectioned. Either method gave excellent results, but the latter is the better, theoretically, as regards fixation, orientation, and ease of sectioning. The structural conditions in fixed and stained ma-

terial were compared critically with those in the living cytoplasm, which was obtained by dissecting out the stomachs of decapitated insects. Both preserved and living cytoplasm agreed precisely in structure, so far as it was possible to observe. The living cytoplasm is alveolated in the same manner as the preserved cytoplasm—an important fact, since the transformations in the epithelium of the stomach are largely changes in alveolation, as our figures show.

For killing and fixing the tissues we used, with excellent results, a saturated solution of mercuric chloride in thirty-five per cent. alcohol, with two per cent. of glacial acetic acid. This solution was used at a temperature of about 80° C., and allowed to act for three or four minutes, after which the tissues were left in seventy per cent. alcohol for twenty-four hours in order thoroughly to remove the mercuric chloride. For embedding, the usual paraffin method was employed, using watch glasses, as being most convenient. Serial sections were cut, with a Minot-Zimmermann microtome, from $6\frac{2}{3}$ to 10 micra in thickness, in sagittal and transverse planes.

Dissected material was stained *in toto*, immediately after washing out the fixing agent, Grenacher's alcoholic borax-carmine being used in this case. The tissues were left in this stain for twenty-four hours, then decolorized in alcohol of seventy per cent., acidulated with a few drops of hydrochloric acid, until a clear, bright red color was obtained.

For staining sections, Ehrlich's acid hæmatoxylin was used, alone or with safranin or orange G. The tissues were stained in hæmatoxylin for about ten minutes, then decolorized in slightly acidulated alcohol one or two minutes, or until they showed good differentiation. In double-staining, the tissues were treated, as above, with hæmatoxylin, and counterstained in a weak solution of safranin in absolute alcohol, or else a dilute solution of orange G. in ninety-five per cent. alcohol. Both safranin and orange G. are excellent chitin stains. The best results as regards precision and range of

differentiation were obtained with Ehrlich's hæmatoxylin and orange G.

III. THE ALIMENTARY TRACT
(Plate I., Fig. 1.)

In Collembola and Thysanura (especially *Campodea* and *Japyx*) the alimentary tube presents primitively simple conditions, such as in the less primitive insects (Pterygota) are confined to the egg or larva. In *Tomocerus*, as in all other elongate collembolans, the digestive tube is axial in position, extends directly from the mouth to the anus, and falls into the three distinct regions, namely, *fore-intestine* (Fig. 1, *f. int.*), comprising mouth, pharynx and œsophagus, and derived from the ectodermal stomodæum; *mid-intestine (m. int.)*, from the entodermal mesenteron; and *hind-intestine (h. int.)*, from the ectodermal proctodæum. There are no diverticula excepting the salivary glands. The posterior end of the œsophagus folds into the stomach to form a cardiac valve (*car.*), and at the posterior end of the stomach a pyloric valve (*pyl.*) occurs.

The anatomy of the entire digestive tube need not detain us, since it has already been described by Tullberg ('72), Sommer ('85), Fernald ('90), Folsom ('99), and Willem ('00). It is sufficient to say that the wall of the tube consists of a single layer of epithelial cells, which secrete entally a distinct intima)Pl. II., Fig. 2, *in.*), and ectally a delicate, hyaline, homogeneous basement membrane, or tunica propria (*b. m.*) This is surrounded by a single layer of circular muscles (*c. m.*) which are most strong developed around the pharynx and rectum. Outside the circular muscles is a single layer of longitudinal muscles (Fig. 1, *l. m.*) in the case of the stomach; they being absent around the œsophagus and rectum.

The mid-intestine, otherwise known as ventriculus, chylific stomach, or stomach[1], is the principal division of the alimentary

[1]This term is in current use, and is often convenient to employ, provided it be understood that the stomach of an insect is entirely different, physiologically, from the stomach of a vertebrate.

tract. In the adult insect (*Tomocerus*) the mid-intestine is about two millimeters in length, reaching from the beginning of the mesothorax to the fourth abdominal segment. The average diameter is about one hundred micra. The ventriculus is surrounded immediately by about ninety circular muscles, and next by about sixteen longitudinal muscles; both kinds of muscle-fibers are distinctly striated. As these muscles undergo no morphological changes in the adult insect, they will seldom be referred to here. We now pass to a consideration of the complex changes undergone by the epithelial cells. These changes are, of course, continuous, but may, for convenience of description, be referred to five stages.

IV. DEGENERATION

Stage 1

(Plate II, Fig. 2)

The degeneration of the epithelium of the stomach occurs only at each moult, and then occupies but one or two days at most. At all other times, i. e., between moults—the epithelium is in what we may term a resting condition, since it is characterized by the absence of nuclear division, though the epithelium is, of course, active so far as secretion and absorption are concerned.

In the resting condition there is, as has been said, a single layer of cells; these are now columnar (Fig. 2,) and polygonal in cross-section (Pl. II., Fig. 3); the average length of each cell is about eighteen micra, and the width, four to six micra.

The cytoplasm has, under low magnification, a somewhat granular appearance; under a one-tenth homogeneous immersion-objective, however, a finely alveolar structure appears. This is due to round or oval vacuoles or alveoli (Fig. 2, *alv.*) containing a nonstainable fluid, and separated from one another by a stainable substance which appears in section as a reticulum. Precisely the same appearances are given by the living cytoplasm of these cells. In sectioned and stained ma-

terial the reticulum frequently presents a suggestion of a granular structure, not sufficiently distinct, however, to be represented in our figures. Around the nucleus the cytoplasm is less dense than elsewhere, owing to a coarser alveolation (Fig. 2.) The cytoplasm becomes somewhat denser toward the inner half of the cell, that is, towards the intima.

Adjoining cells are separated by cell-walls (*lat.*), though these are often indistinct and incomplete, in which case the cells are usually distinguishable from each other only by differences in the density of the cytoplasm and by the positions of the nuclei. The dividing wall is usually most distinct toward the base of the cell. It has not the appearance of a secretion, but rather that of a condensation of the ordinary reticular substance. It stains in the same way as does this inter-vacuolar substance in other parts of the cell, but somewhat more deeply, being, therefore, denser. The appearance is exactly what would result if lateral pressure, due to turgidity, exerted radially in each cell, were to cause condensation at the plane of the cell-wall, where the pressures from opposite sides would meet.

The fact that the inter-cellular boundaries are often incomplete or indistinct was noticed by Fernald ('90, p. 439), who was inclined to attribute it to poor preservation. We are satisfied, however, that this incompleteness of the side-walls is a normal condition, as our material in which it occurs is in an excellent state of preservation, showing distinctly the minute alveolation of the cytoplasm.

The nuclus (*n*) is situated near the center of the basal half of the cell. It is round or oval, with the long axis in the longitudinal axis of the cell, and measures from four to six micra in diameter. There is a distinct nuclear membrane. The karyoplasm, as well as the chromatin matter, takes the hæmatoxylin stain much more deeply than does the cytoplasm, becoming dark blue and the chromatin blue-black, while the cytoplasm remains pale blue, or takes the contrasting color if a second

stain is used. Numerous chromatin bodies (*chr.*) and usually a nucleolus (*nl.*) are present in each nucleus.

Scattered irregularly through the cytoplasm are small, round concretions (*con.*) of various sizes up to one micron in diameter; they are highly refractive, non-stainable, and consist of concentric layers. Except in being smaller, these concretions are precisely similar in appearance to the large pseudocrystals found deposited in the fat-body. The latter have been described and figured by Sommer ('85, p. 689), who found them insoluble in water and alcohol, but soluble in weak acids with a lively evolution of gas, and concluded that they were calcium carbonate in combination with some organic substance. Fernald ('90, p. 442), working on *Anurida maritima*, found similar concretions in two individuals, and concluded that in the rest of his material they had been dissolved by the acids used in fixing and killing.

Willem ('00, p. 101) described the same structures as found in *Sminthurus fuscus*: "Les concrétions que logent les vacuoles des cellules en question sont sphéroïdales, de taille fort variable, nettement constituées de couches concentriques et conséquemment formées par dépôts successifs autour d'une masse initiale. Insoluble dans l'eau, l'alcool, l'éther, le chloroforme, elles disparaissent dans les acides étendus. Lorsqu'elles sont particulièrement nombreuses, comme chez *Sminthurus fuscus* adulte, leur destruction par une petite quantité de liquide acide s'accompagne de l'apparition de masses cristallines irrégulières qu'on voit s'accroître rapidement sous le microscope; celles-ci présentent par leur aspect, par leur solubilité ou insolubilité respective dans divers réactifs, tous les caractères de l'acide urique. La réaction de la murexide s'obtient d'ailleurs ais ment avec des fragments appropriés de Sminthure. D'autre part, si l'on attaque par l'acide chlorhydrique étendu des amas concrétionnaires du même Collembole, on obtient une solution qui, lentement évaporée sur un slide, fournit des cristaux appartenant au système cubique et identiques à ceux du chlorure de sodium."

As the result of our own experiments, we have found that the concretions in the epithelium of the stomach and those in the fat-body behave alike, when treated with water, hydrochloric acid, picric acid, caustic potash, alcohol, xylol, etc. Both kinds are insoluble in alcohol and xyol. After soaking for some time in water, the concretions assume nearly the same index of refraction as the water, so that they become almost invisible. Prolonged treatment with either acid did not dissolve the peripheral zone, but the central part, which had been more granular, disappeared and must have dissolved, since it could not be recovered in the same form. Treatment with caustic potash for several hours caused the concretions to disappear as such, leaving only pale circular outlines and, in some cases, minute granular residues which had formed the nucleus of the concretion.

Notwithstanding Willem's statement that the murexide reaction is easily obtained from the concretions of the fat-body, we failed to get the reaction from either kind of concretions. We did obtain needle-shaped crystals from a hydrochloric acid solution, but are not certain that these came solely from the concretions. Crystals obtained from a picric acid solution of the concretions were needle-shaped and slightly curved, often branching fan-like at one end. These were indistinguishable from crystals of sodic picrate, which we obtained from NaCl. Thus the base of the concretions is sodium; as regards the acid, our partly negative results, we admit, have less weight than the positive results of Willem; indeed, from our own experience, we are inclined to agree with him that the concretions are sodic urate.

The chemical tests used by Willem are the same ones by means of which Plateau ('74, p. 32) obtained sodic urate from the Malpighian tubes of *Carabus auratus* and *Oryctes*. Fabre ('56), it may be mentioned, found uric concretions in the midintestine of *Sphex*.

Within the digestive cavity of each of the species exam-

ined, it is common to find numbers of spheroidal bodies (Pl. II., Figs. 4-12), varying in diameter from ten to fourteen micra. They have an alveolated cytoplasmic structure not unlike that of the epithelium, and possess the parts of a typical cell, i. e., nucleus, nucleolus, and a distinct nuclear membrane. The nucelus stains more deeply than the rest of the body, and shows distinct chromatin elements. These cells are found in all parts of the digestive cavity, on either side of the peritrophic membrane, and also within the epithelial cells (Pl. II., Fig. 12, *par.*), or projecting from the cell as if in the act of passing into the lumen. In the resting cells they may be found on either side of the nucleus, or even wedged between two of the epithelial cells.

These free cells are evidently parasitic, unicellular organisms probably gregarines. Sommer ('85, p. 715) made the following observation: "Ueberaus häufig, ja fast als konstanter Parasit findet sich im Chylusdarm eine Gregarine. Dieselbe tritt entweder vereinzelt auf, oder gesellig, zuweilen in solchen Massen, dass statt des Darmepithels fast nur Gregarinen an der Darmwand vorhanden zu sein scheinen, welche mit dem Kopfe in die Zellen eingefressen, dicht an einander gedrängt fast ausschliesslich den Inhalt des Darmes ausmachen.— Zuweilen fand ich auch ausserhalb des Darmes im ganzen Körper dicht angehäuft Pseudonavicellen ähnliche Gebilde.

"Eben so hatte ich Gelegenheit, Entwicklungsstadien von Cestoden, Cysticerken, zu finden, welche den aus dem Darm von Tenebrio molitor von Stein beschriebenen sehr gleichen.

"Endlich ist das Vorkommen junger Nematoden zu erwähnen, welche spiralig zusammengerollt, gelegentlich in mehrfacher Zahl angetroffen wurden."

Sommer neither figures nor describes the forms to which he refers as parasites; we have therefore no way of ascertaining whether or not the organisms which we have observed are the same species that he found. Our material, as it happened, contained no Cysticerci or Nematodes.

The intima, or lining membrane, is a secretion from the epithelial cells of the stomach. It is striated transversely, the striæ being from one to one and a half micra apart. They are due in all probability to minute pore-canals, through which fluids may be either secreted or absorbed. Frenzel, Oudemans, Sommer, Gehuchten, and others have described and figured the intima as a layer of fine filaments, to which they give the name of "Härchensaum." In *Tomocerus*, however, the intima presents no such appearance, but it is clearly a membrane (Pl. III., Fig. 16). The thickness of the intima in different individuals varies from that of a barely perceptible line to a thickness of four micra.

The food-contents (Pl. III., Fig, 16, *food*) of the stomach are always enclosed in a thin elastic membrane (*per. m.*), which holds the substances together in a compact cylindrical mass. A similar peritrophic membrane, or "funnel," has been described by Schneider ('87, p. 140) as occuring in Thysanura and in many higher forms, such as certain Coleoptera, Diptera, and larvæ of Lepidoptera. Schneider observes that "Alle den Trichter besitzenden Insecten (und Larven) fressen feste, selbst unverdauliche Stoffe, während die anderen, flüssige Nahrung zu sich nehmen."

Various suggestions as to the origin of the peritrophic membrane have been made. Pagenstecher (as quoted by Schneider, p. 140) regards it as a secretion of the salivary glands. No evidence to support such a view is found in the forms we have examined, and the conception of a tube formed within the stomach, from the secretion of glands in the head, appears to us, to say the least, improbable. Metschnikoff (as quoted by Schneider, p. 140), Oudemans (p. 191), and Schneider (p. 140) state that the peritrophic tube is chitinous; a statement which does not apply in the case of Collembola, for we find that, upon treatment with caustic potash for several hours, the food-enclosing membrane, as well as the intima of the mid-intestine, disappears, while the chitinous intima of the fore and hind-intestine are unaffected visibly by the reagent. Plateau

and Balbiani (quoted by Packard, p. 314) offer a more reasonable explanation, namely, that the membrane is a secretion formed at the surface of the epithelial cells of the chylific stomach; and this we find to be true in Collembola. In almost any specimen, the origin of this membrane around the food may be seen (Pl. III., Fig. 16). The intima either splits or else loosens from the epithelium and envelops the food-mass, at the same time losing its striated appearance, and becoming folded and twisted in accommodating itself to the size of the food-mass when the latter does not fill the lumen. After losing the intima in this way, the epithelium immediately begins to secrete another, which increases in thickness as secretion proceeds.

The food (Pl. I., Fig. 1; Plate III., Fig. 16, *food*) contained in the peritrophic membrane consists mainly of particles of wood, and in many cases, of fungus spores. Three kinds of fungus spores were found repeatedly in different specimens, often in such quantity as nearly to fill the digestive cavity. These were recognizable as *Capnodium salicinum*, *Macrosporium*, and *Triposporium*, the last two not being sufficiently intact to admit of specific determination.[1] In the food-mass are found also spherical or elongate bodies (*par.*), each possessing a nucleus, nucleolus, and numerous vacuoles, which bodies appear to be identical with those before described as embedded in the epithelium, and as being probably gregarine parasites.

In the stomach cavity and outside the peritrophic membrane there is usually a faintly staining, evenly granular substance (*pl.*) similar to the blood-plasma found in the body cavity, but containing no corpuscles or nuclei. This substance is probably a digestive fluid secreted by the epithelium of the stomach.

Stage 2

(Plate IV., Fig. 17)

An insect killed about forty-eight hours before ecdysis

[1]For the determination of these fungi, we are indebted to Mr. J. T. Barrett, of the University of Illinois.

exhibits the following modifications of the epithelium. The alveolation has become somewhat coarser, which brings about an increase in the length of each cell and consequently in the thickness of the whole epithelial wall. The highly refractive granules, or concretions (*con.*) in the cytoplasm become more numerous, especially in the region between the nucleus and the intima.

A series of important changes in the epithelium now occurs. These changes are continuous and rapid, and the entire series is completed by the time the external moult takes place. From this stage until the next resting stage, the side walls (*lat.*) of the cells are indistinct, except occasionally for a short distance near the base, the cells being distinguished from one another only by their nuclei and by differences in density.

Stage 3

(Plate IV., Fig. 19)

The thickness of the epithelial wall is now from thirty-six to forty micra—an enormous increase as compared with its thickness in the resting stage—and the inner half of the cell shows large vacuoles from three to ten micra in diameter, many of which contain conspicuous concretions (*con.*). A distinct layer of vacuoles (*vac.*), four to six micra in diameter, is found immediately beneath the intima (*in.*). The gregarine parasites (*par.*) are now found in the ental half (*ent.*) of the wall, and in most cases each is surrounded by a clear vacuolar space.

The most striking difference, however, between this stage and the preceding is seen in the position of the nuclei (*mig. n.*), some of which have moved from their original position in the basal half (*ect.*) of each cell to a new position in the more coarsely vacuolated area (*ent.*) nearer the lumen, forming a second layer of nuclei inside the original, or primary, layer. The number of migrant nuclei (*mig. n.*) is somewhat less than the number of remaining nuclei, being about forty-three per cent. of the whole number. It is noticeable in some cases that

each of the migrant nuclei is entirely surrounded by large vacuoles, as it moves from the basal to the ental half of the cell. But what moves the nuclei? We believe that this nuclear migration is to be explained in terms of cell-vacuolation, the changes in which have been followed closely in this study, as appears in the figures given. Immediately after the nuclear division such as took place at the preceding ecdysis (as described beyond), the two daughter nuclei remain near each other, though separated by a cell-wall. The plane of division is such as to leave one of the daughter nuclei somewhat nearer the intima than the other (Pl. IV., Fig. 18). As ecdysis approaches, the inner half of the cytoplasmic layer becomes less dense than the outer half, owing to the distention of its alveoli and vacuoles, and the daughter nuclei which are nearer this region of lesser density move into it. This movement is accounted for by the turgidity of the cytoplasm. When a cell of the stomach epithelium is isolated, in its *own* fluid, without the addition of water, it swells to a spheroidal form, owing to its turgidity (Frenzel, p. 259, Tab. 7, Fig. 8; Oudemans, p. 190, Tab. III., Fig. 36); and this same quality seems to explain the propulsion of the nucleus from a region of greater density to one of lesser density. It explains as well the removal of gregarines from the cells of the stomach, and also the removal of excretory concretions (as described beyond) from the same cells.

Stage 4

(Plate V., Fig. 20)

Following the condition described above, a separation appears between the denser, basal part (*ect.*) of the epithelial wall and the more coarsely vacuolated portion (*ent.*) next the lumen. The separation is effected by a dividing membrane (*in.*) which forms midway between the intima and the basement membrane. This dividing wall is at first extremely thin, but it gradually increases in thickness, and acquires all the appearance of the ordinary intima. As it grows in thickness it pushes before it the vacuolated ental division of the wall.

The number of nuclei remaining in the primary position, i. e., near the basement membrane, is now restored to the normal number by mitotic division. Since the number before the division is rather more than half the original number, and since the number of cells in the resting epithelium of the adult insect does not increase from moult to moult, it follows that not all the nuclei left behind divide, but only enough to replace those which were lost,—to express it in this way. In the *growing* insect, however, there occurs an actual increase in the number of epithelial cells. The nuclear division is indirect, or mitotic, as was said. Immediately before division, the nucleus (Pl. IV., Fig. 19) becomes slightly larger (seven to eight micra in diameter) than in the resting stage (five to six micra), the karyoplasm becomes more coarsely reticulated or alveolated, and the chromatin elements stain in sharper contrast to the karyoplasm. The various phases of mitosis (Pls. V. and VI., Figs. 21-28) are distinct and easily recognized, especially in material stained with hæmatoxylin and orange G; yet the chromatin bodies are small, and crowd together in such a way as to make it almost impossible to determine the exact number of chromosomes. In some instances, however, (Pl. VI., Figs. 26 and 27) the number of chromosomes appeared to be sixteen, arranged in eight pairs. The plane of division is transverse to the axis of the stomach. Insects killed just after the division of the epithelial wall into two layers (Pl. V., Fig. 20) invariably show mitosis in full progress. In some instances a count of all the nuclei which appeared in a tangential section in the outer part of the wall showed fully thirty per cent. of the nuclei to be involved in one or another stage of mitosis. Immediately after division the daughter nuclei (Fig. 20. *dau. n.*) are smaller (three to five micra in diameter) and stain more intensely than do the nuclei in the resting stage.

Stage 5

(Plate VI., Fig. 30)

Following the separation of the epithelium into two layers,

the outer layer (*ect.*) gradually decreases in thickness and returns to the resting condition. The inner part (*ent.*), consisting of loosely organized cytoplasm, containing nuclei (*deg. n.*), concretions (*con.*), and parasites (*par.*), becomes enclosed in a membrane precisely similar in structure and origin to that which encloses food in the stomach; it is, then, another *peritrophic membrane.* The whole mass which since Stage 4 has occupied the entire digestive cavity (Pl. VI., Fig. 29), now gradually shrinks (Pl. VII., Fig. 32), and its cytoplasm undergoes marked changes in appearance (Pl. VII., Fig. 31). The alveoli (*alv.*) and vacuoles coalesce and finally break down, leaving only fragments of cytoplasm which have lost all alveolation and have become merely granular, and which, for the most part, eventually disappear. The nuclei offer, apparently, more resistance to the process of degeneration than does the cytoplasm, retaining their identity after the alveolation of the cytoplasm is lost. They become, however, slightly swollen (Pl. II., Figs. 13-15), and lose the nuclear membrane. The chromatin bodies (*chr.*, Fig. 13) of each nucleus remain for a time in their relative positions, but finally become separated from one another and scattered about, or else aggregated in irregular masses. The concretions (Pl. VI., Fig. 30, *con.*) alone, of all the elements which were formerly a part of the epithelium, are unaffected by the process of degeneration. Parasites, if present, also remain unaltered and are cast out of the alimentary canal, but these, of course, have never been in a true sense a part of the epithelium. The residue, which is ejected from the alimentary canal at once after ecdysis, consists almost entirely of the concretions already referred to, with the fragments of chromatin matter, all massed solidly together.

V. REGENERATION

The process of degeneration which we have described is quite distinct from the regeneration of the epithelium of the mid-intestine, which latter process has been fully described by Frenzel for Coleoptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, and Hymenop-

tera. He says ('85, p. 293): "Begegnet man auch in den Schnittpräparaten, besonders in denen der Hymenopteren-und Schmetterlingslarven, einer Anzahl kleinerer basal im Epithel sitzender oder allmählich in die Höhe rückender Zellen, die man sofort als Jugendformen ansehen wird. Woher diese Zellen kommen und wie sie entstehen, soll hier nun weiter untersucht werden. .... Es wird sich zeigen, dass man folgenden Satz aufstellen kann: Die eigentlichen Epithelzellen im Mitteldarm der Insekten, gleichgültig ob sie dem Darmschlauch selbst oder auch dessen Ausstülpungen angehören, gleichgültig ferner ob sie dem Typus der langgestreckten Cylinderzellen oder dem der rundlichen Schleimzellen zuzuzählen sind, pflanzen sich auf dem Wege, der direkten (amitotischen) Kerntheilung (Holoschisis) fort, während die spezifischen Drüsenzellen der Krypten sich auf dem Wege der indirekten (mitotischen) Kerntheilung (Karyolyse) vermehren." Faussek ('87, p. 697) finds the regenerative process in *Eremobia* and *Æschna* larvæ to be similar to that described by Frenzel, in so far as he (Faussek) was able to observe. Turning to Thysanura, to which Collembola are most nearly allied, we find Oudemann's reference to the process in *Machilis*, as follows ('87, p. 192): "Alle meine Beobachtungen sprechen für eine Regeneration des Epithels in den tiefen Stellen: (1) sind die Zellen dort am kleinsten und gehen *gleichmässig* in die grösseren über; (2) finden (indirecte) Kerntheilungen in den am tiefsten liegenden Zellen Statt; (3) ist die Quantität der ausgeschiedenen Secrettropfen grösser, je weiter die Zellen von den tiefen Stellen entfernt sind und (4) lassen die Randzellen der Polygonen leichter los und zerreissen auch leichter als die Zellen in der Tiefe."

In Collembola, as compared with other insects, the conditions are much simpler; for the regeneration of the epithelium does not proceed from local aggregations of cells, but takes place throughout the epithelial layer, by means of cell-division, as we have observed. Furthermore, the nuclear division is

mitotic in Collembola, instead of amitotic as it is said to be in other insects.

VI. SECRETION

The epithelium of the middle region of the stomach is marked by the frequent occurrrence of cells (Pl. VII., Fig. 33, *sec. c.*) the contents of which are conspicuously clear, on account of the excessive amount of vacuolar fluid and the reduced amount of inter-vacuolar substance. Scattering cells of this type are found on all sides of the lumen and as far down the alimentary tract as the posterior part of the third abdominal segment, but they are most numerous on the ventral side, and in the region of the first abdominal segment. In specimens which had not eaten for some time previous to being killed, these cells were so distended with fluid as to project for a distance of two or three micra into the stomach cavity, and the vacuolar turgidity was sufficient to crowd the nucleus to one side or to the base of the cell. These clear cells, which we have observed also in the stomachs of other insects (as the larva of *Bombyx mori*) are specialized for the purpose of secreting a copious fluid, which accumulates in the cell when no food is taken into the stomach, but at other times passes through the intima to mix with the food.

In insects which had fasted for five or six days, large vacuoles occurred around the nucleus (Pl. VII., Fig. 34, *vac.*), and often a conspicuously large vacuole (Pl. VIII., Fig. 35, *vac.*) (four to six micra in diameter) occurred in each cell, near the intima. These vacuoles also, we infer, contain accumulated digestive secretions. In a few instances, after the insects had fasted, the epithelial wall was found to be exceptionally thin (Pl. VIII., Figs. 36, 37), on account of a reduction of cytoplasmic substance, probably by absorption into the blood.

The epithelium of the posterior part of the mid-intestine (Pl. IX., Fig. 38), is marked by numerous proliferations which appear on the ental surface of the cells and project into the umen. Since these proliferations are found in various stages

in the same individual, it is not difficult to trace their origin and development. The cells of this region are long and narrow and are crowded together more closely than those of the middle and anterior regions of the stomach. A cell of this kind, turgid with digestive fluid, becomes convex on its free surface (Fig. 38, *sec. p.*[1], *p.*[2]) This convexity increases, until a part of the cell projects into the lumen (*sec. p.*[3]) Next, the connection between the projection and the cell constricts (*sec. p.*[4]) until there results the separation of a spherical body (*sec. p.*[5]), six to eight micra in diameter, exclusive of intima, made up of ordinary cytoplasm frequently containing concretions but invariably without a nucleus. After becoming free in the digestive cavity, the spherical body loses its intima (*in.*), becomes less definite in outline and stains less deeply. The vacuoles and alveoli break down, their contents escaping to mix with the food. The residue of reticular substance remains for a short time faintly granular, but soon disappears. It appears that this process also is one whereby digestive fluids which have been elaborated by the cell, are given off to act on the food.

Gehuchten has described the process of secretion in the larva of *Ptychoptera*. According to his observations (as quoted by Packard, pp. 326-329), when an epithelial cell is about to empty its secretion into the alimentary canal, the cell becomes distended and a part of the cytoplasmic body projects into the digestive cavity. A glandular cell of the chylific stomach, when at rest, is furnished with a striated "platform" on the digestive surface, the platform being provided with filaments. But when active, the cells present a very different appearance, since in many of them the platform has disappeared, and is replaced by a simple membrane. During the process of secretion, a finely granular mass, continuous with the cytoplasm, swells, raising the limiting membrane over the entire breadth of the cell, and causing it to project into the lumen. A pear-shaped vesicle is thus formed, which eventually is constricted off from the cell

and set free in the lumen of the stomach. These vesicles, both before and after separation from the cell, are clear and transparent in the living insect, but more granular in the tissue fixed for sectioning. Gehuchten then describes a modification of the process which occurs when secretion is most active. The limiting membrane may then be raised in several places at once on a single cell, and several vesicles may form instead of one. After becoming detached from the cell, these vesicles rupture and their contents mix with the food.

Needham ('97, pp. 103-113) has described the accumulation and discharge of the digestive secretion in dragon-fly nymphs, in which the digestive epithelium is of the same type as in Orthoptera. Interspersed between the cylindric cells are groups, or "nidi" of small, roundish cells, close to the basement membrane, and having no communication with the digestive cavity. The secreting process consists in the accumulation of granular material in the cells midway between the nidi. These cells then rise in elevations with turgid summits from which the striated border has disappeared, and a globule is discharged, as if crowded out by compression from adjacent cells, the globule including generally, the nucleus. Needham agrees with most other recent investigators, in considering the nidi to be centers of regeneration in which new new cells arise (p. 113) "by division, grow, crowd their way to the surface, acquire a striated border, become functional, secrete, discharge, digest and die, giving place to others which in turn run the same course."

Certain differences will be seen at once between the processes of secretion as described by Gehuchten and Needham, and the process in Collembola, since in the latter the proliferation does not burst through the intima, but is still covered by the striated membrane when constricted off. Moreover, in Collembola the discharged portion does not represent the greater part of the cell, nor does it even include the nucleus as in the dragon-fly nymph.

VII. CONCLUSION

What is the meaning of the periodical degeneration of half the epithelial wall of the mid-intestine? Sommer has suggested one use of the cast-off epithelium. He says, (p. 715): "Ob die abgestossenen Zellen dem Thiere während der Häutung, wo dasselbe keine Stoffe von aussen aufnimmt, zur Nahrung dienen, lässt sich mit Bestimmtheit nicht behaupten, ist aber nicht unwahrscheinlich." This view is supported by the decrease in quantity of the cast-off material before it is finally ejected; for the evident explanation of this decrease is that the nutritive elements are digested and resorbed. This is, merely incidental to a larger process, however, which must be accounted for. While the insect is growing, the growth of the stomach is effected by a constant increase in the number of its cells, through mitotic division. A simple explanation, then, would be that this phenomenon is merely an incidental result of the continuance of the ordinary process of cell-division after the stomach has reached its maximum size; when, therefore, the surplus cells with their nuclei must be disposed of. It is evident, however, that the phenomenon is something more than an abnormal prolongation of ordinary cell-multiplication from the fact that it is not confined to full grown individuals, but occurs throughout the life of the insect.

A second possibility that suggests itself is that the phenomenon is a secretory process. It is already known that among insects of several diverse orders (see p. 22) some of the cells of the stomach cast off each a portion of its cytoplasm in the form of a rounded vesicle, the contents of which mix with the food in the lumen of the stomach. Have we here essentially the same thing, except that it involves the entire epithelial wall, instead of being local, and involves nuclei as well as cytoplasm? The answer is—no; for at the time of the casting-off of the epithelium until its remains are discharged from the rectum, there is usually no food whatever in the alimentary canal, and at most, only the slightest trace of food.

The most reasonable interpretation at which we have been able to arrive is the following,—an induction from the facts observed. Soon after a moult, when feeding is resumed, or even before food is eaten, peculiar concretions (see p. 11) appear in the cells of the stomach. These concretions increase in number continually. They are scattered throughout the cell until it is nearly time for the moult; then they accumulate in the ental half of the cell, which is soon cut off from the rest of the cell, and cast, with its contents, into the lumen of the stomach, where the concretions remain intact until they are ejected from the alimentary canal. These concretions form in the cell as products of cell-metabolism; they increase with the age of the cell; they are insoluble in the blood of the insect, and are highly resistant to ordinary chemical reagents, (see pp.11, 12); they eventually load the cell, become segregated at the inner end of the cell and are then cast off. Therefore we regard them as excretory products. Being insoluble, they are removed bodily, and this removal is accomplished by cell-division. Though the removal involves an initial sacrifice of half the cytoplasm, and half the number of daughter nuclei, the fluid contents of both these are resorbed by the remaining epithelium, before the concretions, chromatin matter and fragments of disintegrated reticular substance are expelled from the body.

Concretions of precisely the same kind, though larger, are deposited in the fat-body of Collembola, where they increase in number with the age of the insect and where they remain until the insect dies.

If these concretions are indeed uric acid or one of its derivatives, as Willem maintains, that is additional and most important evidence in favor of our excretory theory.

This conclusion—that the stomach in Collembola has an excretory function—is of course unique for insects. But Collembola themselves are unique among insects (excepting possibly *Japyx*) in having no Malpighian tubes for the

extraction of waste products from the blood—and excretion is one of the vital necessities of any cell.

VIII. SUMMARY

In Collembola, a degeneration of the inner half of the epithelial wall of the mid-intestine occurs in connection with each ecdysis. The cells of the mid-intestine become confluent and important changes of alveolation ensue; nearly half the nuclei migrate toward the intima, while the rest of the nuclei remain near the basement membrane; a wall now forms between the two sets of nuclei, dividing the epithelium into two concentric layers. The inner of these two layers degenerates; the cytoplasmic reticulum disintegrates; the nuclear membranes disappear and the chromatin granules become scattered, but remain intact; much of the fluid substance is resorbed into the remaining layer of cells. The disorganized epithelium, surrounded by a peritrophic membrane, is expelled through the rectum shortly after the external moult.

The process is an excretory one. By this means, the rapidly accumulating concretions of sodic urate are removed from the cells of the mid-intestine, as are also, but incidentally, unicellular parasites (Gregarinidæ).

The nuclei lost by degeneration are replaced by the mitotic division of the remaining nuclei,—this occurring before the inner portion of the epithelium is cast off.

The peritrophic membrane, which always envelops a food-mass, is formed by the splitting of the intima, and is therefore a secretion from the epithelium of the mid-intestine. The wall that divides the originally single layer of cells into two layers, splits into two membranes, one of which surrounds the degenerating epithelium as a peritrophic membrane, while the other forms the new intima of the mid-intestine.

The formation of new cells takes place throughout the epithelium, by mitosis; this regeneration does not occur from local centers, or "crypts," as it does in other insects; furthermore, no amitotic divisions are found at any time.

Secretion is performed (1) by the general epithelium of the mid-intestine; (2) by special clear cells in the middle region of the stomach; (3) by specialized cells in the posterior region; these last give off proliferations into the lumen, which become constricted off, as free, rounded, cytoplasmic vesicles, which break down in the alimentary canal and mingle their contents with the food.

This novel rôle of the mid-intestine as an organ of excretion is correlated with the absence of Malpighian tubes in Collembola.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATES

All figures are of *Tomocerus niger* Bourl. Outlines of drawings were made with an Abbé camera lucida, and unless otherwise specified, were magnified 750 times and drawn three times that size, the final size, on the plates, being 1890 diameters. Detail is represented as seen with a $\frac{1}{10}$ homogeneous oil-immersion objective.

Abbreviations

alv.....alveoli.
b. m.....basement membrane.
car.....cardiac valve.
chr.....chromatin body.
c. m.....circular muscle.
con.....concretion.
dau. n.....daughter nucleus.
deg. cyt.....degenerating cytoplasm.
deg. n.....degenerating nucleus.
ect.....ectal division of cytoplasm.
ent.....ental division of cytoplasm.
food.....food mass.
f. int.....fore-intestine.
h. int.....hind-intestine.
in.....intima.
l.....lumen.
lat.....lateral wall.
l. m.....longitudinal muscle.
mig. n.....migrant nucleus.
m. int.....mid-intestine.
n.....nucleus.
nl.....nucleolus.
n. m.....nuclear membrane.
par.....parasite.
per. m.....peritrophic membrane.
pl.....plasma.
pyl.....pyloric valve.
sec. c.....secretory cell.
sec. p.....secretory proliferation.
vac.....vacuole.

Plate I

Fig. 1. Sagittal section of *Tomocerus niger*. x 112.

PLATE II

Fig. 2. Epithelium of mid-intestine at Stage 1 (resting stage); radial section of mid-intestine.

Fig. 3. Outlines of cells of mid-intestine, in cross-section. x 630.

Figs. 4–11. Gregarines in various conditions.

Fig. 12. Gregarine (*par.*) in epithelial wall of mid-intestine of an insect which had fasted for six days; radial section.

Figs. 13–15. Disintegrating nuclei found in the alimentary canal.

PLATE III

Fig. 16. Portion of a radial section of the mid-intestine, showing origin of peritrophic membrane from intima. x 630.

PLATE IV

Fig. 17. Epithelium of mid-intestine at Stage 2; radial section.

Fig. 18. Daughter-nuclei in alternating positions; radial section.

Fig. 19. Epithelium of mid-intestine at Stage 3; radial section.

PLATE V

Fig. 20. Epithelium of mid-intestine at Stage 4; radial section.

Figs. 21-25. Phases of mitosis in nuclei of epithelium of mid-intestine. Fig. 21, metaphase; Figs. 22-25, anaphase.

PLATE VI

Figs. 26-28. Phases of mitosis in nuclei of epithelium of mid-intestine. Figs. 26, 27, anaphase; Fig. 28, telophase.

Fig. 29. Sketch to show a portion of the digestive cavity occupied by cast-off epithelium. Stage 4; radial section. x 547.

Fig. 30. Epithelium at Stage 5; radial section.

PLATE VII

Fig 31. Degenerating cytoplasm. x 547.

Fig. 32. Degenerating cytoplasm enclosed in peritrophic membrane. x 123.

Fig. 33. Secretory cells in middle region of mid-intestine; radial section.

Fig. 34. Cell from mid-intestine, after fasting; radial section.

PLATE VIII

Figs. 35-37. Cells from mid-intestine, after fasting; radial section.

PLATE IX

Figs. 38, 39. Epithelium of posterior region of mid-intestine, to show the development of secretory proliferations; radial sections.

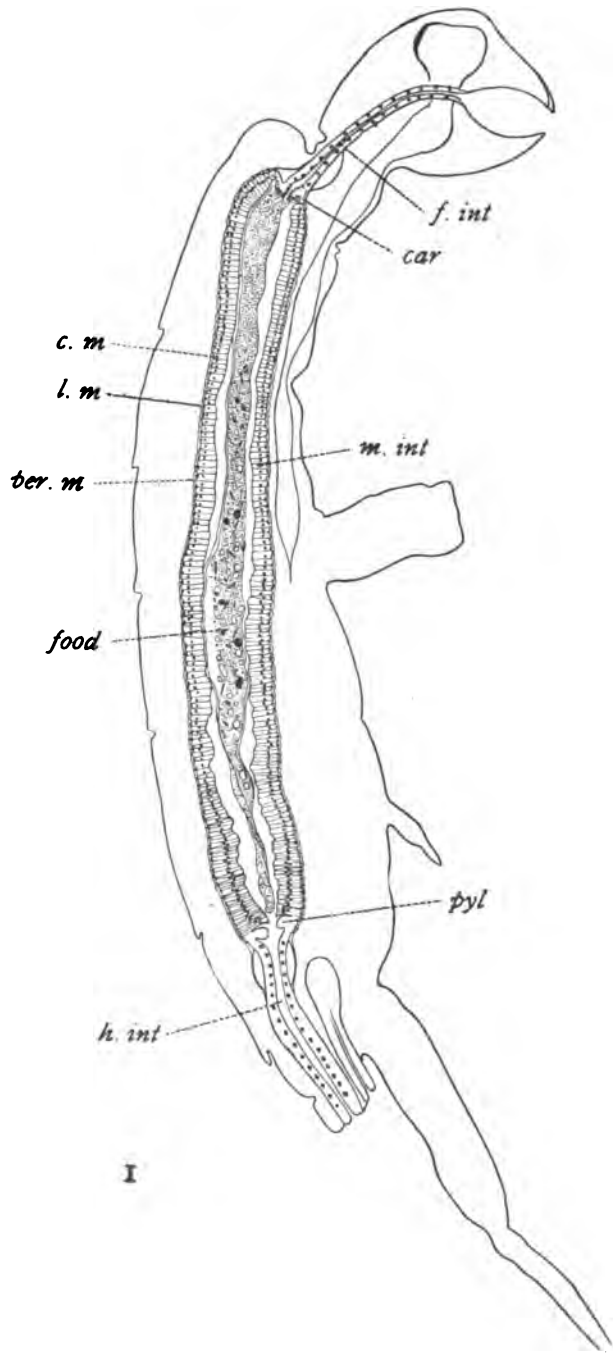
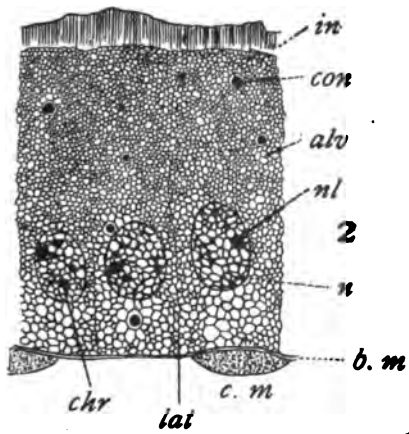


PLATE I.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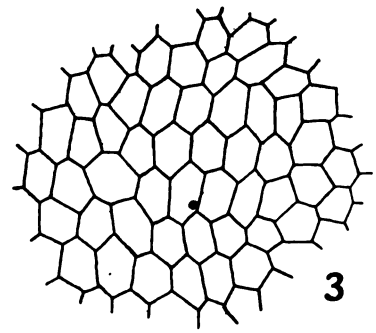
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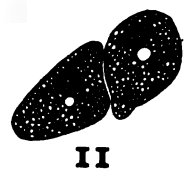
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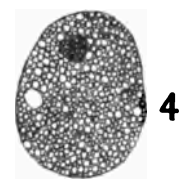
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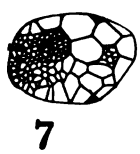
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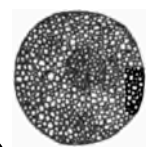
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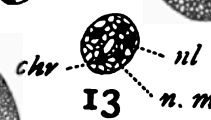
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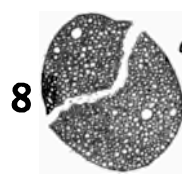
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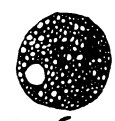
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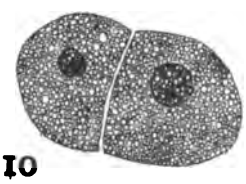
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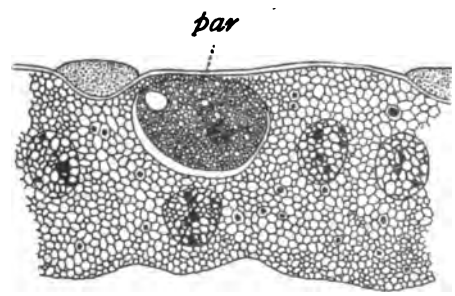
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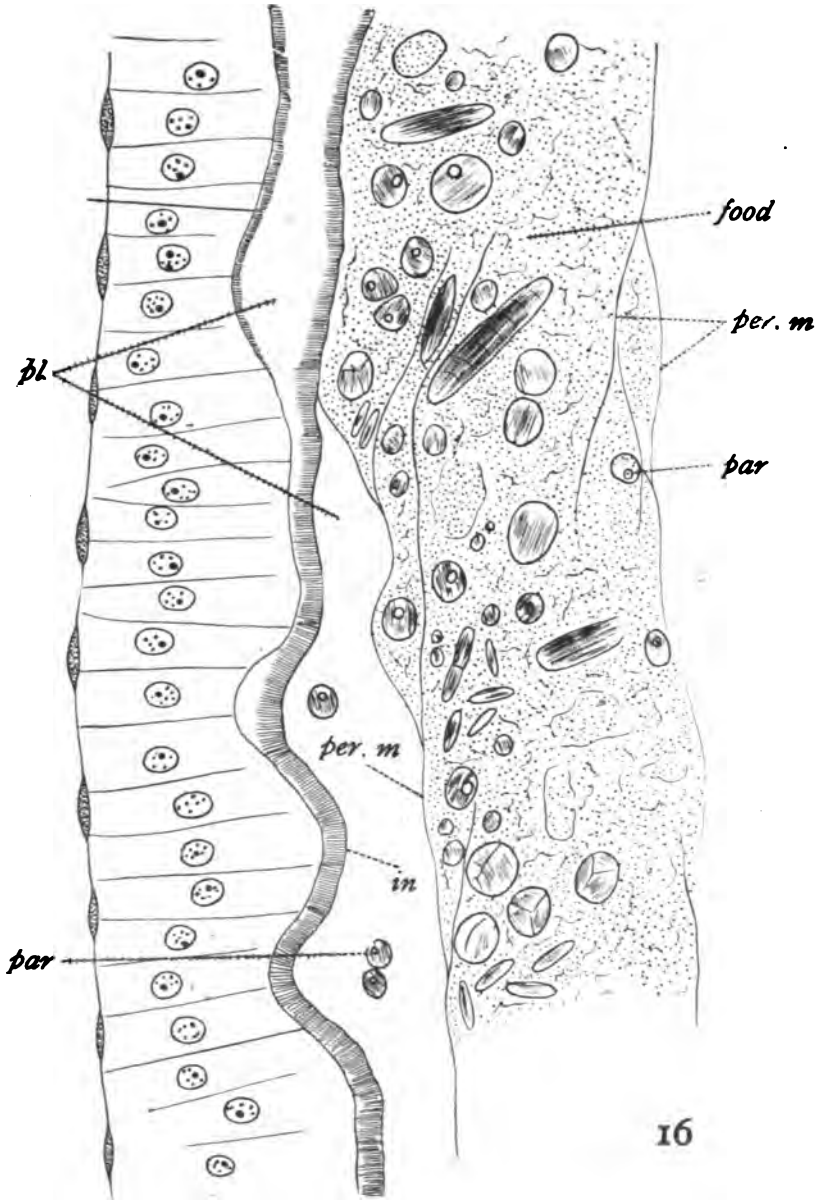

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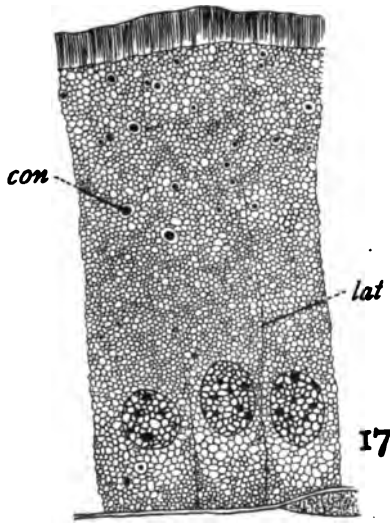

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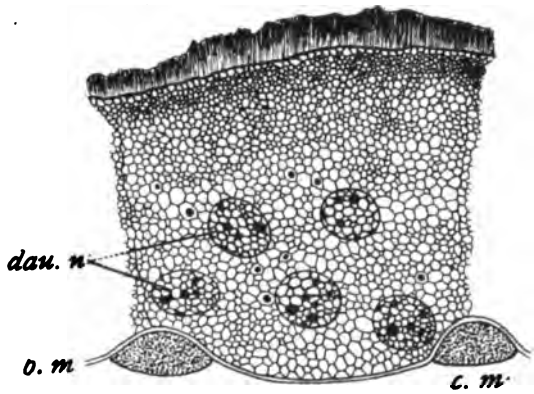

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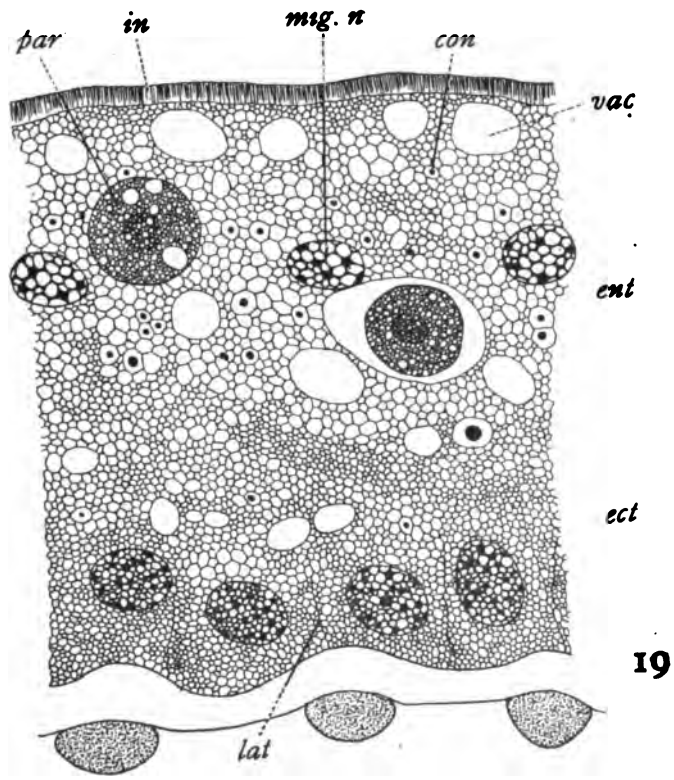

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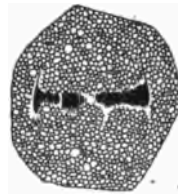

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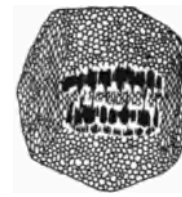

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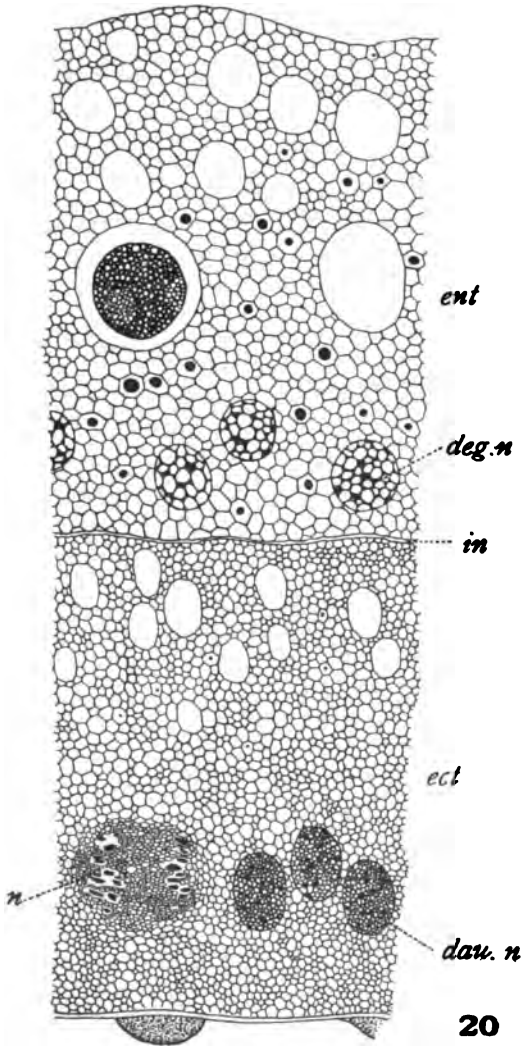

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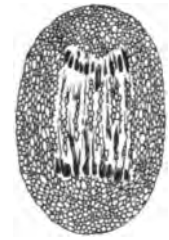

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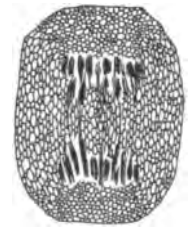

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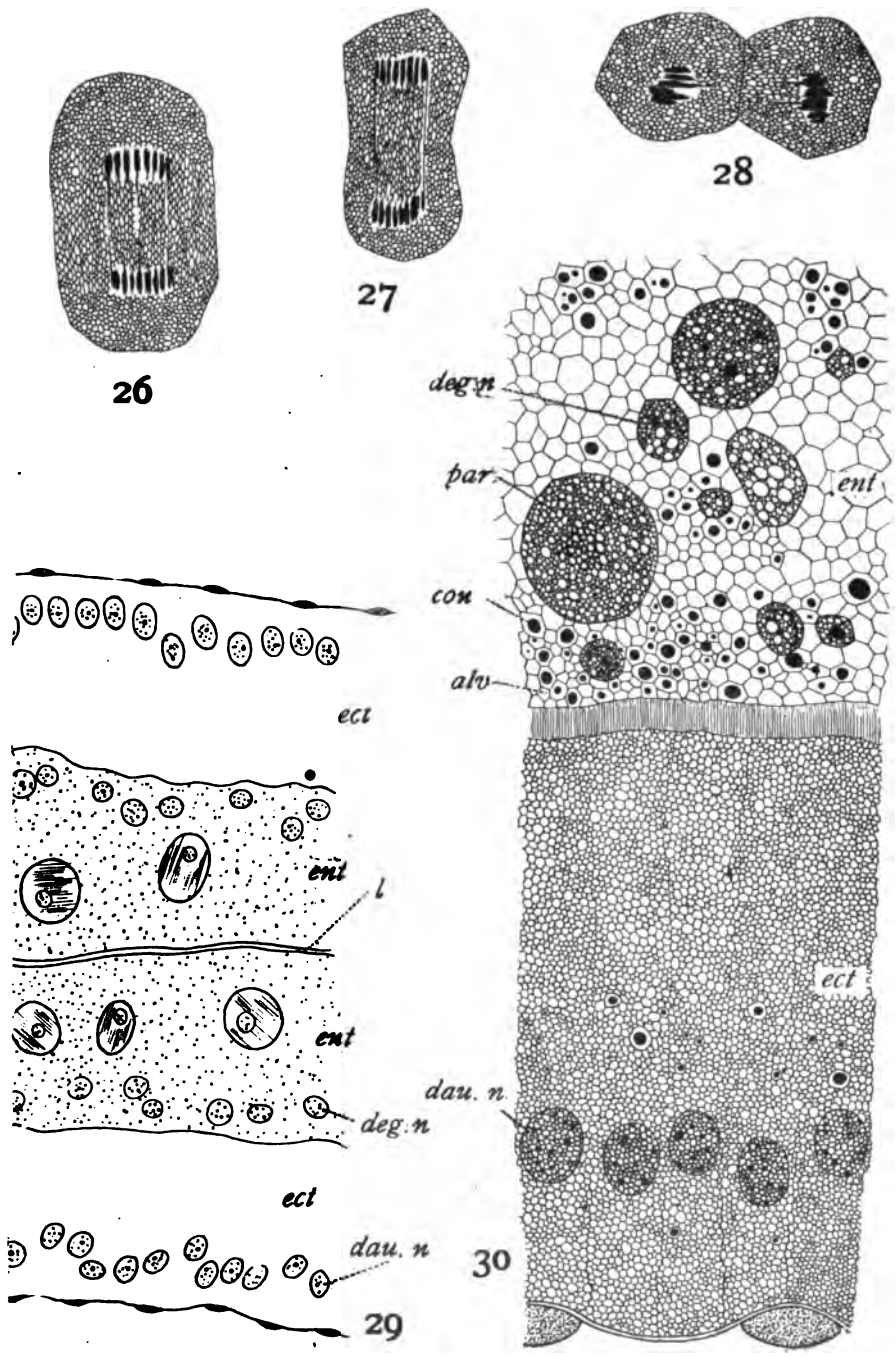
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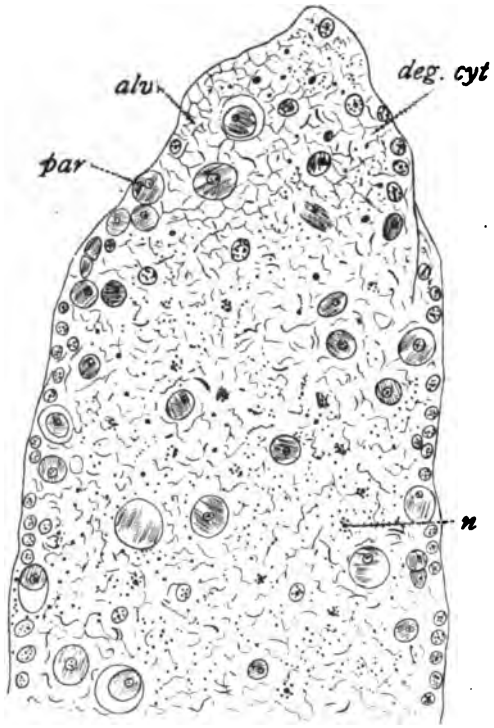

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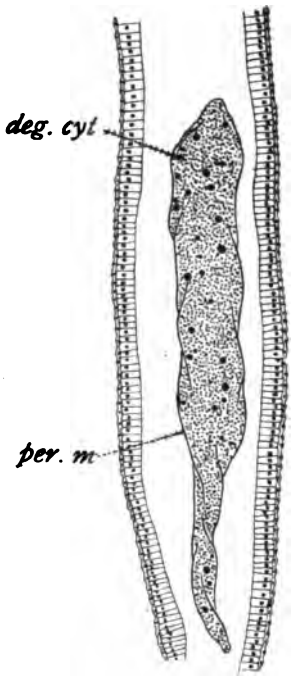

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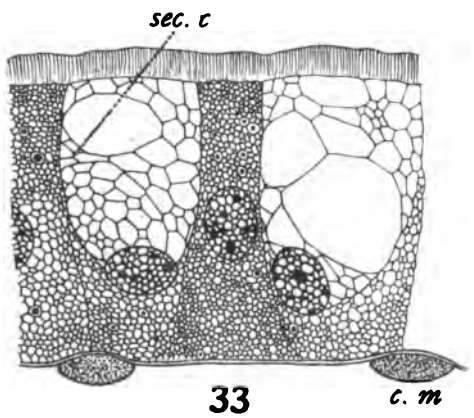

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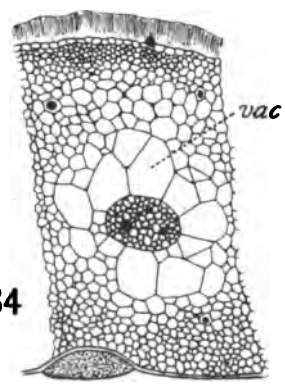

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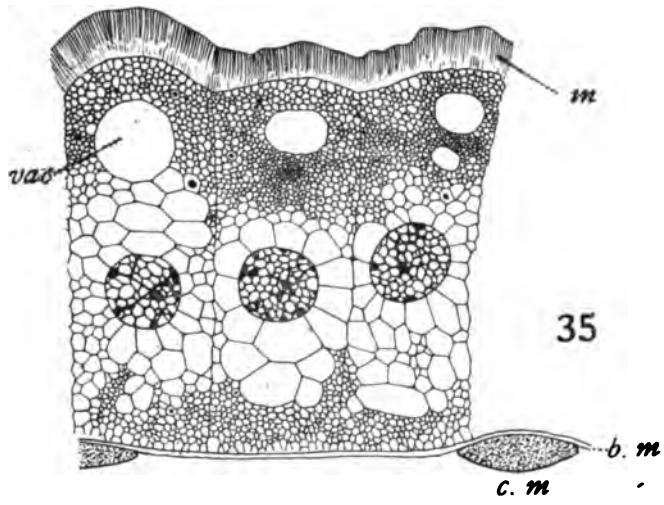

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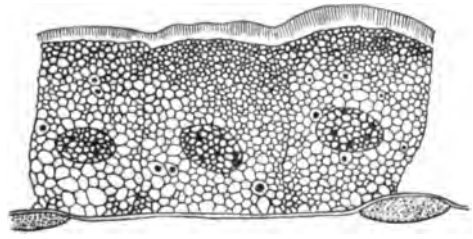

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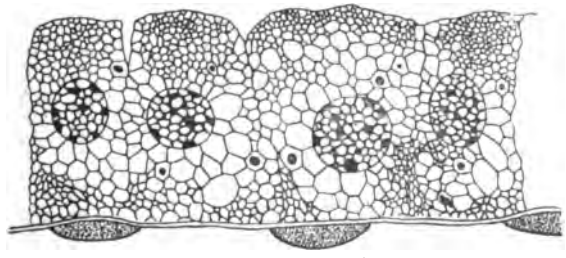
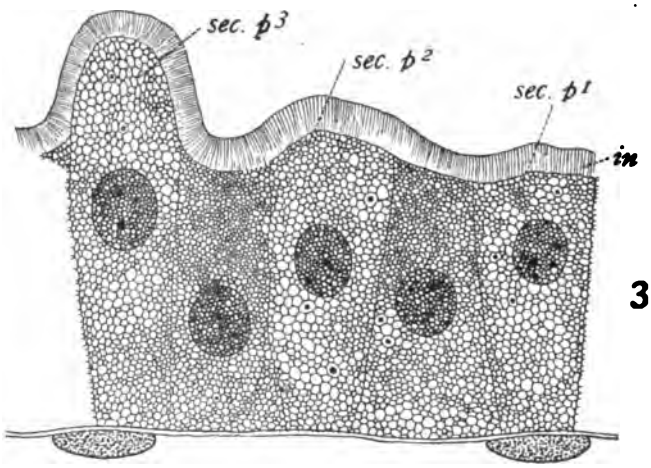


37

PLATE VIII



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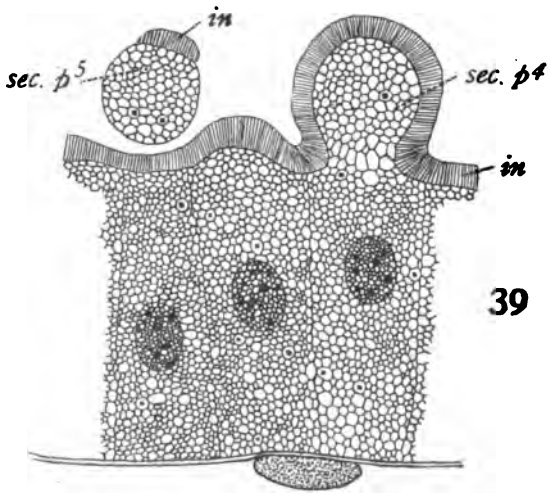

39

PLATE IX.

NUMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY STUDIES PREVIOUSLY ISSUED

VOL. I.

[Address all communications concerning the Studies to Editor, University Studies, 305 University Hall, Urbana, Ill.]

No. 1. Abraham Lincoln: The Evolution of his Literary Style. By D. K. Dodge, Ph.D. 25 cts.

No. 2. The Decline of the Commerce of the Port of New York. By Richard Price Morgan, Dr. Eng'g. *Out of print.*

No. 3. A Statistical Study of Illinois High Schools. By F. G. Bonser, M.S. 25 cts.

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VOL. II.

No. 1. Illinois Libraries. By Katharine L. Sharp, M.L.S. One Dollar.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BULLETIN
Vol. IV JANUARY 15, 1907 No. 9

Published Fortnightly by the University and entered at Urbana, Illinois, as second-class matter

The University Studies

Vol. II JANUARY, 1907 No. 3

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

By

KATHARINE L. SHARP, M.L.S.
DIRECTOR ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

PART II

Public Libraries

(EXCEPTING CHICAGO)

University Press
Urbana

PRICE $1[redacted]1.00

University of Illinois

Vol. II. JANUARY, 1907 No. 3.

The University Studies

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By

KATHARINE L. SHARP, M.L.S.
Director Illinois State Library School

PART II.

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University of Illinois
Urbana, 1907

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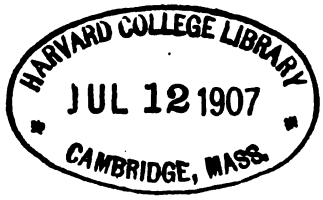

The University

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CONTENTS

	Page
Historical sketches	7
Table of obsolete public libraries	141

PREFACE

Part I was issued in May 1906 as University studies, vol. 2, no. 1. There still remain unpublished historical sketches of college, school and special libraries, Chicago libraries, illustrations of buildings, and the list of Illinois library publications. The manuscript may be consulted at the Illinois State library school.

KATHARINE L. SHARP

University of Illinois
December, 1906

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Arranged alphabetically under place, with cross references from special names.

ABINGDON Knox county Pop. 2022

ABINGDON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Dec. 1902) 1447 vols 22 period. circ. 8066 vols income $600 Open 2 to 5 6:30 to 8 or 9 Local classification No catalog Closed shelves

The *Abingdon library association* was organized January 1, 1896, but its property was transferred to the city for a free public library on January 1, 1898. The library occupies rented quarters in the city hall and is supported by a two-mill tax. Books may be secured by making a deposit of five dollars or by furnishing the name of a responsible resident as security.

Adams memorial library *see* Wheaton.

Allerton public library *see* Monticello.

ALTON Madison county Pop. 14210

JENNIE D. HAYNER LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(31 Dec. 1904) 9341 bd vols 10 period. circ. 31439 vols Open 1 to 9 Tu. & Sat. 1 to 6 Thurs. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The *Alton public library association* was organized in 1852 but on February 28, 1866 its books were sold at auction and were bought by the ladies of Alton for $165. The *Alton library* was then organized. This was supported by gifts, subscriptions at two dollars and a half a year, and partial endowment, and was located in a small room in the second story of the city building. In January 1879 and again in April 1889 the library was damaged by fire. In May 1891 after several changes in organization and location the property of the *Alton public library association*

and its membership were transferred to the Jennie D. Hayner library association. In June 1891 the library removed to the Hayner memorial building, presented to the association by John E. Hayner in memory of his wife, and on July 2, 1901 the library was endowed by Mr Hayner with $60,000 and was made free to the public.

The building, designed by Theodore C. Link of St Louis, Mo. was commenced in 1890 and cost about $16,000. It consists of one story and basement of red pressed brick with limestone trimmings. The children have a separate department and a $500 fund called the Lucy J. Haskell memorial, the interest of which is to be used for buying children's books.

ALTONA Knox county Pop. 633

RANSOM LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3000 bd vols 4 period. circ. 4000 vols income $240. Open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sat. Open shelves

The library was founded by George Ransom in 1889 as a free library for the residents of Walnut Grove township and is supported by the interest on Mr Ransom's bequest.

ARCOLA Douglas county Pop. 1995

ARCOLA PUBLIC LIBRARY

The library board was organized June 6, 1903 and steps were at once taken to secure a library building. Two sites were offered free but the library board thought their location unsuitable, and therefore bought a lot in another quarter for $1500 from an appropriation of $2000 made by the city. A gift of $10,000 from Andrew Carnegie was made available August 20, 1903. The building is of Bedford stone, 50 by 54 feet with basement, designed by Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington and dedicated December 17, 1905. A bronze statue of David in a niche at the entrance was the gift of Dr and Mrs J. L. Polk of Champaign in memory of their son Robert Collins Polk.

AURORA Kane county. Pop. 24147

AURORA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1902) 17845 bd vols 500 unbd vols 48 period. circ. 80944 vols income $6200 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Limited access to shelves

In September 1858 Burr Winton suggested buying a town library. As a result the *Aurora Young men's literary and historical society* was organized with a fee of two dollars per share. 400 volumes were given and $100 was raised and spent for books. On October 23, a reading room was opened in Odd Fellows block. In January 1859, this association joined the *Aurora Young men's association* under the name *Young men's literary association of the city of Aurora*, which then had the best library in the county, consisting of 600 volumes. On February 16, 1865 the *Aurora library association* was incorporated. The former organization gave its books and 1000 volumes and Dr P. A. Allaire gave $200 cash. A number of citizens added a reading room. The *Soldiers monument association* and the *Ladies auxiliary monument association*, organized in 1869-70, decided upon a memorial building instead of a monument and their money was allowed to increase until 1876. The building was intended for a library, containing a G. A. R. hall leased free to the Aurora Post during its lifetime. The city gave the library board the lot on the island east of the court house, with its approaches, for 99 years and the G. A. R. offered to place a statue on the summit of the building costing $1000. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1877. The original cost of the octagonal stone building was $7187.54, of which amount the ladies gave $1959. The building was closed for two years after dedication but in 1881 an ordinance was passed establishing a public library. The *Monument association* then disbanded and gave the building with its contents, together with $1000 cash to the library directors. The one-mill tax at this time yielded about $3000 a year. The Aurora public library opened for circulation in March 1882. In 1885 it became necessary to build an addition to accommodate the growth of the library

and $5775 was raised, Aurora Post number 20 G. A. R. giving $2000 of this amount. The funds were increased by the proceeds from a "watch concert" in which the first watch manufactured by the Aurora watch company sold high. The annex 44x54 feet contained a fine upper hall, and afforded room for about 25000 volumes. It was dedicated January 6, 1886. The total cost of building and fixtures is estimated at $12962.54. On January 18, 1901, the library received $50000 from Andrew Carnegie for a building, provided the city furnish a site and guarantee a maintenance fund of $6000 a year. As the city already had an excellent site and the income from the library tax had reached $6000 a year, it was easy to meet the requirements.

The building consists of a basement and two stories. In the basement is the children's room with separate entrance, also the Directors room and the bindery with side entrance. The first floor contains a central delivery room 29 feet square, opening through gates into the stack room which has a capacity of 60,000 volumes. The general reading room is on one side of the delivery room, the reference room is on the other. Opening from the reference room are the librarian's room, and the catalogers room. These also connect with the stack. The second floor contains an art room and two unfinished rooms. The architects were W. A. Otis of Chicago and B. E. Holden of Aurora. The cost was $50,000. The new building was opened to the public on August 22, 1904.

BARRY Pike county Pop. 1643

BARRY PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2225 bd vols 5 period. income $550 Open 3 to 5:30 Thurs. and Sun. 2 to 5:30 Sat. Local classification Closed shelves

On March 16, 1876 a reading room and lecture association was organized. Entertainments and lectures were given and in 1879 a membership library was started. The next year the city took the library and agreed to support it by taxation. "Aunty" Ben Brown left by will a farm worth from $10,000 to

$12,000 to be sold and the proceeds used for a library building. A fine brick building was erected with a store room below and reading room, book room, lecture room and office above. George L. Kelly of Kansas City was the architect. The building was completed in March 1904 at a cost of $11,657.42. A cottage organ was also given to the library by Aunty and Uncle Ben Brown.

BATAVIA Kane county Pop. 3871

BATAVIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 8677 bd vols 25 period. circ. 18000 vols income $1500 Open 3 to 5, 7 to 9 daily except Sun. Dewey classification Limited access to shelves

About 1868 a young peoples' literary society of the village began a library, but its use was limited to the organization. Several business men felt the need of a library free of access and induced the society to give its books for this purpose. This together with liberal subscriptions from citizens secured 700 volumes in 1872. It was supported by subscriptions but was free to anyone, resident or stranger, above fourteen years of age. Mr Van Nortwick, the first president, continued his interest by an annual gift of $100. It was supported by gifts until 1882 when it was turned over to the township under the state law, receiving first a one-mill and now a two-mill tax. In November 1902, Mrs D. C. Newton gave to the board of directors grounds and building valued at $9000 with the condition that the property revert to the Newton estate if it were ever used for other than library purposes. The building was an old homestead and was given without change except interior decoration. It was opened as a library November 13, 1902.

BELLEVILLE St Clair county Pop. 17484

BELLEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 21052 bd vols . 14973 unbd vols 74 period. home use 23629 vols ref. use 13208 vols income $3500 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. week days 9 to 6 p. m. Sun. and holidays Dewey classification Card catalog Limited access to shelves

In 1833 a number of German families, dissatisfied with political life in their own country, settled in St Clair county. At their annual gatherings they discussed social and political questions, and were especially anxious to study Jared Sparks Life of Washington, but its high price and the scarcity of money prevented any individual from buying it. On June 26, 1836 at one of their gatherings, at the farm of Dr Anton Schott near Shiloh, this gentleman invited the settlers to an informal meeting at his home on July 17 to devise means for securing Sparks Washington for the benefit of all. On the day named, several gentlemen met and Dr Schott advocated the purchase of Sparks works by common subscription, to form the nucleus of a library for the settlers and their families. He also suggested that each man who owned any books should place them in some center for circulation among members of an association formed for that purpose. This was the foundation of the *German library society of St Clair county.*

On February 2, 1839 the society was chartered. The books were kept at the house of the librarian, Dr Anton Schott in Shiloh Valley, until March 13, 1853 when the library was moved into Belleville to accommodate the members. The collection, then numbering 1906 volumes, was placed in a room given by the *Belleville literary society*, in what was later known as Odd Fellows Hall, now the Metropolitan Hotel. When the Odd Fellows Hall was used as a schoolhouse, the library was moved to the store of Goedeking and Kircher. Meanwhile the *Belleville Saengerbund*, founded in 1855, had formed a small library. The members of the library association, in 1860, suggested consolidating the two organizations, and this was effected on December 16. The new association, chartered in 1861, was called the *Belleville Saengerbund and library society.* Its library was placed in the Eimer building, corner Main and Spring streets, and was again moved to the building of H. Deidesheimer and C. T. Elles, on East Main street, and from there to the engine house on North Illinois street.

Early in 1883, the *Belleville Saengerbund and library society,*

about to dissolve, offered its 8875 volumes as a gift to the city on condition that it be made and kept a free public library and that the debt of not more than $1000 be assumed by the city. The offer was accepted by the city council, and on February 5, 1883 the Belleville public library was established. The library was again moved to the Union engine house, on South Jackson street, between Main and East First street and on March 10, 1884 was opened for the free use of the public.

As early as April, 1839, the directors of the *German library society of St Clair county* created a sinking fund of 20 per cent of all receipts, for a building. On March 5, 1892, the directors sent to the city council plans and specifications for a library building and city hall, with a petition for an appropriation to erect it. This was approved March 7, 1892. The architect was L. Kledras, of St Louis, under whom the building was erected at a cost of $55,700, including fixtures, furniture, and extras. The directors took possession on September 4, 1893 and opened the library to the public on October 9, 1893. The improvements, repairs, and insurance of the building, light, heat and janitor's wages, are to be paid by the city council as rent for the lower story.

The library has for many years actively cooperated with the public schools. In consultation with the school superintendent and teachers it was agreed to have the juvenile books in the library classified according to the school grades. The teachers of the public schools have their own library, called the *Belleville teachers library*, numbering 460 volumes, which has been placed in the public library under control of the latter, a room being also set apart for the teachers. This library was formerly called the *St Clair county teachers association library*. Books were loaned to teachers in the country and might be kept one month. The public library has a large collection of early and valuable pamphlets on miscellaneous subjects, also files of old newspapers.

The library has also received many gifts of pictures, busts, maps, and museum material. It was fortunate in having the

continuous service of one librarian, F. J. Staufenbiel, for twenty years, his term of office ending only with his death on December 9, 1903.

BELVIDERE Boone county Pop. 6937

IDA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 11000 vols circ. 29939 vols income $1000 Poole classification Dictionary card catalog

The *Belvidere library society* was organized in 1851 but was abandoned after four or five years because of internal troubles. In May 1874 a few ladies collected what books remained from the old society and organized a new association, also dependent upon subscriptions. On May 16, 1885 the city council established a free library under the state law and named it the Ida public library in memory of the deceased daughter of General Allen C. Fuller, who gave $5000 for books. The library is in the city hall and has no reading room. At one time the city received an offer of $25,000 for a library building from Mrs Katharine Rhinehart as a memorial to her father General Allen C. Fuller, but before any definite action was taken circumstances arose which caused her to withdraw her offer.

BEMENT Piatt county Pop. 1484

BEMENT WOMAN'S CLUB LIBRARY

(June 1902) 1300 vols circ. 1200 vols income $75 Open 2 to 4 Sat. Not classified Mss catalog

The library was organized in 1898 by the charter members of the Woman's club, and is not a free library. W. M. Camp gives the room.

BLOOMINGTON McLean County Pop. 23286

McLean county library *see* Withers public library.

WITHERS PUBLIC LIBRARY.

(31 Dec. 1904) 26498 bd vols 100 period. income $8000 home use 104378 vols ref. use 11012 vols Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Limited access to shelves

The *McLean county library* was established about 1840, the books being kept in a room adjoining the school kept by the first librarian, on S. Main street, and open on Saturday afternoon. Some of these books are now in the public library. Their bookplates bear the name *Bloomington and McLean county library company.* In 1856 several ladies called a public meeting at Major's hall which resulted in organizing on November 13, the *Ladies library association.* By gifts and membership fees, 500 volumes were secured, and the library was opened on February 28, 1857 in a room on Center street. At the next meeting Judge Davis offered rent free a room on the third floor of his building, southwest corner Front and Main streets over Livingston's clothing store and the library was moved. Here it remained until 1865 when it moved to the second floor of 403 N. Main street, later occupied by the Stautz market. The membership fee was five dollars with an annual fee of fifty cents. All members and other citizens paid one dollar and a half a year to use the library but only members could vote at the annual meeting.

In 1866-67 the *Ladies library association* introduced a course of lectures, the first given by any public organization in Bloomington. On February 23, 1867 men were admitted and a charter was obtained under the name *Bloomington library association.* The new association established three grades of dues, life membership at $50 with the use of the library and a vote, voting membership $10 with an annual tax of one dollar and a half, and annual membership at two dollars. The lecture course was successful until 1870 when the hard times began to interfere and after this home talent entertained. In 1871 the library moved to a hall over B. F. Hoopes' commission house.

In March 1880 the association offered to transfer the library to the city but the offer was declined on account of expense and the library was obliged to close on August 7, 1880. The people then immediately subscribed $1100, and in September the library again opened. In May 1882 Mrs Sarah B. Withers gave to the association a site on the corner of East and Washington

streets. About 200 citizens subscribed to a building fund and in August 1886 the board voted to erect a two story brick building. The cornerstone was laid on May 19, 1887. The first floor was devoted to the library, the second floor being rented for ten years to the Bloomington club, which was to furnish that floor as part of the rent, the club advancing $2000.

All windows in the new building (49) were sold for memorial purposes to individuals, families and societies. The building cost $20,820 and was dedicated on December 27, 1887, and opened in January 1888. A book fund was maintained by subscriptions and entertainments for eight years but the patronage was never more than 400 subscribers. nor the annual income more than $700, and the people almost as a whole were deprived of the privileges of the library. Therefore on May 18, 1894 the trustees of the *Bloomington library association* offered through the council to give to the city the Withers library building and all its possessions if the city would assume the $4000 debt and establish a free library. This was accepted and a free library was established as the Withers public library, named for Mrs Sarah B. Withers who in 1882 gave a building lot valued at $5000. At the time of the transfer to the city the property including the 14,000 books was valued at about $44,000. The city also assumed a building debt of $4500. The *Bloomington library association* retired from the management of the library but it did not surrender its charter because of the hope of using for an art gallery at some future day a legacy of $6000. The library opened on October 2, 1894 as a free public library. Soon after this the faithful librarian, Mrs Hannah Rebecca Galliner, who had served for twenty-seven years, was forced by ill health to resign just as she saw the realization of her life-long desire. From her resignation until her death on October 19, 1897 she was librarian emeritus. The clubs of the city have shown their appreciation of her personal work by placing a bronze tablet to her memory on the reading room walls. In 1898 the building was enlarged at a cost of about $5000.

BLUE ISLAND Cook county Pop. 6114

BLUE ISLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4500 bd vols 250 unbd vols 35 period. circ. 19821 vol[s] income $1800 Open 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

The *Current topic class*, composed of ladies, formed a library association supported by subscription, and accumulated 2000 volumes. These were nearly all lost by fire in 1896, but the association took up the work anew, and had a collection of 1200 volumes in 1898 when the city established a free public library supported by taxation and received from the association all of its books and possessions. The library was given a room rent free in the city hall, but on March 13, 1902 the city received from Andrew Carnegie a gift of $15,000 for a library building on the usual conditions, and this new building was formally opened on May 25, 1903. The building is of buff Bedford stone in Italian Renaissance style, 62 feet front and 34 feet deep, with a high basement and main floor. On the main floor no partitions are used except for a small room for the librarian. On the west of the entrance is the children's department, on the east is the general reading room. Opposite the entrance and under a skylight is the delivery room and at the rear of it is a general book and periodical room. The books are all on open shelves. In the lower floor is a men's room which is intended for working men where are kept trade journals and a few good books on the trades and occupations prominent in the community. The central hall below is used for women's clubs. The architect was W. A. Otis of Chicago. Heat and light for this building are furnished free from the city plant. The telephone is also free and the local papers print all library notices free.

Bond library *see* Wenona.

BRAIDWOOD Will county Pop. 3279

BRAIDWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904.) 3000 bd vols 4 period. home use 249 4 vols ref. use 149 vols Open 11 to 12, 1 to 5, 6:30 to 8:30 Local classification Closed shelves

On Decembor 2, 1876 the library was established as a free public library supported by taxation, having in hand $1500 in subscriptions and a collection of 1400 volumes. The rooms used by the library are in the city hall, rent free.

Bryan-Bennett library *see* Salem.

BUDA Bureau county Pop. 873

BUDA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(31 Dec. 1904) 875 bd vols 20 period. circ. 2500 vols income $200 Open 2 to 5 Wed. and Sat. 7 to 9 other days Not classified Mss catalog Open shelves.

The association was formed in January, 1901. It rents rooms and is supported by annual membership fees and gifts.

Buffalo free public library *see* Polo.

BUNKER HILL Macoupin county Pop. 1279

BUNKER HILL PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2813 bd vols 1230 unb vols 18 period. circ. 5884 vols income $400 Open 7 to 9 two days each week, 2 to 5 Sat. Local classification No catalog Closed shelves

The library was organized as the *Bunker Hill library association* in 1868 by a stock company and was maintained for thirty years by means of subscriptions, gifts, and entertainments. On December 6, 1897 the library, consisting of $4000 worth of books, was transferred to the city, on December 25 the library was reorganized and on January 22, 1898, it was opened to the public in rented quarters as a free library supported by taxation. Non-residents may use the library by paying two dollars.

Burnham Athenæum *see* Champaign, Champaign public library.

CAIRO Alexander county Pop. 12566

CAIRO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 12469 bd vols 12153 unb period. with pam. 40 period. home use 24466 vols ref. use 534 vols income $4195.85 Open for reference 9 to 12, 1 to 6, 7 to 9 except Sun. a. m. for circulation 9 to 12, 2 to 6, except Sun. also 7 to 9 Mon. and Fri. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

On March 6, 1875 the *Cairo Woman's club and library association* organized. The result was a subscription library which was opened to the public in 1877, with 400 Tauchnitz volumes and $100 worth of new American publications.

In November 1882 the books were given to the city and a free public library was established. In 1883 Mrs Anna E. Safford erected the *A. B. Safford memorial library building* in memory of her husband and presented it together with the fine site of one block to the city for the Cairo public library. The city accepted the gift and assumed all expenses. The building is 50 by 75 feet, Queen Anne style of architecture, of red pressed brick, with terra cotta and light colored brick trimmings. To the left of the entrance is the delivery desk opening into the stack room, which has a capacity of 18000 volumes. The librarian's room is between this room and the hall. Across the hall from the delivery desk is the well lighted reading room. Also opening from the hall is the reference room with book cases to the ceiling. Over the reading room is a museum of curios. On the upper floor is the Woman's club room and a large assembly hall. The furnished building cost about $30,000. The architect was William H. Willcox of Chicago. Upon the death of Captain W. P. Halliday, former president of the board, the library received $5000 for books. This money was put in the savings bank and is gradually being spent for fine editions and rare books which the library could not otherwise afford. In 1889 the library was reorganized. It has one branch.

Safford memorial library *see* Cairo public library.

CAMBRIDGE Henry county Pop. 1345

CAMBRIDGE TOWNSHIP PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 6350 bd vols circ. 5675 vols income $400 Open 9 to 5 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Limited access to shelves

The *Cambridge library association* issued its first book on July 14, 1851, but there is no record of circulation after November 1858. This library may have merged with the *Cambridge public library* which was organized April 12, 1876. This in turn leased its possessions on May 17, 1879 to the Cambridge township public library, which was organized in 1878. The *Cambridge public library* still elects a board but has no part in the management of the present library. In spite of its township organization, the library is used by very few people who live outside of the village. In 1899 the township built a town hall, with rooms in the second story for the library.

CANTON Fulton county Pop. 6564

PARLIN LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 6100 bd vols 550 unbd vols 50 period. circ. 30824 vols income $1500 Open 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 9 except Sun. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The *Canton library* was founded by subscription in 1872 and in 1885 owned 2000 volumes. No later information was available. The present library was founded in 1890 by bequest of William Parlin, was organized in 1893 and was opened to the public September 4, 1894. In his will Mr Parlin gave $8000 for a public library building, provided the city furnish proper maintenance. Building and site cost $20,000, $8000 from Mr Parlin's bequest, $5000 from taxation, and the remainder from Mrs Parlin and family. The architects were Richardson and Salter of Peoria.

Thus far books, furnishings, repairs and incidental expenses have been given by the family of the founder. Anyone

living outside of the city but within six miles may have library privileges upon paying two dollars a year. The Woman's club holds its meetings in the library. It is the intention to have an art gallery and museum on the second floor.

CARBONDALE Jackson county Pop. 3318

CARBONDALE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(31 Dec. 1904) 1900 bd vols 400 unbd vols circ. 1500 vols income $75
Open 2 to 5 Sat. Not classified nor cataloged

The association was organized in 1876 by a few ladies and is supported by memberships of three dollars and one dollar although the books belong to the charter members. It rents quarters but has no reading room. Formerly a club furnished some periodicals but in time the club ceased to exist.

CARLINVILLE Macoupin county Pop. 3502

CARLINVILLE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(31 Dec. 1904) 4152 bd vols 500 unbd vols 25 period. income $150
Open 2 to 4:30 Sat. in winter, 2 to 5 Sat. in summer Local classification
Open shelves

The Carlinville library association was incorporated December 15, 1868 though it was organized eighteen months earlier. By courtesy of the county supervisors, the library occupies two rooms, rent free, in the county court house. It is supported by annual subscriptions, $20 for life member, two dollars for annual member, one dollar and ten cents for patron for six months, sixty cents for patron for three months, twenty-five cents for one month, ten cents for one issue. The librarians give their services, and the county gives rooms, light and heat, the only expense for care being the janitor's wages.

CARLYLE Clinton county Pop. 1874

CARLYLE PUBLIC SCHOOL

(1903) 675 vols

The library inherited the property of the *Carlyle library association* which was established in 1872. Membership in the association was open to anyone approved by the trustees by paying a fee of five dollars and the regular dues. Non-members might draw books by paying from ten cents to twenty-five cents a volume according to its value. For four or five years after the library was established it was open to the public every evening and was supported entirely by membership dues and by voluntary contributions of books. For several years weekly literary programs were given in the library room by the association. After the first four or five years the books, numbering about 500 volumes, were turned over to the W. C. T. U. This organization conducted the library for several years, after which the books were stored until 1901, when the remaining ones were given to the public school library, where they now are.

CARPENTERSVILLE Kane county Pop. 1002

CARPENTERSVILLE LITERARY AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(30 June 1902) 2000 vols 15 period. circ. 2200 vols income $300
Open 6 to 9 except Sun. Dewey classification Open shelves

The association was formed in 1875, having been preceded by a society called the *Hand in hand division*, which transferred a number of volumes to the present association. The library has a 99 year lease of a handsome memorial building erected by Mrs Mary E. Carpenter Lord, of Elgin, and opened January 2, 1877. This building is deeded to the Congregational church of Carpentersville, and provides quarters not only for the library, but for lectures and club and society meetings. The library is free to the public, but it is maintained by private subscription, Mrs Lord agreeing to duplicate each year what is raised from other sources. Mrs Lord also provides light, heat and janitor service. The library owns some real estate which furnishes a small income.

CARROLLTON Greene county Pop. 2355

CARROLLTON HIGH SCHOOL

(1904) 687 vols

The *Carrollton library association* was organized in 1873, though often before agitated. It was for several years located in the office of H. C. Withers, but was later turned over to the school board. Here it is free to life members, annual members, pupils and teachers of the Carrollton public schools, and may be used by other responsible people upon payment of ten cents for each book borrowed. The annual membership fee is two dollars.

CARROLLTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2171 bd vols 2325 unbd vols 22 period. circ. 9151 vols income $1000 Open 2 to 5:30, 7 to 9 week days; 3 to 5 Sun. Local classification

This library was founded in July, 1901 and on October 18 of the same year it received a gift of $1000 from Andrew Carnegie for a building on the usual conditions, which will insure a maintenance fund of $1000. The library also received $500 from Mrs Clarence M. Kelsey of Chicago for completing the building and grounds. The library building was finished in the fall of 1902. It is situated on a corner of the public square, in the center of three lots, is built of paving brick and is colonial in design. On the first floor is the vestibule, with a hall running through the center of the building. On one side of this is a large reading room, on the other side are the delivery desk, stack room with capacity of 10,000 volumes, and a librarian's room. At the end of the hall is an alcove used for children's books. On the second floor is a club room and an auditorium with a rolling partition so that the two rooms may be thrown together. The architect was Herbert E. Hewitt, of Peoria. Non-residents may use the library by paying one dollar a year or five cents a book.

CARTHAGE Hancock county Pop. 2104

CARTHAGE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4260 bd vols 200 unbd vols 23 period. circ. 9600 vols income $500 Open 7 to 9:30 except Sun. 1 to 9:30 Sat. Local classification Closed shelves

The library was founded in 1894 by the *Ladies Columbian library association*, which had been organized in the summer of 1892 for this purpose. During the fall and winter following, several meetings were held and a board of directors was appointed by the mayor. One of the members, M. P. Berry offered to give $500 toward the library if the citizens would give a like sum and make it a free public library. In two days $612 had been collected. The library was opened on March 10, 1894 in a rented room. A successful book shower was given, a purchasing committee was appointed and a librarian was engaged. For two years the business men furnished the tables in the reading room with suitable periodicals. The library association keeps up its organization and now supplies the periodicals. The association gives monthly entertainments at private houses, charging ten cents admission, raising from $300 to $400 a year. In 1896 the city built a new city hall, and set aside two large rooms for the library. Notable gifts aside from that of Mr Berry have been the bequest of Willis C. Bernethy in 1900 of $1000 and the gift of $200 from Mrs A. Swart and in 1900 about $600 from one of the citizens in furnishing the library rooms. Non-residents may use the library by paying two dollars a year.

CASEY Clark county Pop. 1500

CASEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 300 vols circ. 300 vols income $50 Not classified nor cataloged Open shelves

The library was organized in 1899 by the *Casey Informal club*. It rents space in a store and is open for circulation every day in the week, the club continuing to support it.

CENTRALIA — Marion county — Pop. 6721

CENTRALIA PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

(31 Dec. 1904) 4353 bd vols 36 period. circ. 18756 vols income $2000
Open 10:30 to 12:30, 2:30 to 8:30 Dewey classification Closed shelves

The library was established in 1873 and organized in 1880. On February 14, 1901 Andrew Carnegie offered $15,000 for a library building. The offer was accepted and the city park chosen for the site. Mr Carnegie later added $5000. The plans of Oscar L. McMurry of Chicago were adopted, and the contract let April 12, 1902. Ground was broken June 10, the corner stone was laid July 17, under the auspices of the Masons and the building was opened to the public on January 14, 1903. The building is two stories, 64 by 66 feet, of pressed red brick and blue Bedford stone, located in the center of the city park. A large hall divides the first floor giving both north and south entrances. East of the hall are rooms for the secretary and the library board. West of it is a lecture room with small stage. On the second floor are the main reading room on the west, a small newspaper room at the head of the stairs, the children's room on the east, the librarian's room and the fireproof stack room. Over the stairs is a small reference room. The cost of the whole was $19,990. Children under 15 years may borrow books if they are attending the public schools of the city, but each child is restricted to one book a week.

CHAMPAIGN — Champaign county — Pop. 9098

Burnham Athenæum *see* Champaign public library.

CHAMPAIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 10600 bd vols 44 period. circ. 22784 vols income $3100
Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. for ref. 9 to 12, 1 to 6, 7 to 9 ex. Sun. and holidays for circ. Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

A subscription library was started April 28, 1868, but on August 25, 1875, it was decided to give their books to the city for a free public library on condition of an annual appropriation of at least $1000. This was accomplished September 14, 1876.

In the spring of 1895, A. C. Burnham gave to the city $35000 for a library building to be known as the *Burnham Athenaeum.* The building was designed by J. A. Sweinfurth of Boston. Mr Burnham's additional gifts were $5000 for the building site and $10,000 for the Julia F. Burnham memorial fund for books. The building was completed in the fall of 1896, the formal opening occurring on December 17, 1896 in the Presbyterian church. The first floor contains reading room, reference room, children's room, periodical room, librarian's room and book room. The second floor contains directors' room, two society rooms and a large auditorium. In 1900 the will of B. F. Johnson gave the library $1000 for books. Of this $750 was used to buy the American history library of President E. G. Mason of the Chicago historical society. The library is free to all residents of Champaign and Urbana, as the two cities are only separated by a street. Privileges are also extended to all students in the University of Illinois, which is located in Urbana. A children's room was equipped in 1899, a story hour and special exhibits were introduced and a children's league was organized, but it was not possible to give sufficient time and attention to make the latter a success. Until 1903, all special service in the children's room was given by students in the Illinois state library school, for two hours a day while college was in session. In 1899 a branch library and reading room was opened in connection with a coffee room conducted by the W. C. T. U. This was later located in a florist's office, a school, a store and finally in rented quarters. This also was in charge of students from the Illinois state library school until 1903 and was open for two hours each day.

CHARLESTON Coles county Pop. 5488

CHARLESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1902) 1800 bd vols 100 unbd vols circ. 36320 vols income $1500
Open 9 to 11:30, 2 to 6, 7 to 9 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was founded June 13, 1896 but was not organ-

ized until November 4, 1899. $300 was at once appropriated, and in the spring of 1897, $300 more was appropriated but the board thought it unwise to buy books or to employ a librarian until more money was available. In 1898 the council omitted to make any appropriation, but on May 18, 1899 an ordinance was passed to levy a two-mill tax to support the library and $1000 was appropriated. $600 was at once invested in books and a librarian was appointed. The library was opened to the public on November 4, 1899. The demand for books was so great that $100 more was spent and the library was further increased by the gift of the *Charleston circulating library* consisting of 114 volumes. The library occupied rented quarters until January 1904 when it moved into a beautiful new building. On October 14, 1901 Andrew Carnegie offered the city $12,000 for a library building, later raising the amount to $15,000. The building is of Bedford stone two-thirds of its height, and Milwaukee brick above. The building has almost square outline and is practically one room. On one side a space 17 by 25 feet is set aside for an adult reading room and on the other side an equal space for a children's reading room. Glass partitions separate this part of the room from the rear which contains book cases in the center and a librarian's room and a work room in the corners. Wall shelving is provided in all rooms. The book stack extends down to the lower floor. Here also are an assembly room seating 300 and a club room.

CHESTER Randolph county Pop. 2832

TECUMSEH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(30 June 1902) 1475 bd vols 100 unbd vols circ. 3500 vols income $200
Open 2 to 9 Sat. Local classification Closed shelves

The library was established February 20, 1891 as the *Chester literary and library association* with shares at one dollar. In June of the same year it was organized as the Tecumseh library association, a stock company with membership fee of three dollars and a committee of citizens in charge. The library

rents a room in a business block and is supported by annual dues of one dollar, payable quarterly on each membership, and by entertainments and supplies given by members.

NOTE: *Chicago libraries are omitted from this list, but will be published as a separate part.*

CHICAGO HEIGHTS Cook county Pop. 5100

CHICAGO HEIGHTS FREE LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2100 bd vols 150 unbd. vols 30 period. income $1500 home use 20000 vols ref. use 6000 vols Open 2:30 to 6, 7 to 9 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

The library was founded in 1901. In July 1902, Andrew Carnegie gave $15,000 for a building and the city furnished the site and provided the usual maintenance. The building was opened to the public October 10, 1903. The first floor has a central delivery room with a reading room on either side, for adults and children. The stack room is in the rear and has the librarian's room adjoining. In the basement are the men's reading room and an assembly room. The architect was Richard E. Schmidt of Chicago.

CLAY CITY Clay county Pop. 907

CLAY CITY HIGH SCHOOL

(31 Dec. 1904) 896 vols

The *Clay City library and literary association* established a library several years ago, later this was given to the Odd Fellows and in 1902 it was given to the public schools. The principal of the school has charge of the library during the school months, and the board employs a librarian during the vacation and opens the library every Saturday afternoon.

CLINTON DeWitt county Pop. 4452

CLINTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Dec. 1905) 2000 vols 15 period. Decimal classification

The library was started about 1898 by the *P. E. O. secret*

society which continues to give entertainments for its support. The library occupies three rooms, rent free, in a business block and is open two or three afternoons and evenings a week. Two members of the society do the cataloging.

COAL CITY Grundy county Pop. 2607

COAL CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 550 vols 6 newspapers income $500 Open 2 to 8 Closed shelves

In 1880 or 1885 a number of young men bought fifty dollars worth of books as the beginning of a library to counteract the evil effects of the local saloons. The city now supports the library and furnishes quarters in the city hall. A small room is provided for checkers and other games for boys.

COBDEN Union county Pop. 1634

COBDEN HIGH SCHOOL

(1900) 3500 vols Local classification

The *Cobden library association* was organized April 28, 1877 by a local temperance society which established a small public reading room and library. It was maintained as a subscription library until 1897 when it gave its lot, building, and stock of 2000 volumes to the board of education. It is now supported by school funds, is free to school children, but may be used by others who buy tickets.

CORDOVA Rock Island county Pop. 414

CORDOVA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2000 bd vols 100 unbd vols circ. 1788 vols income $225 Not classified nor cataloged Open shelves

This was started as a reading room in 1876. It is in rented quarters and has grown by careful expenditure of a small income, as it has received few gifts.

DANVERS McLean county Pop. 607

DANVERS LIBRARY AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION

(30 June 1902) 1075 bd vols 6 period. circ. 700 vols Open 1 to 5 Sat. Not classified Mss author catalog Open shelves

There was years ago a library in Danvers which was incorporated under a state charter. Its usefulness decreased until I. D. Janes gave $1100, the interest to be used for books, so long as the library existed. A new association was formed, taking the charter of the old.

This association was organized about 1870 and now owns its building. The library is supported by the corporation and annual subscription of seventy-five cents but is for public use. The schools use the library on the same conditions as private families.

DANVILLE Vermilion county Pop. 16354

DANVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 15633 bd vols 300 unbd vols 80 period. circ. 60222 vols income $5500 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

The public library had its origin in the will of James Culbertson and in the *Vermilion county historical association.* In Mr Culbertson's will, drawn July 13, 1863, there was no mention of a public library, but on March 31, 1864 he added a codicil providing that the pastor and session of the Presbyterian church of Danville should have $1000 in cash and trusts in trust for the purchase of a secular library to embrace only standard historical, biographical and miscellaneous works, excluding all works of fiction as well as all books of a heretical or irreligious kind. As early as 1867 a subscription collection called the *Culbertson library* was started. In 1876 it contained 1250 volumes, but in 1884-85 it reported only 800 volumes, and styled itself a "theological library".

In 1882 a free public library was authorized by the city council, but the *Culbertson library* continued as a separate organization for some time, finally merging with the public li-

brary. The first meeting was held July 21, 1882 in the parlors of the Arlington hotel, and a committee was appointed to canvas the city for contributions for the library. The second floor of the old McDonald block was chosen for the location and in February 1883 the library was opened to the public. Soon after this the city council authorized the expenditure of $1500 for books, also the printing of the first catalog. On July 3, a committee was appointed to receive the *Culbertson library.* At the same meeting the books of the *Vermilion county historical association* were formally accepted. Early records cite also the *Danville lyceum,* organized July 4, 1878 for the mutual improvement of its members in literature and debate. The lyceum had forty members and the nucleus of a library in 1879. It hoped to secure the bequest of Mr Culbertson for a public library. Therefore books were bought by a committee and placed in the reading room of the church free to all. Special credit is given to Mrs John C. Black and Mrs J. G. Cannon for their efforts to unite the small collections of books in the city at that time. In 1885 the rooms were outgrown and the library was moved to the Gill block on Vermilion street, where it remained for sixteen years. In April 1901 it again moved, this time to the Fera block at the corner of North and Walnut streets, where it remained until October 1904 when it moved into its own permanent building. This building was the gift of Andrew Carnegie on December 26, 1902, representing $40,000. The site is on the corner of Vermilion and Madison streets, the lot measuring 132 by 150 feet. The architects were Patton and Miller of Chicago, with Liese and Ludwick of Danville as associates. The mainfloor of the building contains a central delivery room with children's room and general reading room on either side and with radial stack with capacity for 17,000 volumes in the rear. Adjoining the stack room and the general reading room in the rear is a reference room. Occupying a similar position on the other side of the stack are the librarian's office and the catalog room. The basement is finished so that it may be used

later for an extension of the stack or for additional reading rooms.

DECATUR Macon county Pop. 20754

DECATUR FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 24337 bd vols 192 period. home use 96229 vols ref. use 8703 vols income $6935 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. except Sun. 2 to 6 Sun. from Oct.-May Children's room closes at 8:30 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library is the outgrowth of the *Ladies library association* which was organized December 13, 1867. This operated a circulating library which was open on Saturday from 1 to 5 p. m. Life membership was twenty-five dollars and annual membership three dollars. Any member had all the privileges of the association, which was an organized medium for securing lecturers from abroad. The first books in the library were the gifts of these ladies and the library was increased by proceeds from entertainments, lectures and members fees. About 1873 the *Decatur reading room society* was formed and this maintained a reading room in connection with the *Ladies library association*, though independent of its management. On August 10, 1875 a public library was organized. This was opened September 1, 1875 with 1757 volumes and library furniture and given to the city by the *Ladies library association*. In 1884 a subscription fund of $2000 was raised as an expression of regard for the late librarian Richard L. Evans who served from August 1875 until his death in November 17, 1881. For twenty-eight years the library occupied rented quarters in various business blocks. On February 21, 1892, the building occupied by the library was burned, the library loss amounting to 4300 volumes, together with all furniture and fixtures. Temporary quarters were obtained in the old Presbyterian church until October, 1892, when the library returned to a new building on the old site, corner N. Main and William streets. On July 1, 1903 it moved into the beautiful $60,000 building given by Andrew Carnegie February 8, 1901. The site secured for the

new building is a choice corner lot, 190 feet square, near the business center of the town, on the corner of two main streets, costing $15,000.

Without competition the board chose Mauran, Russell and Garden of St Louis as architects. The building is of Bedford stone, brick and terra cotta, in a broad adaptation of the classic style, decorated with Greek detail. It is 98 feet across the front and 68 feet deep, characterized by simplicity and planned for economy of administration and for growth. The approach is by broad terrace steps through a marble vestibule into the main hall and delivery room. Opening from this on one side is the reading room and on the other side are the reference and children's rooms, with two study rooms opening from the reference room. At the rear is the delivery desk with the stack room beyond. This desk is flanked on one side by the librarian's room and the cataloging room and on the other by the two study rooms. On the second floor is the large assembly room which is planned for a future reading room, two good sized class rooms, and the directors' room. In the basement there is a fire proof room for the files of newspapers and other local historial matter, a room for the medical library, a staff room and a large storage room. The fire proof stack room has a capacity for about 30,000 volumes which may be increased to accommodate 45,000 volumes by adding another floor. In addition to this every room has a wainscoting of bookcases, which increases the capacity of the library to about 50,000 volumes. The total cost of the library including site, furniture, etc. was about $80,000. Any resident of Decatur over eight years of age may draw books by giving satisfactory security. All life members of the late *Ladies library association of Decatur* may draw books from the public library though non-resident. Other non-residents may file annually with the librarian a certificate showing that they pay taxes within the city or they may pay one dollar for a card for one year or fifty cents for six months. Students boarding within the city limits may use the library. Transients may

draw books by depositing the value of the book and paying five cents a day for its use.

Deerfield township high school *see* Highland.

DIXON Lee county Pop. 7917

DIXON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 6520 bd vols 35 period. circ. 22000 vols income $2700 Open 2 to 6, 7 to 9; Sat. 9 to 12 also Sun. 2:30 to 5:30 Nov.-May Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The *Dixon hose company library* was founded in March 1872 and received many gifts, having about 5000 volumes in 1880. Citizens, not members of the company, might use the library by giving one dollar or a book worth one dollar and a half, subject to the approval of the company, and annual dues of fifty cents. In 1880 the *Monitor hook and ladder company* began a library in the meeting room. In 1895 in spite of some opposition, a public library was established. The *Hose company* thereupon gave its books to the city library. On August 6, 1898 the will of Theron Cummings was filed, giving $15,000 to the public library to be used as the directors thought best. On August 9, 1899 Orris B. Dodge gave to the city an 80 by 90 foot lot, centrally located, and $20,000 for a public library building of stone to be known as the *O. B. Dodge library.* The library previous to this had rooms in the Y. M. C. A. building. The architects of the new building were W. A. Otis of Chicago and M. H. Vail of Dixon. The style is Romanesque. The basement is fitted with living rooms for the janitor and family in compensation for the care of the building. The first floor contains a central delivery room with stack room in the rear. The capacity of the stack is 23,000 volumes. On either side of the stack are the ladies' reading room and the administration rooms. On either side of the delivery room are the general reading rooms and the children's rooms. All of these rooms open together under central supervision. The second floor contains the directors room and a reference room for quiet study. After Mr Dodge provided a building it was

decided to use the Cummings bequest for books and maintenance. In 1901 the library received a collection of books on art from George C. Loveland.

Dodge library *see* Dixon public library.

O. B. Dodge library *see* Dixon public library.

DOWNER'S GROVE Dupage county Pop. 2103

DOWNER'S GROVE LADIES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(30 June 1902) 1340 vols income $150 Open 3 to 5, 7 to 8:30 Local classification Mss catalog Open shelves

The association organized the library April 10, 1891 supporting it by receipts from annual membership tickets and by personal efforts of the ladies. It rents a building, but has received $2000 from the will of John Oldfield for a library site.

DUNDEE Kane county

DUNDEE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1 Jan. 1898) 1700 bd vols 250 unbd vols circ. 4800 vols income $300 Not classified Mss author catalog Closed shelves

The library was founded in 1879 by Dr E. F. Cleveland, but is now the property of the township. A room is furnished rent free.

EARLVILLE Lasalle county Pop. 1122

EARLVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 3590 bd vols 200 unbd vols circ. 5607 vols income $375 Open 10 to 12, 1 to 4 Local classification Closed shelves

The library originated in a school library of 200 or 300 volumes obtained by contribution, gifts, and proceeds of school entertainments which was supported by the *Earlville library association.* This was established in 1865 or '67, it became city property by vote of the members of the association in 1872, a library tax was voted in 1873 and the organization of

the public library occurred in 1874. The city furnishes room, light and heat free in the city hall.

EAST ST LOUIS St Clair county Pop. 29,655

EAST ST LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 21402 vols 100 period. home use 52899 vols ref. use 5023 vols income $9000 Opens at 9 June-Aug. other months at 10 Dewey classification Card catalogs Closed shelves

On February 15, 1872 a resolution was adopted in the council providing a room for a public school library in the office of the city attorney, but the school board failed to establish the library. In the meantime the state library law had been enacted and on July 16, 1872, the council passed an ordinance to establish a public library, called *East St Louis public library and reading room*, with a one-mill tax. This was organized on August 13, 1873 and opened on February 5, 1874. The library occupied a room on the second floor of the city hall until the municipal troubles of 1878 when it was closed, never to reopen. It was finally destroyed by the burning of the city hall in the spring of 1881. On account of the municipal situation East St Louis had no public library for the next ten years, but on May 22, 1891, the city council re-established the library. As no funds were available for library purposes, the mayor deferred the appointment of a board of directors until June 22, 1892. The board at once leased the third story of the Adele building on Broadway and Main streets, and opened the rooms to the public on August 2, 1892. Here the library remained until 1895 when it moved into its own permanent building. The first library board was authorized to spend $40,000 in the erection of a new library building and an ordinance was passed providing that special taxes of $8000 a year be collected for five years. This amount was later raised to $50,000. In 1894, a site was selected and the building begun. The taxes then gave $16,000 and the property was mortgaged for $34,000 in anticipation of the amount which would come in from the special tax for the next three years. The lots on

which the building was erected at the corner of Eighth street and Broadway were given for the purpose, upon payment by the board of a small sum in excess of the street improvement tax. Owing to difficulties with the contractors, the opening was delayed until December 10, 1895. The total cost was $55,863 which was $5863 in excess of the appropriation. This was provided for by curtailing the maintenance fund for 1894 and 1895. The building is in Italian renaissance style, 75 by 110 feet, three stories high with basement. The first story is of blue sandstone, the second and third stories are of buff Roman brick trimmed with terra cotta.

On the second or main floor are the central delivery room, reading, reference and study rooms, and the stack room which is 45 feet square and 32 feet high with a capacity of 150,000 volumes. On the third floor is a room where teachers may bring their classes to examine special books. Here also are the children's reading room, the directors room, and an assembly room seating 200 persons. The library extends its activities through five delivery stations located in various parts of the city. Four stations were established in February 1901 and during the following year over fourteen per cent of the circulation of books for home use was through the stations. so that a fifth station was opened in the stock yards district in 1902. Though there is no children's room, fully one-half of the use of the library is by children. This is in great part due to the active interest of the teachers who in March 1902 formed in cooperation with the public library the East St Louis library club. Its chief purpose is to prepare select reading lists for children and young people, especially those who have been obliged to leave school at an early age and have not learned to use the public library. Members of the club are expected to give advice in reading and in every practicable way to bring the library to the attention of the school children. There is a complete classed card catalog, an author and title card catalog for fiction, and a partial dictionary card catalog. There is also a printed author and title catalog of fiction. A special effort

was made in October 1901 to interest the working men. The city is a manufacturing center and has a large number of skilled laborers. To reach this class, the library obtained permission from the largest labor employing firms in the city to have inserted in the pay envelopes of their employees a small printed slip containing a few brief facts about the library and an invitation to become a card holder. Nearly 4000 slips were distributed in this way. Beginning in July 1901 the issue on Sunday of books for home use was discontinued.

EDWARDSVILLE Madison county Pop. 4157

EDWARDSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(Jan. 1899) 3500 vols Open Sat. afternoon and evening

This is a subscription library for circulation only, under a board of twelve ladies, but it occupies a room in the city building rent free. Membership fee is two dollars.

EFFINGHAM Effingham county Pop. 3774

EFFINGHAM LADIES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(30 June 1902) 1600 bd vols 100 unbd vols 8 period. circ. 1742 vols income $100 Open 2 to 5 Sat. Local classification Closed shelves

The association was incorporated July 30, 1883. The library occupies rented quarters and is supported by subscription and the rent of books. Membership fees are life $10, annual one dollar and a half, six months eighty cents, three months forty-five cents. Membership entitles one to borrow one book and one magazine each week. A book and a magazine may also be rented for ten cents. The library is cared for by volunteer service.

ELGIN Kane county Pop. 22,433

GAIL BORDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 24,851 vols 1932 unbd vols 184 period. circ. 147,272 vols income $7355 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

On April 2, 1872, the *Elgin public library* was established

under the state law and on April 10 it was organized. In December 1873 the books and furniture of the *Y. M. C. A. library* previously formed were bought for $250 and moved to the third story of the Bank block, corner Chicago street and Douglas avenue. In February 1874 the *Circulating library of Denison and Burdick*, 700 volumes, was bought for $500. Other purchases increased the collection to 2000 volumes. In 1875 E. C. Lovell went to Europe with authority to buy books for the library and he secured 1500 volumes. The library also received many gifts. Early in July 1892 the lot and residence of D. C. Scofield on Spring street, between Milwaukee and Division streets were bought for about $12,000 by A. B. and S. M. Church and given to Elgin for a library site, provided the public library be called the Gail Borden public library. The building as it now stands represents an outlay of about $15,000. W. W. Abell of Elgin was the architect. The basement contains the children's room. The main floor contains reading room, magazine room, delivery room, and librarian's office; the second floor contains the reference room, a room used for newspaper files and public documents, and the directors' room, which was handsomely furnished by Mrs. A. B. Church and is used for the meeting of the Every Wednesday club. The building was reopened on February 22, 1894. The library is free within the town of Elgin, to any householder or taxpayer upon application, and to other residents upon giving satisfactory guaranty or depositing five dollars.

Non-residents may have library privileges by paying two dollars and a half a year or one dollar and a half for six months. Strangers may use the library temporarily by depositing the value of the book and paying three cents a day. The books were formerly classified by a local block system but after moving into the new building the board engaged trained catalogers to classify and catalog the library.

ELKHART Logan county Pop. 553

ELKHART PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 900 bd vols 650 unb. vols 4 period. income $125 Open 7 to 9 Mon. Wed. and Sat. also 2 to 4 Sat. Local classification Mss dictionary catalog Open shelves

The library was established in 1894 by Mrs Lemira Parke Gillett on condition that the saloons be voted down for three consecutive years. The will provided that if two years after Mrs Gillett's death the town had not accepted the library and provided for its support, it was to revert to the heirs. The trustees hesitated for several years to put the matter before the council, as the village was not ready for the question. It was supported until 1902 by entertainments and social gatherings, but was at all times free, and in 1902 the town voted a two-mill tax for its support. It is in rented quarters, but has the promise of a fine building soon, as in 1902 Miss Jessie D. Gillett bought three lots upon which to erect a $10,000 public library building as a memorial to her mother, the founder. The library has the semi-annual interest on $1000 for books.

ELPASO Woodford county Pop. 1441

ELPASO LADIES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(30 June 1902) 1116 vols 135 unb. vols 3 period. circ. 2800 vols income $70 Open 2 to 5, 7 to 9 p. m. Sat. Not classified nor cataloged Open shelves

The association was organized in 1873. It rents a room and the support comes from subscriptions of shareholders and from sale of quarterly tickets. There have been several gifts of money for books, called forth by heavy loss from fire in July 1894 which destroyed all but about seventy-five volumes.

EVANSTON Cook county Pop. 19,259

EVANSTON FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1904) 34617 bd vols 1650 unb. vols 115 period. home use from lib. 102595 vols through schools 4693 vols total 107288 vols ref. use in lib. 28304 vols in schools 22373 vols total 50677 vols income

$9426.57 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. ex. Sun. 2 to 6 p. m. Sun. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalogs Limited access to shelves

The public library grew out of the *Evanston library association* and this originated in a plan of Dr. Edward Eggleston to interest a class of boys in good reading. In the fall of 1870 the *Evanston library association* was formed to furnish a library free for reference and available for circulation upon payment of a small weekly fee or five dollars a year. It opened with 500 volumes on February 9, 1871, and was kept open afternoons and evenings of week days until October 1871 when the great fire in Chicago made economy necessary. After this it was opened once a week, then twice a week. In the beginning over $1000 was spent for books and about $700 for equipment. This money came from fees and from gifts, the largest gift being $575 from Luther L. Greenleaf, who started the enterprise. Mr. Greenleaf provided at his own expense two entertainments at the Congregational church, a violin concert by Ole Bull, and a lecture by John B. Gough, the entire proceeds of which were given to the library association. Many valuable gifts of books also were received, the largest contributions coming from H. G. Powers, A. Shuman, J. S. Jewell, and Lyman J. Gage. In 1872, there being before the legislature a bill to enable any city to establish and maintain by taxation a free public library, at the request of L. H. Boutell of Evanston, an amendment was passed to give similar powers to villages. In accordance with this, in April 1873, the citizens of Evanston voted unanimously for a two-mill tax for a free public library. The first board of directors was organized June 21, 1873. On July 3, 1873 the trustees of the *Evanston library association* transferred to the directors of the public library the books and other property of the association on condition that the library be maintained as a free public library for the inhabitants of the village of Evanston. This was accepted by the directors and the Evanston free public library became the legal successor of the *Evanston library association.* For sixteen years it occupied the second story of 613 Davis street, at first using the east half

and later all of the story. On April 27, 1889 the library moved to the first story of Anton Block's building on Sherman avenue and on April 27, 1893 moved into its present quarters over the city hall, which it occupies rent free. In the early years a family card was issued, good for three books at one time, or an individual card to an adult not connected with any family, good for only one book at a time. Any person living outside of Evanston, but within the township, might have the use of the library by paying two dollars a year in advance for a single ticket. Any person living in Evanston temporarily might have the use of the library by paying fifty cents a month in advance. Temporary residents of Evanston, including students, were at all times entitled to the free use of the reading room. On September 1, 1896, family cards were discontinued, and only individual cards issued, each good for two books. In October 1896 the privileges of the circulating department were granted to all students of the Northwestern university and Garrett Biblical institute, so that in addition to the free use of the reading room as before, each student might borrow one book at a time except fiction. The University in accepting these privileges took official action assuming responsibility for the observance of the library rules and for any loss or injury of books by students. In 1902-03 the privilege was extended, granting each student two books on a card. The library has received only one notable gift for books, that of John R. Lindgren, who in 1891-92 gave his entire salary as city treasurer for one year $1000, to be used as a book fund. In June 1894 a trained and experienced librarian was engaged, in September 1895 a reference department was opened, and in January 1896 thorough reorganization was begun and carried on without closing the library, the classification and catalog being completed by December 10, 1896. In 1898 the library began taking a limited number of apprentices who gave their services for about fourteen hours a week in exchange for instruction and experience, though these apprentices could not secure a permanent place on the staff without passing the civil service examina-

tion. In 1898 an art room and quiet study room was opened at the rear of the library. In October 1898 the children's books were moved from the stack to a corner of the reading room, on low shelves free of access to the children at all times. In February 1899 a children's library league was organized to encourage better care of library books and property, and each member was required to have a reader's card in the library. About 800 children were enrolled the first year.

A large collection of mounted pictures is constantly increasing and is much used in school work. These pictures are cataloged on cards and classified lists are typed for distribution in the schools. A special feature of the work of this library is the circulation of books through the distant schools since 1897. The need for duplicates resulted in a series of school libraries of 100 books to circulate among the schools until each school had had a library for one term. In the meantime, the schools not supplied with a library could receive books from the main library selected by the teacher or the reference librarian. The reference librarian visited the schools and became acquainted with the teachers to determine the character of books needed in the different grades. In 1902 the special school libraries were combined, and arranged in special stacks by grades. Teachers, however, are at liberty to select books for their rooms from any part of the main library. Eight schools now use the special school libraries and send monthly reports to the main library. Each teacher is allowed six books for school work on her personal card and twenty books for school room and home use by the pupils. The latter may be kept two months. Lists of new books are published in a bi-monthly Bulletin. A duplicate collection of popular books for rent at five cents a week for one book was instituted in October 1900. As fast as the duplicates pay for themselves by their rental they are added to the main library. When such copies are in excess of the demand in the main library they are sold at a nominal price or given to some smaller institution. For many years the library collected local history

material until it became evident that a society was necessary properly to develop this work. The library then gave the use of rooms for preliminary meetings and in November 1898 the Evanston historical society was incorporated. The library has cooperated with this society to secure books written by Evanston authors and works relating to Evanston history, resulting in much valuable data collected from the authors themselves. This material has been cataloged on cards and was used by the Young Women's Missionary Society of the first Methodist episcopal church in publishing a catalog of Evanston writers for their Evening with Evanston authors on April 2, 1900. To promote public interest in the library the directors in 1897 instituted a Library day, when all citizens of Evanston were invited through the newspapers to visit the library, examine the work of the different departments and special exhibits and hear a suitable program of addresses in the afternoon and evening. The circulation of books was discontinued for the day so that the staff was free to entertain the visitors. In 1901 it seemed undesirable to celebrate Library day, on account of lack of room in the library. Each Library day was made the occasion of an appeal for a permanent library building. On Library day, December 10, 1897, Charles F. Grey proposed that $100,000 be raised for a library building, offering himself to give $10,000 toward this, provided the rest be raised, and on February 1898, $30,000 additional was announced from a friend who did not wish his name given. Early in January 1900 Charles F. Grey made another generous offer to erect a library building to cost $100,000 if a suitable site were provided free of cost or incumbrance and the premises after purchase removed from the tax list. In may 1901 the city approved the decision of the library board to issue bonds for the purchase of a $45,000 site for the new building. In June following, William Deering of Evanston gave $5000 to the library site fund. In September William L. Brown of Evanston added $1000 to the same fund. In all contributions amounting to $31,000 were given, yet after repeated efforts by the directors to obtain a

site acceptable to Mr. Grey, the quest had to be abandoned in 1903 as the time limit set by Mr. Grey, even though extended from the original date, had expired. The following year, however, the city took action and on June 7, 1904, the council authorized the purchase from the Northwestern university of the property at the northeast corner of Orrington avenue and Church street for 31,600 as a site for a library building, the money to be raised by issuing 4 per cent. bonds. The lot is 210 by 200 feet and is within half a block of the new postoffice building, a very desirable location.

The directors are very fittingly incorporating in their annual reports a chronicle of the origin of the library and details of the lives of the prominent men who for years gave devoted service to the upbuilding of the public library. The first report printed, which was the twenty-fourth, issued in 1897, contained an historical sketch by L. H. Boutell, the second report contained additional facts relating to the origin of the library, together with pictures of the present quarters in the city hall and each successive report has contained a biographical sketch with portrait. On February 21 and 22, 1898 the Evanston free public library was joint hostess at the Interstate library conference, embracing the states of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri and Illinois.

FAIRBURY Livingston county Pop. 2187

FAIRBURY PUBLIC LIARARY

In 1904 Mrs L. B. Dominy gave $25,000 in memory of her husband and daughter for a library for Fairbury, and books costing about $1500 were given by members of the family. Besides these about 1000 volumes were bought from the school library. The citizens are planning to contribute money for books. The library was organized by a trained librarian. Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington designed the building which was dedicated in June 1905.

FARMER CITY DeWitt county Pop. 1664

FARMER CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

On July 19, 1904 several members of the Shakespeare club and the History club organized as the Farmer City library association. At this time the city was making plans for a city hall and the council was asked to provide a room for the library in the new building. The request was granted and the library hoped to occupy its new quarters in the early summer of 1905. The Thimble club and the B. D. club have raised money for the library, the citizens have given entertainments netting several hundred dollars and a general subscription list has brought in $300.

Flagg township library *see* Rochelle.

FLORA Clay county Pop. 2311

FLORA PUBLIC LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOMS

(31 Dec. 1904) 1777 bd vols 15 period. home use 5288 vols ref. use 43 vols Open 1 to 9 p. m. Local classification Mss catalog

The library was started in 1874 as the *Flora library association*, a social club to discuss the books read by the members. On April 29, 1902 the association gave its property to the city and the library was made free to the public. In January 1904 it moved into a new building given by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of $10,000. J. W. Gaddis of Vincennes, Indiana was the architect. The building contains three reading rooms and a stack room on the first floor and a lecture room above. The library is now supported by taxation and endowment. In the early years the books were all given. No reading room was fitted up until Janury 1904 but now twelve of the leading magazines are given by the business men of the city.

FRANKLIN PARK Cook county Pop. 483

FRANKLIN PARK FREE LENDING LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 224 bd vols circ. 200 vols income $50 Open 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Not classified nor cataloged

The library was founded in 1899 by the *Ladies social and literary club.* It is located in the post-office through the courtesy of the proprietor of the building and is maintained by a fund established by the club. The income is uncertain but the library is free to all. The encyclopedias are kept at the home of one of the club members where they may be consulted. The books for circulation are in charge of a librarian who gives his services in connection with other duties.

FREEPORT Stephenson county Pop. 13258

FREEPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1904) 22112 bd vols. 54 period. circ. 61484 vols income $4800 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

In 1873, Miss W. L. Taylor and her Bible class of nine young men formed a *Young men's library association.* Its origin was due to a religious revival at which complaint was made that there was no good place for young men to spend their evenings. A number of young men subscribed $10 each and rented and furnished a room for a library. Later Rev. Robert Cooper gave his lecture on "Clear grit." With the proceeds from this and with $75 from Freeport citizens, books were bought and a library was opened January 1, 1875. That year Hon. W. B. Fairfield and Rev. E. E. Hall gave readings which netted $40 and Pells Maury gave $500. During 1879 the library was in the office of Oscar Taylor, rent free. In 1880 it moved to the third floor of McNamara's building on Stephenson street adjoining the opera house, where rooms were suitably furnished for a library and reading room, and the library continued to grow, having in 1880, 550 volumes and a property valued at $2000. A small fee was charged for its use. On March 30, 1889 the city council passed an ordinance for a public library, the *Young men's library association* gave its collection as a nucleus and the library was opened to the public on May 1, 1890. For several years it occupied rooms in the Y. M. C. A building, but it now occupies its own building, costing $30,000, given on March 10, 1901 by Andrew Carnegie. The building

is of dark colored paving brick with white stone trimmings, consisting of two stories and basement, but only the main floor was finished at the opening. This is practically one large room with sections set aside for different purposes. The reading rooms for adults and children are on either side of the delivery room. The stack room has the book cases arranged on the radial plan, with a capacity of 20,000 volumes on each of the three stories. There is no separate work room nor office but the librarian and the cataloger have desks in opposite corners of the stack. The basement contains an assembly room and the second floor has an art gallery and a lecture room. The building was dedicated September 4, 1902. The site cost $9000 and was bought from the P. J. Bentley estate. On July 10, 1901 $2500 was received from the estate of Dr W. W. Caldwell and $1500 of this was used to buy furniture for the new building.

FULTON Whiteside county Pop. 2685

FULTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 1700 bd vols circ. 5217 vols income $400 Open 2 to 5, 7 to 8 p. m. Wed. and Sat. Dewey classification No catalog Open shelves

In 1894 the library was organized by citizens who gave 500 volumes as a nucleus. It occupies rented quarters and has a reading room, though no periodicals are received.

Gail Borden public library *see* Elgin.

GALENA Jo Daviess county Pop. 5005

GALENA PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

(30 June 1902) 6195 bd vols 632 unb. vols 72 period. circ. 18438 vols income $1200 Open 1 to 8:30 also 9 to 12 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

In August 1892 a petition was presented by the leading taxpayers of Galena to the city council, asking that a public library and reading room be established in accordance with the

Illinois statutes, but the city council refused to establish such library upon the ground that the fund which could be legally raised by taxation in any one year would be wholly inadequate to establish a suitable library. On September 4, 1894, B. F. Felt of Galena offered to give 1000 volumes and necessary equipment and to rent and maintain a library and reading room for two years provided the city establish a public library. The city council accepted this generous offer, September 12, 1894, and authorized a two-mill tax. The library was opened to the public January 3, 1895, and given to the city with all its equipment, January 23, 1897. Mr Felt secured a trained librarian to organize the library. Others have given to the library as follows: Mrs William Fiddick, Galena, $50; Mrs Moses Hallett, Denver, $500; Mrs Ernest Hamill, Chicago, $500; and Mrs W. A. Montgomery, Chicago, $40. The library now occupies two large rooms rent free in the U. S. Government building, the library paying for heat and light. It is free for reference to all residents of Galena over ten years of age. All over twelve years may borrow books upon satisfactory guarantee. Non-residents may have library privileges by paying one dollar a year. When the library was opened, one room was set apart as a Grant memorial room. Here is the metallic Grant memorial tablet, made by the city of Galena, also a copy of Grant's memoirs presented to the public of Galena by Mrs U. S. Grant, and in a larger room is the painting Peace in union, depicting Lee's surrender, executed by Thomas Nast on the order of H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago for presentation to the people of Galena. In the Grant memorial room is a memorial to another distinguished son of Galena, James W. Scott. This is an oak case with bronze tablet and is used for holding the valuable collection of autograph copies of books from the foremost living authors, a feature which has been continued from the beginning of the library.

GALESBURG Knox county Pop. 18607

GALESBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 30460 bd vols 3720 unb. vols 169 period. home use 79394 vols ref. use 34558 vols income $6000 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. closes 8 p. m. June, July, and Aug. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

On March 25, 1858 the *Young men's literary and library association of Galesburg* was organized, with a membership fee of one dollar and quarterly dues of fifty cents. In 1866 a reading room was started by a club which took the leading periodicals, agreeing to have them bound at the end of the year and left as the property of the association. The same year the city transferred the high school library to the association and paid $25 a year for its care. This was the first money paid by the city for library purposes. From 1867 to 1871 the superintendent of schools served as librarian. On February 17, 1870 a new charter was adopted and the name changed to the *Young men's library association.* On March 26, 1874 an ordinance was passed establishing a free public library under the state law. This organized on April 1, 1874, and on July 14, 1874 adopted the articles of agreement for the transfer of the books and other property of the *Young men's library association* to the free public library and reading room. The association had collected 4500 volumes and a number of periodicals. The library was opened to the public on May 11, 1874. The earliest quarters of the library were on the third floor of the building on the southeast corner of Main and Cherry streets. On May 1, 1874 rooms were opened on the second floor of the Metropolitan block and in May 1894 the library was moved to the second floor at 219, 221, 223 East Main street, where it remained until it moved into its own building in 1902. As early as 1890 the president of the board urged better quarters for the library but it was not until October 2, 1900 that the contract for the new building was let. In 1901 Andrew Carnegie was appealed to and on February 14 he offered $50,000 on the usual conditions. The building was designed

by Gottschalk and Beadle and was dedicated June 3, 1902. The site has 132 feet on Broad street and 204 feet on Simmons street. The building has an area of 66 by 132 feet, is of Bedford stone and consists of three stories and basement. The first floor contains a men's reading room, a children's room, board of education room, office of superintendent of city schools, and G. A. R. and assembly room; the second floor contains the main reading room, the delivery room, reference room, librarian's office and a three story stack room with capacity of 112500 volumes. Through the suggestion of the superintendent of schools the books were all moved by the high school pupils. The board of education provides the children's librarian.

GENESEO Henry county Pop. 3356

GENESEO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 8500 vols 40 period. circ. 12155 vols income $1600 Open 9 to 11, 2 to 6, 7 to 9 Dewey classification Author and subject card catalog Open shelves

The library began in June 1871 as a shareholders library, but ten years later it was established as a city library supported by taxation and in 1888 was transferred to the township, in order to increase its revenue and usefulness. In 1898 the library moved into the *Hammond library building* erected by J. C. Hammond. The building was turned over to the city on January 26, 1899. It has one story with large storage room above and with high basement. There is one large room, a club or class room, and a directors room. The architect was J. V. Okeburg of Geneseo. In one corner there is a children's department with adjoining class room.

Hammond library building *see* Geneseo public library.

GENEVA Kane county Pop. 2446

GENEVA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3205 bd vols 150 unb. vols 35 period. circ. 6846 vols income $1000 Open 7 to 9 daily ex. Sun. also 2 to 5 Wed. and Sat. Dewey classification Author and subject card catalog Open shelves

The mayor in 1893-94 suggested to the women of the

Geneva improvement association that the city would furnish a room if a library were started. At the next election the library carried in the township by six votes. By some mistake no tax was levied the first year, but the women of the association insisted on the election of directors and loaned the library $350 as a permanent investment. They also drafted a letter to taxpayers, asking for contributions in lieu of the tax, and the library opened. The need of a library was urged on the people and in 1897 a course of lectures on the use of the library was given by the Armour Institute library school, Chicago. The library occupies rented quarters near the school.

GILMAN Iroquois county Pop. 1441

GILMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 2786 bd vols 9 period. circ. 2403 vols income $300 Open 2 to 5 Sat. 6:30 to 8:30 Tu. Dewey classification Author and subject card catalog Open shelves

This started as the *Gilman library association* which was organized February 8, 1870 as a joint stock association with 100 shares at $10 each. It was maintained partly by entertainments. In 1880 shares were worth $30 and the association owned its building. Non stock holders paid two dollars a year. In 1902 it was given to the city as a free library, and now has a regular income from taxation. It has recently been re-organized.

Graves public library *see* Mendota.

GREENFIELD Greene county Pop. 1085

GREENFIELD HIGH SCHOOL

(1903) 670 vols Open at 4:15 Tu., Th. and Fri. during school 4-5 Sat. in vacation

Free to pupils, graduates, teachers and members of the board of education. Any responsible person not entitled to free use of the library may borrow books by paying ten cents for each book borrowed.

GREENUP Cumberland county Pop. 1085

GREENUP PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1904) 2200 vols circ. 5940 vols income $800

In the spring of 1901 members of the Twentieth century club, Leisure hour club, American study club and Teachers literary club joined in asking the village board to appoint a commission of representative citizens to act as a library board, though a library did not exist. The petition was granted and the board set April 27, 1901 as the time for a book shower at the Methodist church. As a result 282 acceptable volumes were given. The board then asked for additional gifts up to 1000 volumes and these were received in one week. Money subscriptions ranged from five cents to $10 and amounted to enough to pay all expenses then incurred. A room in the public school building was assigned to the library and was opened May 25, 1901. The time of opening was 1 to 5 p. m. on Saturday. In the winter the school room could not be heated so the library moved on October 1, 1901 to a rented room over Cash's harness shop. In April 1902 the two-mill tax was voted. Correspondence with Mr Carnegie relative to a library building was carried on for several years. Finally on January 6, 1904 word was received that Mr Carnegie considered the village of Greenup too small for a library, but that he would consider the matter if the library were to be supported by the township. A satisfactory arrangement was then made, Mr Carnegie giving $8000 and the village board and the township board guaranteeing $800 a year for maintenance. The library board guaranteed a site which was bought for $1600, partly from taxes, partly from the village board, and partly from private subscriptions. As a result the corner stone of the new building was laid with Masonic ceremony on September 20, 1904. The library is for the township but may be used by non-residents upon payment of fifty cents a year.

GREENVILLE Bond county Pop. 2504

GREENVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 June 1902) 3000 bd vols 15 period. circ. 1220 vols income $116
Open 1 to 6 Sat. Local classification Open shelves

A stock of yellow back novels being offered for sale in Greenville, a number of ladies became alarmed at the tendencies of such reading and organized a society to raise funds to establish a library of useful reading. This was organized January 19, 1856 as the *Social circle.*

The first books were bought August 26, 1856 costing $100. On October 22, 1866 it was voted to change the name to *Ladies library association* and on February 14 1867 this association was chartered. The needs of a hall in the town led a number of ladies, many of them members of the library association, to raise money for one and to connect with it a room for a public library. The library had thus far been kept at the home of some member. After nearly $1000 had been obtained the leaders gave up and turned over $712.40 to the library association on February 13, 1873, the interest to be spent for books. The library celebrated its 25th anniversary on January 19, 1881, having 1500 volumes accessible Saturday afternoon in Bennett's block. Later it had the free use of two rooms in the court house and was supported by a small rental on books and magazines and by the interest on money loaned. On August 4, 1905 it moved into an $11000 building of its own, given by Andrew Carnegie and designed by Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington. It then became a free public library and received the books of the *Ladies library association* as a nucleus.

GRIGGSVILLE Pike county Pop. 1404

GRIGGSVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 2705 vols 21 period. circ. 1100 vols Open 2 to 6, 6:30 to 9 Card catalog

The *Griggsville circulating library and association,* chartered April 14, 1869, was the origin of the present public library, the

change from a subscription library to a free public library taking place in 1887 or 1888. The library occupies rented quarters.

HAMILTON Hancock county Pop. 1344

HAMILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 698 bd vols 37 period. income $500-600 Open 7 to 9 daily ex. Sun. also 2 to 5 Wed. and Sat. Dewey classification Author card catalog Open shelves

The library was organized in May 1902 by the *Current events club* of young ladies, together with a few citizens. It was opened in rented quarters July 12, 1902 and is supported by annual contributions, but is free to the public.

Hammond library building *see* Geneseo Geneseo public library.

HAMPSHIRE Kane county Pop. 760

HAMPSHIRE HIGH SCHOOL

(1902) 635 vols Dewey classification

The *Hampshire public library association* which was established in 1883 gave its library of 300 volumes to the school library when this was organized in 1901. The library is now for the pupils only and is open only before and after school intermissions.

HARLEM Cook county Pop 4085

HARLEM LIBRARY

(30 April 1899) 1136 bd vols 100 unbd vols 9 period. circ. 3818 vols income $63 Open Mon. Wed. and Fri. aft. Mon. and Wed. eve. in summer, Mon. Thurs. Fri. and Sat. aft. Mon. Wed. and Sat. eve. in winter Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library was founded in the spring of 1896 and incorporated April 10, 1897. It occupies rented quarters and is supported by subscriptions and small endowments, but is free to all.

HARVEY Cook county Pop. 5395

HARVEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

550 bd vols income $60 Open 4 to 8 Sat.

The library was founded by the Woman's club about 1895 and occupies a small room in the city hall. It is supported by annual subscriptions of fifty cents. The books are not classified but a catalog was printed several years ago. There is a movement on foot in the town to secure a Carnegie library building. There is no reading room.

HARVEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

In 1903 a library board was appointed and organized and a library tax was levied by the city council, yielding about $1600 the first year. This was to be used towards the creation and maintenance of a public library. It was hoped to secure from Andrew Carnegie money for a building as soon as a site had been secured by local effort.

HAVANA Mason county Pop. 3268

HAVANA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3550 bd vols 28 period. circ. 11200 vols income $800
Open 1:30 to 5, 6:30 to 9 week days; 1:30 to 4 Sun. Local classification

The Havana public library was the direct result of a demand made by ladies of the local Chautauqua circle which resulted in an ordinance establishing a free public library on June 6, 1896. A fund of $1500 was pledged and before it was collected the first levy of the two-mill tax became available. The library was opened to the public June 27, 1898. The first room was one in the city hall where the library remained until the completion of its new building, which was given by Andrew Carnegie in 1900. $8000 was given on the usual conditions, the city raised $3300, a site was purchased, and the council appropriated $800 per year. The building was completed the next year and the books were moved in 1902. The interior is one well lighted room with free access to all books. In the basement is an assembly room 25 by 60 feet and a directors room. C. E. Hair of Galesburg was the architect.

HAYNER LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Jennie D. *see* Alton Jennie D. Hayner library association.

HENRY Marshall county Pop. 1637

WOMAN'S CLUB LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 1010 vols circ. 1800 vols Open 2 to 6 Sat. Not classified nor cataloged

The library was organized February 10, 1896 by the Woman's club and has since been supported by life memberships, annual subscriptions and entertainments. In May 1897 the townspeople gave the cantata of Esther for the benefit of the library. It has free use of the city council room and each of the nine members of the board of directors serves in turn in opening the library.

HIGHLAND Madison county Pop. 1980

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL

(1902) 530 vols

The *Highland library association* was organized December 9, 1859. It collected a valuable library for the school and the general reader, and in order to create a desire for study had lectures on natural science given in the winter. The library was constantly enlarged, and at the last report (1882) was in charge of the literary section of the *Highland Turnverein* which was organized in 1866, and was open to all in the society rooms. About fifteen years ago the Turnverein gave its books to the public school. There are now about 100 volumes and these form part of the school library.

HIGHLAND PARK Lake county Pop. 2806

HIGHLAND PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4500 vols circ. 8996 vols income $1200 Dewey classification Card catalog Closed shelves

This was established October 4, 1887 as a small circulating library by a few citizens who gave about 100 books, but on June 5, 1888 it was incorporated as a free public library. It now occupies a room in the city building, furnished by the city council, but does not maintain a reading room. In 1904 An-

drew Carnegie gave $10000 for a library building. The site has been secured, the plans are ready, and it is hoped to complete the building by January 1906.

HILLSBORO Montgomery county Pop. 1937

HILLSBORO PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

(31 Dec. 1904) 2233 bd vols 20 period. circ. 8284 vols income $1100 Open 2 to 6, 7 to 9 p. m. Local classification Mss catalog

The library was established in June 1895 and opened November 12, 1895 with a fund of $200 for books. In June, 1896 the city took the library, but it still receives some money from entertainments and from one dollar annual subscriptions for fiction. In March 1905 it moved into a new building, valued at $11000 which was given by Andrew Carnegie. The site was given by Hon. John Whitehead of Janesville, Wisconsin, formerly of Hillsboro. The building is of gray pressed brick with a large porch 10x37 feet, a reproduction on the exterior of the old Hillsboro academy. The large reading room on the main floor is 32½ feet square and has wall shelving. Adjoining this are the magazine and reference rooms. In the basement is a club room. The architect was Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington.

HINSDALE Dupage county Pop. 2578

HINSDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4700 vols circ. 12138 vols income $900 Open 3 to 6 p. m. Tu. Th. and Sat. also 7 to 8 p. m. Sat. Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library was established under the state law in 1893 and inherited about 800 volumes from the *Hinsdale library association* which had been organized about 1885. Previous to that organization there was a traveling library of about fifty volumes given by philanthropists of the East. This formed a nucleus and was in use for a year or two and was then stored for a year or so, but finally was included in the association library. Some of these original books are included in the present public library. The library rents the second floor of a business build-

ing. The Woman's Club gives money for books for the schools.

HOMER Champaign county Pop. 1080

HOMER LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 500 bd vols 500 unbd vols 8 period. circ. 1000 vols income $100 Open 6:30 to 9 p. m. Tu. Th. and Sat. also Sat. aft. Not classified Mss catalog

This library was organized as a subscription library February 22, 1897. The town board gave one year's rent, and E. C. Shedd gave 175 books, and others gave small contributions of money for books. In April 1904 Susan B. Sharp of Homer bequeathed all her books to the library association. It is still supported by private subscriptions and donations.

HOOPESTON Vermilion county Pop. 3823

HOOPESTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3726 vols 200 unbd vols 18 period. circ. 14606 vols income $1250 Open 1 to 5, 6 to 9 p. m. ex Sun. also 9 to 12 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The *Hoopeston library and literary association* was organized December 30, 1872. The membership fee was one dollar but interest was not properly maintained, so that early in 1876 the books were given to the *Sunbonnet Club*, an organization of young ladies started in the fall of 1875 for social purposes. The club was in existence until 1881 when it disbanded and divided its books among its members. Later the ladies belonging to the *Mary Hartwell Catherwood club* determined to establish a library as the city council was not ready to do so. They gave entertainments and lectures with varying success financially, and when the city hall was built in 1897, rooms were set aside for a library and reading room. In the early spring the ladies opened the reading room to the public. Then a book social was held at which about 400 books were received. The mayor and council decided that if the ladies could raise $500 the city would accept the library as a public institution and provide for it under the state law. The ladies thereupon raised the money,

the amount was invested in books, aud the Hoopeston public library was established by the city council in June 1898. The board organized July 6, 1898 and the library was formally opened on November 23, 1898. A trained librarian from the Illinois state library school had previously organized the library. From time to time money for books had been raised by entertainments and subscription, the sum at one time reaching $1000. Later the library was moved from the city hall to the township hall where it had quarters rent free and January 20, 1905 it moved into its own building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, costing $12500. The site was a gift from Alba Honeywell. The building is of white brick and stone in classic style, emphasized by a Greek portico. It consists of one story and a basement. In the basement is a lecture room. The main floor contains reading rooms for adults and children on either side of the entrance. The delivery desk is opposite the entrance and back of it is the book room with capacity of 5000 volumes. At one side of this is a reference room, on the other side an administration room. At one corner of the reference room is a handsome drinking fountain of marble and gold bronze, the gift of A. H. Trego. The architects were J. F. Alexander & son of Lafayette, Ind.

Ida PUBLIC LIBRARY *see* Belvidere.

JACKSONVILLE Morgan county Pop. 15078

JACKSONVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1902) 13432 bd vols 5160 unbd vols 92 period. circ. 35091 vols income $4000 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. R. R. on Sun. 2 to 6 p. m. Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

The public library was established in 1889 by buying from the Y. M. C. A. a collection of books which had been formed by the combination of several earlier libraries. The distinction between these earlier libraries is not very clear. The Jacksonville directory for 1866 notes a library organized that year. An initiation fee of two dollars with fifty cents quarterly n advance secured individual privileges. An initiation fee of

five dollars with two dollars and a half semi-annual dues secured family privileges. In January 1871 the *Jacksonville library association* was organized and in December it was incorporated. The ownership of the books and other property was represented by transferable stock and the stockholders were limited to fifty. Anyone might use the library for a dollar and twenty-five cents a quarter, or five dollars a year. It was open Wednesday from 2 to 3 and Saturday from 2:30 to 4. It is reported that in 1872 a few people gave five dollars each for books. Poetry and novels were unknown to the collection. After an experiment for one year the association was chartered, annual dues were increased to $10, the number of members was increased to twenty-one, and the trustees were elected annually by the shareholders. William S. Andras gave $1000 to the library. A room for the library and an occasional literary social was opened on the second floor of Ayer's bank, open Saturday afternoon. In 1885, 2150 volumes were reported. The association was dissolved in 1891. In April 1874 the *Jacksonville free reading room and library association* was organized by the members of the above *Jacksonville library association* together with the members of the *W. T. U.* A free reading room was supported by subscriptions. At this stage the *Odd Fellows* of Jacksonville offered their library of 1900 volumes to the managers for $600. The necessary amount was raised, and the library was opened to the public in connection with the reading room. The use of the reading room was free, but a charge of twenty-five cents a month was made for home use. Owing to the liberality of Col. Chambers and M. P. Ayers & co. no rent was paid for the reading room which was open all day except Sunday, and on Sunday from 2 to 6. The *Jacksonville medical and scientific association* placed its books and periodicals in this library, subject to the rules of the reading room. The *Jacksonville horticultural society* also placed here its five periodicals and special library of 150 volumes. In 1878 the library had 2800 volumes. The annual expense of $500 was furnished by fees to the amount of $200 and the remainder from gifts and entertainments. This

association was also dissolved and the books given to the *Y. M. C. A.* which also had a library and reading room. In 1889 the Jacksonville public library was established and the *Y. M. C. A. library* was merged with it. In 1898 Mrs David Prince of Jacksonville presented a building site to the city on condition that within three years a public library building, costing not less than $20000 should be erected. The city accepted, and appointed a committee to secure funds. On February 8, 1901, Andrew Carnegie gave $40000 for a library building. In 1901 also, Mrs Hannah Tomlinson Van Welch gave $5000. Patton and Miller of Chicago were the architects. The main floor contains a central delivery room 20 feet square. On one side is the general reading room, on the other the reference room with shelving for 3000 volumes. The stack room in the rear has a capacity of 25000 volumes. The librarian's room is in one corner of the stack. The basement contains the children's reading room in the rear with a separate entrance. The wall shelving here accommodates 3000 volumes. An assembly room seating 135 is on one side of the front entrance. On the other side is a seminary room and a work room. The new building was opened in March 1903 and one afternoon was given to each ward in explaining the methods of the library. To advertise the work further Library day was observed October 3, 1903 by an informal all-day reception and a public meeting in the evening. As a result the local art association offered talks in connection with a series of art exhibitions planned by the library for the winter. Systematic cooperation with the schools was begun when the library moved into the new building. Graded lists are prepared and talks are given in the public schools.

Jennie D. Hayner library association *see* Alton.

JERSEYVILLE Jersey county Pop. 3517

JERSEYVILLE FREE LIBRARY

(1904) 4087 bd vols 600 unbd vols 32 period. home use 14089 vols ref. use 1300 vols income $1200 Open 9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 9 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

[198]

This library known until 1903 as the *Jerseyville public library*, was founded in October 1894 by members of the *Shakespeare club* and was organized in 1895. For the first three years T. S. Chapman gave a room rent free. After that the library paid rent until September 1904 when it moved into its own $12000 stone building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie April 14, 1902, The basement is furnished for a reading room and for small meetings. The architect was A. T. Simmons, with Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington. A children's reading club, founded June 5, 1902 meets every Friday afternoon. Until May 1902 the superintendent of schools was a member of the library board.

JOLIET Will county Pop. 29353

JOLIET PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 19719 bd vols 1708 unbd vols home use 107610 vols ref. use 12295 vols Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. ex. Sun. and holidays (closes at 6 p. m. in July and Aug.) Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The public library was organized on Aug. 31, 1875, through the efforts of the *Historical society of Will county* and its president, Captain Egbert Phelps. The historical society gave to the city its library and other personal property on condition that the city establish a free public library with these books as a nucleus. The library was organized September 13, 1875. At the same time the *Joliet literary and musical association* gave $225 for periodicals and newspapers. The board rented rooms in the Cagwin bank building on Jefferson street for $300 a year, but this was later reduced to $240, and $50 for books was given by Francis Cagwin. The library opened in the spring of 1876 with 764 volumes. In 1879 it moved to the Aikin block on Jefferson street where it remained for twenty years in one long room divided into book room and reading room. In 1899 it moved to the Gorman building on Van Buren street, where it remained until December 1903 when it moved to its own building. The subject of a library building had been discussed for fifteen years. In March 1887 the Joliet steel company offered to give $20000 for this purpose provided the citizens raised an equal amount

and in addition offered $3000 a year for five years for maintenance. Subscription blanks were circulated but the plan failed through lack of support. Not until 1895 was any further step taken. Then on June 5 the library board authorized the president to have plans for a library building prepared. On June 20, 1895 it was decided to erect a library building and to accept the offer of H. Boehme at an estimate of $36000. On July 7, 1896 the estimate was increased to $40000. On July 31, 1896 the city council appropriated $130000 for a library building payable in ten annual installments with the agreement that the library board give the council a lease of two stories of the building for one year following its completion, the rooms to be used for city offices and council chamber only, the annual rent to be equal to the maintenance of that part of the building. The city council was to have the option of renewing the lease from year to year for a period not to exceed 50 years. On June 1, 1897 the library board decided to delay the construction of the building to let the money accumulate. On December 25, 1897 John Lambert gave the city $30000 for a library fund, this sum being in nine notes which were paid Mr Lambert for an electric light franchise. The city had given the franchise to Mr Lambert and he sold it to the Economy light and power company for $30000. The notes were deposited with T. A. Mason, as trustee to collect, and were to be turned over to the city on October 1, 1902 provided the city at that time had bought a lot and had ordered plans for a library building. In January, 1899, lots 3 and 4 of block 13 old town of Joliet were bought for $20,000, but nothing definite was done about a building until 1902. On April 5 of that year a committee was appointed by the library board to induce the city council to release the library board from the contract of July 30, 1896 which required them to share the library building with the city council. The library board agreed to pay the city $25000 for the release, the sum to be used in buying a site and erecting a city hall. On these terms the council released the library board, and on May 17, 1902, a committee was appointed to select an architect for a build-

ing for library use only. The committee recommended three firms and from these D. H. Burnham was chosen. On July 3, 1902 his plan was adopted, on October 20 ground was broken, on April 24, 1903 the cornerstone was laid, in December 1903 the building was completed, and on December 14 it was thrown open to the public without formal ceremonies. The total cost including lot and furnishing was $175000. The location is near the business portion of the city on the northeast corner of Ottawa and Clinton streets. The other corners are occupied by a Methodist church, a Roman Catholic church and the street car office. All city lines of street cars as well as the interurban lines to Chicago and Aurora pass this corner so that it is easily accessible. The building is set as far back from the street as possible to allow a lawn in front. Here is a bronze statue of Joliet on a granite pedestal. In the sidewalk at the corner is set the old McKee mill stone, a memorial of the early industries in Joliet. The building is in Tudor style, of Joliet limestone with granite trimmings and a red tile roof, all of the materials being home products. The building is L shaped with the entrance at the angle of the L. Here one enters the delivery room, back of this and opposite the entrance is the stack room, to the right is the children's room and down a corrider to the left is the librarian's room. Here the corrider makes a sharp angle and runs down to the reading room, passing the reference room and the study room. On the second floor is the room for extension of the stack, a special collection room, the board room, a room for women's study clubs, and a lecture room seating 300. The delivery room furnishes the keynote to the building, where decorative effect is secured by use of marble, wood, tinting, lighting and architectural details rather than by mural painting. The privileges of the library have been gradually extended. Formerly only adults living within the city limits were entitled to free use of the books. In 1901 free library privileges were extended to residents of Joliet township although the library is still supported by city taxation. Residents of Will county may draw books by paying two dollars a year.

Students attending school in Joliet but living outside the township may draw books as long as they are in school. In May 1903 the age limit of twelve years was removed so that now any resident of Joliet township who can read, interpret and sign the library certificate may draw books provided he secure the signature of some property owner or tax payer of the city of Joliet as guarantor. Strangers or those not wishing to secure a guarantor may draw books upon a deposit of two dollars. Only one book ordinarily may be drawn on a card, but since 1895 teachers have been allowed three cards each, one on which any book may be drawn and two extra cards which may be used for school work, good for a number of books to be kept as long as needed. Before 1900 the books were classified by the Poole system used in the Chicago public library, but in 1900 the library was reorganized and the Dewey decimal classification was introduced with few modifications.

KANKAKEE Kankakee county Pop. 13595

KANKAKEE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 7246 vols 77 period circ. 29515 vols income $2000

In 1872 the *Kankakee ladies library association* was formed, in 1876 it was incorporated, and for twenty-five years this was the only library in the city except those in institutions. During that time George V. Huling gave the association $5000 to place on interest as a building fund. Owing to the existence of the *Ladies library association*, a vote in favor of a public library was not secured until 1895, when on November 10 some progressive citizens together with the Woman's club carried a vote to establish a public library and reading room. A board of directors was appointed on November 12, and anticipating their income some books were bought and the library was organized by a trained librarian. The library opened March 20, 1896 with 500 volumes and in the first two years the circulation grew so rapidly that the small stock of books was almost worn out. Meanwhile the patronage of the *Ladies library association* had almost ceased and steps were taken to unite the two institu-

tions. There were twenty-six stockholders in the association and a large majority of these voted to give to the public library their own library of about 10000 volumes. They also transferred, on July 6, 1897, Mr Huling's $5000 building fund. This was increased by a site from Mrs Huling, a $10000 appropriation from the city, and by private gifts and in December 1898 a $15000 building was dedicated. The architects were Morrison and Fuller. One of the conditions of the transfer of property of the *Ladies library association* to the public library was that in future three of the directors of the public library board should be women.

KANSAS Edgar county Pop. 1049

Eton academy.

MARGARET E. PAYNE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1902) 700 vols Open 9-4 Oct.-Mar. 9-7 April-Sept.

On June 16, 1897, John A. Payne of Kansas established a library of 200 volumes in memory of his wife, for the use of Eton academy and the people of Kansas. The constitution specified that the library should revert to the donor or his heirs if the academy ever dissolved. It was to be located in the academy until it could afford a special building, and the librarian was to be the academy principal or some one appointed by him. The first librarian-principal Edward Willasey loaned 200 volumes besides 100 magazines, two daily papers and two weekly papers, fitted up a room and gave his services. Citizens may borrow books for one week by depositing one dollar for each loan.

KEWANEE Henry county Pop. 8382

KEWANEE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1904) 10540 bd vols home use 23253 vols income $3149.41 Open 2 to 5:30, 7 to 9:30 p. m. Not classified Mss catalog

In 1874 the citizens built Library hall, the upper story containing a public hall, the lower containing offices and a room

for the *Kewanee library ussociation*, which had 1300 volumes. No further information was secured about this library association, but the present library was organized April 7, 1875 as a public library, free to every inhabitant of the village fifteen years old or over by giving a satisfactory guarantor or by depositing three dollars. Young people under fifteen might use the library upon giving satisfactory guarantee to the executive committee. Inhabitants of the adjoining towns, having the same qualifications, might have the same privileges by paying two dollars a year or by contributing books or money to the value of $20.

On March 16, 1901 Andrew Carnegie offered $20000 for a library building on the usual conditions but up to August 1905 it had not been begun.

KNOXVILLE Knox county Pop. 1857

KNOXVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1 Jan. 1898) 3340 vols 7 period. circ. 5169 vols income $200 to $300 Local classification Closed shelves

The library was founded about 1870, by gifts as a private enterprise. Being difficult to maintain, the trustees offered it to the city, and in February 1878 the Knoxville public library and reading room was organized under the state law.

LACON Marshall county Pop. 1601

UNION HIGH SCHOOL

(1903) 1000 vols

This library has been combined with the *Lacon public library* for several years but since the erection of the new school building, it has been moved into that. Until it is recataloged, it will be difficult to secure exact statistics. There is only an old dictionary catalog for school use.

LAGRANGE Cook county Pop. 3969

LAGRANGE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3000 vols Open 2 to 9 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

A circulating and reference library of 1500 volumes is reported as existing in 1894, occupying Library hall on the second floor of the First national bank building. The present library dates from April 19, 1901. On April 2, 1903, Andrew Carnegie gave $12500 for a library building on the usual conditions and soon after, Patton and Miller of Chicago were chosen as architects. The lot is 62 by 44 feet and the building occupies nearly the entire space, having regular lines. The entrance is in the center with the delivery room and stack room opposite, and the reading rooms for adults and children on either side. The librarian's room and the study are on either side of the stack. The stack room is on the alcove plan with a table in each alcove. This together with the wall shelving in the various rooms gives a total shelving capacity of 10150 volumes. The second story contains a class room and a meeting room for the Woman's club. The cost of the building was $13000. The site cost $3000 and was bought by public subscription by the citizens. The building was opened for inspection on September 27, 1904. and the formal exercises were in charge of the Woman's club, which had taken great interest in the library from its inceptiou. This club gave to the library 300 volumes, $270 for general books and $300 from the musical department of the club for a musical library. Various book clubs in town also gave books. In December 1904 and January 1905 an organizer was engaged to classify and catalog the library.

LAHARPE Hancock county Pop. 1591

LAHARPE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 2000 bd vols 100 unbd vols 20 period. open 7 to 9 p. m. Wed. and Sat. also 1 to 6 p. m. Sat. Local classification Closed shelves

The *Laharpe library association* was formed in 1894 by the Woman's club. In 1900 this was given to the city and has since been maintained as a public library supported by taxation. The city gives the use of two rooms in the city hall.

LAKE FOREST Lake county Pop. 225

LAKE FOREST PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 3685 vols 23 period circ. 7907 vols income $1200 Open 3 to 5:30, 7 to 9 ex. Sun. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was founded July 6, 1898 and opened to the public June 24, 1899, after being thoroughly organized. It occupies two rooms rent free in the city hall, and the citizens subscribed $1000 at the time of organization.

LAMOILLE Bureau county Pop. 576

ALLEN SCHOOL

(30 June 1902) 797 vols Not classified Mss catalog

The library was founded August 7, 1890 by Charles Perkins and others for the benefit of the town and school. The original contributions amounted to $500 and the library was continued by the school fund and by annual fees of two dollars until recently when the support seems to have ceased. It is in the high school room of the Allen school for the use of the pupils after school and is open to the public on Saturday afternoons.

LASALLE Lasalle county Pop. 10446

LASALLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1900) 1800 vols

The library was established in 1890 as a subscription library. The demand for current fiction was met by membership in the Tabard Inn library. During the past year Andrew Carnegie offered money for a library building and the city council voted to establish a free public library with the old library as a basis.

LEWISTON Fulton county Pop. 2504.

LEWISTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1 Mar. 1902) 850 vols Open 2 to 5 p. m. Wed. and Sat. Local classification

The library was founded in 1896 but was not organized un-

til March 1, 1902. The nucleus was the public school library and it now occupies a room free in the public school building. It is supported by public entertainments and by gifts and is free to all. There is no reading room, but as the library is in the school building, the children have access to the books on every library day.

LEXINGTON McLean county Pop. 1415

LEXINGTON LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

(30 June 1902) 1000 vols Open 2 to 9 p. m. Not classified nor cataloged Open shelves

The library was established in 1892 and is supported by taxation and public contributions. Twenty people gave $10 each for five years to start it. There is a reading room but no periodicals are reported.

LINCOLN Logan county Pop. 8962

LINCOLN PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 8589 vols 2596 unbd vols 80 period. home use 32845 vols ref. use 6622 vols income $2580 Open 2 to 9 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The public library is the outgrowth of the *Lincoln library association* which was organized May 3, 1874. It was the result of the interest aroused by the Woman's Crusade and was established in the hope of combating the evils of intemperance. A room on Kickapoo street was given rent free for five years by Col. Latham, and on August 29 the library opened for circulation, the hours being from 7 to 9 each evening and from 2 to 5 Saturday afternoon. The expenses were met by an annual tax of two dollars on each share of stock and this gave sufficient revenue for ten years, but by that time many of the original shareholders had moved from town or were in arrears and the financial question became serious. In 1891 Dr A. M. Miller, then superintendent of schools, and for eleven years president of the library association, secured from the school board an an-

nual appropriation for the library in return for which the students had free use of the books. This was withdrawn in 1894 and with it the only remaining regular support of the library. The ladies of the city at once united in giving a midwinter fair, which netted $400. After the first five years the library moved to the Universalist church, now occupied by the Business college, and five years later to the Dehner block. The library remained an association library for twenty years. Then it seemed impossible to maintain it longer and supply the increasing demand for individuals and schools, and the idea of a free public library was agitated. In April 1895 this agitation bore fruit, each stockholder in the association made a personal surrender to the city of his share, and the association library was given to the city which agreed to maint6in it as a public library. The city at once gave it $500 and a room in the new city hall. In 1897 a new impetus was given to the library when on the death of Miss Isabel Nash, a former librarian, it was made known that she had bequeathed to the public library the site of her home which was all she possessed. In 1899 by the will of Mrs Louise Scully, made in 1891, the library received $2000, the interest of which was to be spent for books. On February 12, 1901 the good fortune of the library culminated in a gift of $25000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building. S. A. Foley later adder $5000 to the building fund and in appreciation of this the directors have coupled his name with that of Mr Carnegie on a tablet in the library. The building is of red mottled brick, with stone trimmings and a red tile roof, costing $30000. The architect was W. A. Otis of Chicago The grounds are worth $6000 and form a quarter of a block facing Pekin street and Latham Park adjoining the Christian church on the west. The west half was the gift of Miss Nash, the east half was bought by the citizens of Lincoln. The building is two stories with high basement, the basement containing an assembly hall 27½ by 70 feet. The first floor contains a central lobby and delivery room 32½ by 18 feet, lighted by a dome. At the rear of this lobby is the stack room with capacity now for

10000 volumes, but capable of growth to 37000 volumes by adding more floor cases and another story. At the left of the lobby is the main reading room and connecting with it the reference room. At the right of the lobby is the children's room and connecting with this the catalogers room. On the second floor is the directors room. The cornerstone was laid May 29, 1902 and the building was dedicated April 29, 1903. In February 1901, the library entertained the Illinois state library association.

Lincoln library *see* Springfield Springfield public library.

LITCHFIELD Montgomery county Pop. 5918

LITCHFIELD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4000 bd vols 9 period. circ. 31000 vols income $1500 Open 7 to 9 also 2 to 6 p. m. Sat. Local classification No catalog Open shelves

Through the efforts of Benjamin Hood of Litchfield the library was established by the city council and organized April 10, 1882. The funds were only enough at first to establish a reading room and to begin the purchase of books but additions were slowly made. It is a free library supported by taxation, yet it charges a small fee, five cents a week, for fiction and some other books, to add to the income. It occupied rented quarters until July 1905 when it moved into its own building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie on January 8, 1903. It is planned with a central delivery room with a reading room on either side Back of each of these is a room, one for the directors, the other for reference. Back of the delivery room is the book room. The architect was Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington.

LODA Iroquois county Pop. 668

A. HERR SMITH AND E. E. SMITH PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 1600 vols 15 period. income $300 Open 3 to 5, 6:30 to 8:30 three days each week Dewey classification

On May 1, 1896 Miss Eliza Smith of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, sent $2500 to Hon. Addison Goodell to erect and furnish a free

public library, named as above, in the village of Loda, in memory of her brother, Hon. A. Herr Smith, a former business man in Iroquois county. The deed of the gift was executed May 18, aud the *A. Herr Smith and E. E. Smith library association* was incorporated June 2, 1896 under the state law. The *Loda hall association* having given the library trustees a lot, a one-story brick building with stone trimmings was erected at a cost of over $3000, turned over to the trustees completed January, 1897 and dedicated July 31, 1897. Miss Smith at different times gave $500 until she had contributed in all $5000 toward building, endowment and book funds. To this was added $2000 by Hon. Addison Goodell, and smaller sums by several other citizens. $4000 is set aside as an endowment fund. The library is supported by the endowment but is free to the public. The *Loda literary society*, which had been in existence for over forty years, gave its library of about 500 volumes.

LOMBARD Dupage county Pop. 590

LOMBARD FREE LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 2540 bd vols 200 unbd vols circ. 2200 vols income $100
Open 6 to 8 p. m. ex. Sun. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog
Open shelves

The peculiarity of this library is that it is owned by the Society of the First church of Lombard with absolute freedom of use by all the people of the town and vicinity. Up to 1882 it had been only a Sunday school library. In that year contributions of books were asked for and some money was raised in order to widen the scope of the library and a circular was issued inviting every one to use the library freely. The church is the only one in which the English language is used and until within a few years it was the only church. It is Congregational in form and connections but union in its congregation. There is therefore no sectarian jealousy. About one-half of the community is German. The other church is German Lutheran They have never tried to obtain corporate support, and the allowable tax in the village corporation would yield less than

$160 a year. They could not secure a township tax because they are near a corner of the township and a larger village is within it, four miles away. With public ownership a salary would have to be paid and the income would allow nothing for books. The Sunday school gives to the library twelve of its weekly collections, amounting to about $25. Aside from this, support depends upon gifts, subscriptions and proceeds of entertainments. There is no reading room but bound volumes of the popular periodicals are circulated. Since the library has been for the public it has been open on Wednesdays from 6 to 8 p. m. as well as on Sunday from noon to 2, but recently it has opened every evening except Sunday from 6 to 8. Pupils come for books for school work and teachers from a distance may borrow a dozen books at a time and circulate them.

McCartney, R. W. public library *see* Metropolis.

McLEAN McLean county Pop. 532

McLEAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(31 Dec. 1904) 731 vols Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Mss catalog Closed shelves

The association was founded in 1879. It occupies rented quarters and is supported by subscriptions which yield a very small income, only ten dollars being spent for books during the year ending June 30, 1902. For several years the library was inactive and no books were added but in January 1905 the association was reorganized and $100 was spent for books.

MACOMB McDonough county Pop. 5375

MACOMB FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 8971 vols 200 unbd vols 35 period. circ. 16453 income varies Open 1 to 6 daily ex. Sun. also 7 to 9 p. m. Wed. and Sat. Local classification Limited access to shelves Reorganized in 1905

Several unsuccessful efforts to establish a public library had been made before 1881. In that year a citizens petition was presented to the council with satisfactory result. The

library was established, $1000 was appropriated for it, on November 23, 1881 the board organized and on April 8, 1882 the library was opened to the public in a room in the city hall. The library has been crippled because of uneven and insufficient support. The first year the city council gave $1000, the next only $300 as a generous allowance, the sentiment being that $100 would be enough. For several years it was $800, in 1901 it was only $650, and in 1902 through a mistake no appropriation was made and the library board had to borrow to meet necessary expenses. In 1903 an earnest plea was made for the full two-mill tax which would yield $1400. After paying the debt of $500 for 1902 it would leave only $900 for books. Until recently the library was for circulation only and was open only two days a week from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. On October 29, 1904 the library moved into a $15,000 building, the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Money for the site was raised by subscriptions, Alexander Holmes gave a strip of land 10 by 70 feet adjoining the lot and the board bought another strip making the site 80 by 74 feet. Grant Beadle of Galesburg was architect.

Margaret E. Payne public library *see* Kansas Eton academy.

Matson public library *see* Princeton.

MATTOON Coles county Pop. 9622

MATTOON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 5582 bd vols 34 period. circ. 38228 vols income $2500 Open 1 to 9 ex. Sun. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was established in June 1893 and $300 was at once appropriated. At a later meeting on October 12 the name *Mattoon public library and reading room association* was given and the upper rooms of the Holmes building were rented. Gifts of books and some money were received until there was about $500 available by the time the library was opened on December 7, with 170 books ready for circulation. The children came in such numbers that the limited supply of books

made it necessary to establish an age limit of nine years. The rooms were to be open on Thursday and Saturday. In June 1896 the library moved to the city building to secure larger quarters. In the spring of 1899 the room was remodeled and the library reorganized. On July 15, 1901 Andrew Carnegie gave the city $20,000 for a library building on the usual conditions. Van Ryn and DeGelleke of Milwaukee, Wis. were engaged as architects and the building was opened in September 1904, having cost $27,500. The lower floor is used for library purposes, containing delivery room, general reading room, children's room and reference room, besides a book room and the librarian's room. The upper floor contains club rooms and an auditorium seating 200 people.

MAYWOOD Cook county Pop. 4532

MAYWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4450 vols 14 period. circ. 18760 vols income $1500 Open 7 to 9 Tu. and Th. 2 to 6 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

A subscription library was organized about 1880 but its early history is obscure. In 1888 a library board was elected and the library was turned over to the village. The present institution dates from April 25, 1892, occupying rooms rent free in the village hall, supported by taxation. In 1901 it received a gift of $100 from the Republican committee. On September 7, 1904 Andrew Carnegie gave $12,500 for a library building on the usual conditions. G. W. Ashley of Riverside is the architect. The main floor contains two reading rooms, a librarian's room, a trustees room and a stack room with a capacity of 20,000 volumes. The upper floor contains an assembly room seating 200. The basement contains two club rooms and a work room which is accessible to the stack room above. The building is of red brick with copper coping. The corner stone was laid by the Masons on May 27, 1905 and the building is expected to be ready for use in September 1905. There is one delivery station.

MELROSE PARK Cook county Pop. 2592

MELROSE PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 550 bd vols income $250 Open Wed. and Sat. eve. Not classified Closed shelves

The library was founded by vote of the citizens in April 1897 and organized August 16 of the same year. It occupies the village board rooms and is supported by appropriations made by the village board. There is a reading room but no periodicals are taken.

MENDOTA Lasalle county Pop. 3736

GRAVES PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1904) 6147 vols income $742 circ. 18490 vols Open 2 to 8 Tu. and Sat. Local classification Mss catalog Open shelves

On May 7, 1870 the *Mendota library association* was chartered with a capital of $100, the management to be vested in a board of seven trustees elected annually by the stockholders. The first books were bought from the proceeds of a course of lectures and other entertainments, and small additions were made from time to time. In 1874 it received from Mr and Mrs Willard Graves $2000 in money and an interest-bearing mortgage of $700 and the deed to a two-story frame building and a half-block of valuable land on Ninth avenue between Washington avenue and Sixth street, in all $6000. The Lecture association gave all of its funds amounting to $150 and the Mendota Lyceum gave its funds amounting to $100. The library building was put in order and opened on September 8, 1874. The membership fee of five dollars gave life privileges and the free use of books. On April 2, 1894 the *Mendota library association* offered to the city all its property and funds as a nucleus for a free public library and at the same time the citizens presented a petition for the establishment of such a library. On April 11, 1894 the ordinance was adopted establishing the Graves public library and providing for its maintenance by the city and on August 11 the officers of the *Mendota library asso-*

ciation transferred their funds and property to the newly appointed board of directors of the Graves public library. The formal opening of the free library occurred on February 25. It was supported by taxation and rent of the lower rooms of the building. Every inhabitant of Mendota over 10 years of age is free to use the library by giving satisfactory guaranty or by depositing the value of the book. Non-residents may use the library by paying one dollar a year, except that all who were stockholders of the *Mendota library association* January 1, 1894 shall be exempt from such annual fee. On February 3, 1905 the library again moved, this time into a new building given by Andrew Carnegie January 14, 1904 at a cost of $10,000. The architect was Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington.

METROPOLIS Massac county Pop. 4069

R. W. McCARTNEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 1300 bd vols 9 period. circ. 1000 vols income $200 Open 4 to 5 Mon. and Wed. 1 to 5 Sat.

For several years the library was supported by subscription. The citizens gave 700 volumes at the opening and Hon. R. W. McCartney gave a lease for fifteen years of two rooms in Music hall and library building and $100 for books, on condition that the city assume the library as free to the public. This was done in 1898.

MILFORD Iroquois county Pop. 1077

MILFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 2260 vols income $350 Open 2 to 5, 6 to 8 Sat. Open shelves

This is a township library, organized April 18, 1896. The library rents a room.

MINONK Woodford county Pop. 2545

MINONK HIGH SCHOOL

(1903) 445 vols

This was largely made up of the books of the *Minonk library association* which gave its property to the public schools for the sole use of the pupils.

MOLINE Rock Island county Pop. 17248

MOLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1905) 14913 bd vols * 350 unbd vols 84 period. circ. 41306 vols income $11742 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Limited access to shelves

Citizens of Moline were instrumental in securing the passage of the state library law in 1872, but the establishment of a public library in Moline was a little delayed owing to general interest in changing the town into a city. This was accomplished on August 29, 1872 and on September 18 the mayor appointed the library board. In November the city council authorized a tax levy of $800 for library purposes and citizens raised subscriptions amounting to $5864.30 to be used exclusively for the purchase of books. The ladies formed a library lecture committee and made themselves responsible for $500 of the amount. On December 28, 1872 the Greeley Brown club gave to the library $11.80, the remains of their political campaign fund. At a meeting of the board on January 4, 1873 the question of location was discussed. S. W. Wheelock offered for rent the south half of the second story of the post office building and John Deere offered for rent the second story over Morey's drug store, now the corner of the post office building. On January 11, 1873 the board leased the rooms in the Wheelock building for five years, the first year rent free, and $200 each year thereafter, with the privilege of moving upon six months notice if the board should acquire property of its own or rooms rent free elsewhere. On June 12, 1873 the library was opened to the public. The library became so popular that it soon outgrew its rooms and the question of a permanent home arose. On March 16, 1877 a proposition was received from S. W. Wheelock offering to give the rooms then occupied, together with certain others. Mr and Mrs Wheelock had given

$500 toward starting the. library and this additional proof of their interest was accepted and the property was deeded to the library on March 15, 1877. The deed conveyed to the library board the second story with its immediate use, and the third floor with the rents after June 22, 1880, when the lease then held by the Doric lodge, A. F. & A. M. would expire. The basement and first floor were reserved for Mr Wheelock and his heirs. In 1878 it was necessary to fit up the entire second floor for library purposes. Up to 1885 the Doric lodge occupied the third floor but when their lease expired the third floor was made into a lecture hall and the whole interior was changed and refurnished. During these years many successful entertainments were given by the ladies. Upon the death of Mr and Mrs Wheelock no will nor other directions as to disposition of their property could be found and a legal contest seemed imminent owing to the number of heirs. Therefore when the Wheelock interest in the library building was offered for sale at public auction by order of the court, the library directors on March 30, 1897 bid in the same for $1978 and became the sole owners of the property. Anticipating this purchase the board had on October 11, 1895 bought the two-story building east of the library on Library street for $1750, allowing a rearrangement of entrances and stairways, all on library property. These purchases however crippled the book buying seriously for a number of years. In a very few years it became desirable to secure a new location, owing to change in the center of population occasioned by enlargement of local factories, and on February 17, 1900 a building committee was appointed by the library board to secure plans and estimates. After the board had nearly decided on a new building it was found that the library board could not issue bonds for one as the city's indebtedness was almost up to the legal limit. In August 1901 a committee was appointed to see if the Universalist church could be purchased. During this time Andrew Carnegie was approached and late in August an offer of $37,000 was received from him on the usual conditions. The offer was accepted

September 13, 1901, pledging the city to provide a site and an annual maintenance fund of $3700. Many lots were offered for sale and the city offered a lot at Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street but it was considered unsuitable and at a meeting on December 3, 1901, it was decided to circulate a subscription paper among the citizens, asking for $10,000 to buy the S. H. Velie lots. By January 7, 1902 the subscriptions had reached $10,500, and the lots were bought in March. F. Borgolte was selected as architect. When the plans were complete and the bids were in, it was found that they would exceed the amount of money available and Mr Carnegie was again appealed to. As the city was already appropriating $4000 for library purposes, Mr Carnegie increased his gift to $40,000. On May 2, 1903 the cornerstone of the new library building was laid and on January 26, 1904 it was opened to the public. The citizens subscribed $3300 for furnishings. The total cost of building and grounds was $65,000. The building is in the Grecian style of architecture, with high basement, three stories and attic. The basement contains space in the center for a museum, the men's smoking and reading room, a room intended for the children, the bindery and store rooms. The entrance to the main library leads to a rotunda with the delivery desk opposite the doors and the book stacks in the rear. Bulletin boards, catalogs and new book shelves occupy the rotunda. On one side is the general reading room and the reference room, and on the other the children's room, the ladies room, and the librarian's office, each furnished with a large fire-place. The radiating stack was furnished with provision for three stories and a capacity of 50,000 volumes. The second floor has a large assembly room, available in the future for additional reading rooms. The center of this floor is designed for art exhibits. Several rooms of different size have been assigned for club or public meetings. Any resident may draw books by registering name and address and giving such security as the executive committee may prescribe. Non-residents may draw books by paying one dollar a quarter or by giving $25 to the book

fund. Transients may draw books by depositing the value of the books. There are special rules for those under fourteen years of age. The book purchases were nominal during the building period as the funds were being reserved to furnish the building. The average before this time had been $2000 a year for books. In 1898 the library received from the Turnverein of Moline their library of 1000 German books.

MONMOUTH Warren county Pop. 7460

WARREN COUNTY LIBRARY AND READING ROOM ASSOCIATION

(31 Dec. 1904) 22176 bd vols 2000 unbd vols 136 period. home use 21662 vols ref. use 41371 vols income $3466 Open 9 to 12, 1 to 6. 7 to 8:30 Local classification Mss catalog Limited access to shelves

The oldest record in the court house shows that a *Warren county library* was started January 12, 1836, but this library never possessed any property but a few books and it naturally died out in time. Several attempts were made from time to time by church societies and by citizens to establish a public library. In 1867 an effort was made to raise funds through a meeting of a joint stock company, but this failed. In the following year, the Evangelical Union, composed of representatives from different churches of Monmouth, took up the matter. After consulting with citizens, they decided to have an organization independent of the union, and on June 1, 1868 the *Monmouth reading room and library* was opened. Twenty-five persons collected $2500 to meet the estimated expenses for two years and formed themselves into an association of directors. Judge Ivory Quinby gave the use of a room at the corner of Broadway and First street. During the first two years no books were bought, but unbound magazines were loaned for home use as well as in the reading room. From the first meeting of the directors on February 3, 1868, W. P. Pressly was an interested member. In 1870 he erected and deeded to the association a brick building 42 by 75 feet at the southwest corner of the public square. The second story was designed for a library and reading room. The rents of two large business

rooms on the first floor sustain the building and buy a constant supply of books. This is said to be the first building in the state to be built and given as a library for popular use. Mr Pressly expressly wished the collection to be general, to provide for children as well as for adults, and to reach the country as well as the city. His gifts for the purpose amounted to over $20,000 and in 1904 yielded an income of $1565.75. In addition to this, about 18,000 volumes have been bought from the income of the Pressly foundation. As Mr Pressly wished a name which should show the scope of the library, it was suggested in 1870 to take the name of the early library, the *Warren county library.* After Mr Pressly's gift, the association incorporated as the Warren county library and reading room association, to consist of twenty-four permanent members together with such other members not exceeding six as might be duly elected or appointed.

The board of supervisors of Warren county has power to appoint one member of this association in perpetual succession, who shall also be a member of the board of trustees. When the holders of perpetual tickets, or any other person or persons, shall have given $2000 or more to the library, the association may authorize such individual or individuals to elect or appoint one member of this association in perpetual succession, provided that the entire number of members shall not exceed thirty. The office of any member shall be declared vacant after two unexcused absences. Subsequently the board of supervisors passed an order granting all the rents, profits and issues hereafter accruing from the Seminary block and reserving the privilege by provision of the constitution of the association to appoint one of the trustees; provided that the income from this company grant should buy books in agriculture and useful arts. In 1884 Mr Pressly built an addition to the hall 22 by 60 feet, two stories high of brick connecting with the former building on the west. This gave a capacity of 2000 volumes without encroaching on the reading room. It also gave a fine residence in the rear of the building, the rents to go to the as-

sociation. In 1884, John D. Thompson, of California, who had gone from Monmouth in 1849, gave $5000 to the endowment fund, suggesting that the income be devoted to making the use of the periodicals free in the reading room. Mr Thompson's name was not made public until sixteen years later. When changes are made in the building it is planned to place a memorial window in the reading room in honor of him. The income did not enable it to be made free until 1879, but it has been largely patronized since, and it is now open ten hours a day for six days in the week. Several copies of magazines are taken, some of them for circulation, and the library offers to sell duplicate back numbers to other libraries. A microsoope of high power belonging to the Scientific association is kept in the reading room where experienced teachers show its use. In 1887 Mr Pressly gave $1000 to be used as needed and it was decided to use the income for books. In 1887-88 and 1888-89, the Edison illuminating company furnished electric light free in the reading room. In 1898 the directors were able to allow use of all books except fiction. There are 1200 volumes of reference books on open shelves and any book will be brought from the stack on request, though great freedom is allowed in the use of the stack by readers. The last report for the year ending January 1905, showed 13,371 books used in the free reading room through the librarian and 30,000 from the open shelves. In 1899 the will of Mrs Sarah Billings Simmons left to the library real estate valued at $14,000 to be sold and the proceeds to be used to erect a building in memory of her son, this building to have a library on the first floor, as Mrs Simmons had been impressed with the difficulty of the aged and infirm in reaching the present rooms. The building is to be known as the *Mark Billings memorial library.* It was planned that the new building should contain the circulating library, leaving the reading room and reference room where they were, but on November 3, 1900 fire started in the brick business room, adjoining the library and passed through the fire wall into the reading room, causing loss to the library of $1496.88 and

threatening total destruction. The board took action on November 7 that at the next meeting they should decide on a permanent location for the library where there would be less danger of fire and less insurance. It was recommended to keep the present building for income as a memorial of Mr Pressly, with a gift tablet on it. In 1901 a lot to the southeast, adjoining the library, was purchased. The following charges are made for the use of the library and reading room: single ticket for one year, three dollars; family ticket for one year, six dollars; single ticket for six months, two dollars; single ticket for three months, one dollar and a half; single ticket for one month, fifty cents. None of the above are transferable. Perpetual family ticket, $50; perpetual single ticket, $25. These are transferable at pleasure. The funds of the library are endowment, book and general. The endowment consists of all money or property whose income only is to be used This includes money from the sale of perpetual tickets and all gifts whose objects are not specified. The book fund consists of all moneys designed for the purchase of books. Any gift of $500 or more to this fund will be acknowledged by a gift book plate. The general fund consists of all moneys not designated for other funds and shall be used to meet expenses of the library and reading room. The present condition of the funds is as follows:

(1) W. P. Pressly foundation, consisting of library building with store rooms, two dwelling houses, valued at $17,000, and $3000 money loan. The income from this property is reported as the book fund.

(2) Mark Billings building fund, holding secured notes for $12,250 and four lots on South Fourth street valued at $4000.

(3) Endowment fund, consisting of $2000 from Mr Pressly in 1875, the interest to be used in printing catalogs every six or eight years; also $1000 in 1886, the interest to buy books; and nearly $2000 from accumulated rents of a house given by Mr Pressly in 1877, adjoining the library. In addition there is

$5000, the interest to support a reading room, and about $4000 collected from sale of perpetual tickets since the foundation. The annual statement for 1905 reported the endowment as $29,050. It has each year been increased by the income, with the hope of being able to extend the library privileges to the county library through traveling libraries and free branches.

The gifts received from W. P. Pressly, John D. Thompson, and Mrs Sarah B. Simmons, amount to $42,000. The surplus invested from the income is now over $21,000 more, and 22,000 volumes have been bought. The library property exclusive of books amounts to $63,500. Every legitimate effort is made to distribute the books through the county as more than half the population to be benefited by this library lives outside Monmouth township. Books are sent by express or mail to ticket holders at a distance, the express being paid both ways by the library if the club is large enough. A club of twenty receives a package each week. A club of ten receives books twice a month. Each person may have two books at once. The cost is three dollars a year. On October 29, 1894 a circular was issued suggesting gifts for support of free branches in the country. It was estimated that each township in the county which had no village population included about 200 families. The interest of $25 would keep up one free ticket. Therefore $5000 would make the library free to such a township. In school districts containing about forty families, $1000 would make the library free. In 1900 a traveling library of 100 volumes was placed at Norwood for the use of twenty subscribers there. These are exchanged every two months. Others are maintained at the Monmouth high school, the Monmouth firemen's rooms at Little York, at Berwick and at Seaton. On November 1, 1902 the following plan was authorized to place collections of books in various parts of the county:

1. The Warren county library will locate in the county outside of Monmouth township, a traveling library of 100 volumes for circulation wherever suitable provision is made for care of books and $30 a year is paid to the Warren county

library. These books may be exchanged by bringing them to Monmouth. Of this money $7.50 goes to the main library' $22.50 to the local librarian and the surplus to the local center. Subscribers living near any station may also exchange books at Monmouth.

2. The rule will apply proportionally to larger or smaller collections. A collection of 50 volumes will be sent where $15 a year is paid. Those in charge of local stations may extend the free use of the traveling library books except fiction and magazines, within that school district.

3. Until the library is accessible to all parts of the county the association will establish and maintain a free branch library of 1000 volumes outside of Monmouth township and within the county for each $5000 added to the endowment either by increase from the income or by direct gifts. These branches shall be free for reference and shall circulate in the vicinity, with the exception of fiction and magazines.

Books are cataloged on cards and in a scrapbook. Since January 1889 the cost of printing catalogs has been covered by a small subscription and advertisements. The scrapbook is made by cutting entries from the printed catalog and bulletins and mounting them in a ledger, leaving room for additions. The card catalog is also made from mounted clippings. The library has very complete files of Monmouth newspapers. Prize library tickets are given in the high school not only for standing but for punctuality, deportment and industry. Professors from Monmouth college also co-operate and much reference work is done by a committee. The college pays $100 a year to secure free reading room privileges for the students. Free use of the library is growing. At first no one had access to the reading room without charge; in 1884 $5000 was given to make the reading room free for magazines and newspapers; in 1897 the funds allowed free use in the reading room of all books except fiction and now free home use is allowed in a township or school district if funds are given.

MONTICELLO Piatt county Pop. 1982

ALLERTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4762 bd vols 60 period. circ. (1902) 8048 vols income $1500 Open 2 to 6 ex. Sun. and holidays; also 7 to 9 Tu. and Th. 9 to 12 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary catalog Open shelves

The earliest subscription library in Monticello was begun in 1858 by James McDougal, but in the course of a few years he left and the books were divided among the subscribers. The subscription library of Monticello was started in November 1874 by the ladies who raised $250 and invested it in books. The collection was kept in good order for five or six years, then the interest lessened and gradually ceased. The secretary-librarian holds what are left of the books. In 1897 S. W. Allerton of Chicago offered to provide books, furniture, and fixtures for a township library and to provide funds for purchase of new books if the township would supply a building and running expenses of heat, light and librarian's salary. The offer was accepted. Mrs Allerton engaged a trained librarian to organize the library, but the township assumed the salary of the regular librarian. Thus far the township has made an estimate each year of the running expenses and levied an assessment for that amount. The library is benefited by the continued gifts of the founder. Mrs Allerton furnishes also supplies, pictures, and other gifts to add to the attractiveness of the library.

MORGAN PARK Cook county Pop. 2329

MORGAN PARK ACADEMY

GEORGE C. WALKER LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 5690 bd vols 250 unbd vols 45 period. circ. 5967 vols income varies Open 2 to 6, 7 to 9 Dewey classification Card catalogs Open shelves

The library was founded in October 1889 by George C. Walker of Chicago, for the benefit of the *Morgan Park library association.* In May 1894 this association conveyed its library property to the University of Chicago and on the same day Mr

Walker conveyed the land and building on condition that (1) former privileges of the library be enjoyed by residents and citizens of Morgan Park on payment of annual fee of one dollar. (2) That a library committee of five members be appointed, three by the Morgan Park academy and two by the *Morgan Park library association.*

(3) That the Morgan Park academy give each year five scholarships for entire yearly tuition and ten scholarships for half yearly tuition to children of Morgan Park families to be known as George C. Walker scholarships and to be assigned by the library committee.

(4) That one-third of the sum spent for books be under the advice and consent of the two members of the library committee appointed by the *Morgan Park library association.*

The library committee decided that only children of parents or guardians who had been at least one year residents of Morgan Park should be entitled to scholarships and that these should be given for excellence in study regardless of pecuniary need.

The Academy was a coeducational preparatory school from 1892 to 1900, but since July 1900 it has been for boys only. It is affiliated with the University of Chicago and the library ranks as a branch library of the university. It occupies its own building which is of stone, containing basement and one floor, and is free to academy students and open to others in the village upon payment of one dollar a year according to the conditions of the transfer. The university appropriates a few hundred dollars for books each year and pays for service. Teachers are allowed special privileges and there was at one time a branch in the public school for two years, but there is none at present.

Morgan Park library association *see* Morgan Park academy George C. Walker library.

Walker library *see* Morgan Park academy George C. Walker library.

MORRIS Grundy county Pop. 4273

MORRIS HIGH SCHOOL
(1903) 1220 vols

The library has also 2000 volumes from the *Morris library association.*

MORRISON Whiteside county Pop. 2308

MORRISON LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION
(30 June 1902) 4500 vols 9 period. circ. 2000 vols income $550 Open aft. and eve. Local classification Mss anthor catalog Open shelves

This association was organized in December 1877. It owns its building and is supported by endowment and subscriptions, being controlled by the shareholders who elect a board of trustees. The principal gifts were from J. D. Odell, amounting to between $9000 and $10,000. One thousand dollars was used for the building and $6700 for a fund whose income only could be used.

MOUNT CARROLL Carroll county Pop. 1965

MOUNT CARROLL PUBLIC LIBRARY

On January 30, 1905 Andrew Carnegie offered $10,000 to the city for a public library on the usual conditions. A movement was at once started to meet the conditions.

MOUNT PULASKI Logan county Pop. 1643

MOUNT PULASKI PUBLIC LIBRARY

A library was reported in 1899 as supported by the woman's literary club.

MOUNT STERLING Brown county Pop. 1960

MOUNT STERLING LIBRARY
(1900) 1000 vols

The library was organized September 7, 1881 by a co-operative association consisting of fifty-four members, each paying

a fee of two dollars. The library was open for a few hours on Tuesday and Saturday.

MOUNT VERNON Jefferson county Pop. 5216

MOUNT VERNON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3176 vols 30 period. Open 3 to 5:30, 7 to 9 Local classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was established by vote of the city council March 18, 1899, owing to the efforts of the Woman's club for six years previous, and was opened in August of the same year, with a nucleus of 700 volumes given by the club. The women still raise some money each year to add to the income. The library rents rooms in the second floor of a business block but will soon move to a new building costing $15,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie in November 1903. The architects were Patton and Miller of Chicago.

The main floor contains a central delivery room with the general reading room on one side and the stack room on the other. Each of these rooms has a reading alcove at either end. The children's reading room is opposite the entrance. The librarian's room is at one side of the entrance and easily accessible from the delivery room and the stack room. The basement contains a central hall, a work room, a museum, and a newspaper reading room. The greater part of the second floor is devoted to a lecture room.

NAPERVILLE Dupage county Pop. 2629

NICHOLS LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2263 vols 34 period. home use 9386 vols ref. use 3941 vols income $700 Open aft. and eve. Dewey classification Mss catalog Closed shelves

In 1897 Professor James L. Nichols left $10,000 for a library building and site. The building is one-story, of brick and brown stone, with stack capacity of 25,000 volumes and was designed by M. E. Bell of Chicago. It was opened September 23, 1898. A library party and book donation added 200 vol-

umes. Other gifts have been $193 from the Women's literary club and $30 from the Dramatic company, both for books.

NEPONSET Bureau county Pop. 516

NEPONSET PUBLIC LIBRARY

515 vols income $30

The library was established in 1893 by the W. C. T. U. after the village council failed to secure a half-mill tax by vote. It is kept in a clothing store whose proprietor has offered to care for it and is supported by membership dues of one dollar a year and by entertainments. Non-members may borrow books by paying five cents a week.

Nichols library *see* Naperville.

O. B. Dodge library *see* Dixon Dixon public library.

OAK PARK Cook county

OAK PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY (SCOVILLE INSTITUTE)

(31 Dec. 1904) 15260 bd vols 1206 unbd vols 100 period. home use 57523 vols ref. use 1200 vols income $7000 Open 9 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. for circulation, 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. for ref. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

In 1883 James W. Scoville invited several friends and citizens to constitute with himself a board of trustees to incorporate under state law to establish a library. They met and adopted the name *Scoville institute.* On April 20, 1883 a certificate of incorporation was granted and on April 23, 1883 Mr and Mrs Scoville deeded to Scoville institute the property 140 by 200 feet corner of Lake street and Grove avenue. The board is self-perpetuating. Mr Scoville chose Normand S. Patton of Chicago as architect, the first stone was laid October 15, 1884, the cornerstone was laid on September 4, 1886, and the building was dedicated October 9, 1888. It is in the style known as the American Romanesque, of bluish white Lyons limestone trimmed with buff Bedford limestone. The central feature of the plan is an octagonal hall twenty-one feet in diameter

reached by a diagonal passage from the large corner vestibule. The stairway ascends from the octagon and all the first floor opens from it. The decoration is centered in the halls and stairways and marble is very effectively used. The first floor contains the book room fitted with one-story oak cases, the reading and reference room now combined, an exhibit room originally called a reception room, and a children's room, in space at first used for a reference room. The second floor contains the directors' room, a club room and a lecture room and art gallery, lighted from above. The third floor is equipped for a gymnasium but its use has been discontinued owing to the disturbance caused to readers below. The gift from Mr Scoville amounted to $115,000. The building and furnishings cost $82,049.27, the lot was valued at $8000, and an endowment of $25,000 was added for current expenses. No provision was made for books. The *Oak Park library association* which had accumulated 1655 volumes, at once dissolved and gave its property to the institute as the nucleus of a library. To show their appreciation of Mr Scoville's gift, the citizens then by popular subscription gave $6869 for books and $1100 to furnish the gymnasium. The trustees personally contributed two-fifths of the amount raised for books and one-half of that raised for the gymnasium. In February 1892 the trustees issued an appeal for more financial aid and from time to time it has been necessary to ask for funds to continue the work. For this reason they took steps to secure funds from taxation. In April 1903 they were successful and the library is now officially known as the Oak Park public library (*Scoville institute*). On May 1, 1903, the Oak Park public library board made arrangements with the trustees of *Scoville institute* to assume charge of the library of *Scoville institute*. The transfer was accomplished by a lease covering books, furniture and fixtures owned by *Scoville institute* as well as rooms occupied for library purposes. It is free to all. Formerly there was an age limit of ten years, but on April 26, 1897 that was abolished and the use of the library by the children was left to the discretion of the library committee.

At the same time teachers in the grades below the fifth were allowed to draw books for school use. One of the trustees is librarian, but the real duties are performed by the assistant librarian. She has a small class of apprentices who give their services in return for instruction. The class was undertaken only to supply necessary assistance for the library as the paid force was small. There is no tuition fee, but each apprentice gives five hours a day to the library. The number of apprentices is limited to three, and two is the usual number, staying one or two years. A high school education and personal fitness are required, and each candidate is placed on trial for a few weeks before final acceptance. There are no examinations and no credentials given. Special work is done with schools and individual children. Though the building was not constructed to allow access to shelves, anyone who has a serious motive is now admitted. New books and other desirable books are displayed in the rotunda on tables, window ledges and mantels and attractive poster bulletins call attention to them.

Scoville institute *see* Oak Park public library (Scoville institute).

ODELL Livingston county Pop. 1000

ODELL PUBLIC LIBRARY

A fund of $2500 for establishing a free public library was raised by subscriptions in the winter of 1904-05 and rooms were provided rent free. The money was subscribed with the understanding that every effort was to be made to secure a tax to support the library after the people had had a chance to see what the library meant to them. The directors decided to lay aside $1000 as a maintenance fund until such time as a tax could be secured, leaving $1500 for books. The directors intend to incorporate and to organize the library without delay.

OLNEY Richland county Pop. 4260

OLNEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 8097 bd vols income $1150 Dewey classification Card catalog Closed shelves

The library was organized as a stock company in 1886 and was made public in 1896. The stockholders offered to turn over to the city council their library if the council would establish a free library and properly maintain it, as the demand had become greater than they could meet with their resources. The library occupied rented quarters until January 6, 1904, when it moved into a new building of its own, the gift of Andrew Carnegie who in 1903 gave $11,500 for the purpose. The building is one story with basement, of brick with stone trimmings. The architect was J. W. Gaddis of Vincennes, formerly of Olney.

ONARGA Iroquois county Pop. 1270

ONARGA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 4500 vols income $300 Open 2 to 8 Sat. Local classification Catalog Closed shelves

The *Onarga library* was started as a shareholders library before 1865 but in 1873 it became a public library. It owns its building and is supported by taxation. It has no reading room and takes no periodicals.

OQUAWKA Henderson county Pop. 1010

OQUAWKA LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 860 bd vols Open 2 to 4 Sat. Not classified Mss dictionary catalog Open shelves

This library was organized in 1874 by a number of women for mutual improvement, and was reorganized June 20, 1901. For several years it occupied rented quarters but now has a room furnished by the town authorities. It is supported by annual membership dues, socials and public entertainments. Of late years but little interest has been shown, the dues

amounting to little more than thirteen dollars a year. There is no reading room, consequently no periodicals are taken.

OREGON Ogle county Pop. 1577

OREGON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1 Jan. 1898) 2000 vols 10 period. Classified and cataloged

The library was established December 3, 1872 under the state law authorizing a one-mill tax. The books were first placed in R. C. Burchell's drug store. On March 7, 1874 they were moved to the office of the county treasurer, who was appointed librarian, and on November 24, 1874 they were placed in two rooms on the second floor leased from J. B. Mix. The directors act in turn as librarian.

OTTAWA Lasalle county Pop. 10588

REDDICK'S PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 12500 bd vols 35 period. circ. 26000 vols income $3500 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dewey classification Card catalog Limited access to shelves

The library was established in September 1888 by Hon. William Reddick who left his $70,000 home to be used as a library, together with a permanent fund of about $70,000 for its maintenance. The will was contested but the library won the suit and was opened to the public on September 19, 1888. The library proper occupies the four large rooms on the first floor, the reading room, the reference room and two book rooms. In the reading room are excellent portraits of Mr and Mrs Reddick. The library is free, but is supported by endowment and a small tax. The city has twice given $800 a year, once $600. This library acquired the 100 volumes of the *Young ladies temperance union library association* which was organized June 11, 1876.

PARIS Edgar county Pop. 6105

PARIS CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3000 bd vols 15 period. circ. 11638 vols income $1800

The Paris Woman's club established a library in 1898 which was maintained by gifts until May 1902 when it was given to the city, the collection then numbering 776 volumes. In March of the same year Andrew Carnegie had given the city $18,000 for a public library building. The city bought a site for $6000 and erected a building which was dedicated June 24, 1904 and opened to the public June 25. The building is one story and basement. On the first floor are two reading rooms on either side of the entrance in front of the building, and in the rear are two smaller rooms, one to be used for reference, and the other for the librarian. A rotunda in the center of the building affords a hall for a delivery room, and back of the loan desk is a sliding fire door, which closes the entrance to the stack room. The basement contains an auditorium, a ladies club room and a cataloging room.

The architects were Charles Henry and son of Akron, Ohio. Before entering the new building the library was in a rented room, open only Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Saturday all day but in the new building the library has been open every day except Sunday for circulation and on Sunday for a couple of hours for reading. The library acquired the remains of the *Y. M. C. A. library* which did not amount to more than fifty volumes.

Parline library *see* Canton.

PAXTON Ford county Pop. 3036

PAXTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3000 bd vols 20 period. income $1000 Open 1 to 5, 7 to 9, also Sun. 2 to 5 reading room only Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

In 1891 or 1892 a library was started in Paxton by the Epworth league which raised enough money by subscription to

build a library room as an addition to the Methodist church which was conveniently situated on a corner two blocks from the business center of town. There was a library association which used the usual means to raise money for books, by socials, entertainments and gifts, and succeeded in securing about 600 volumes. Periodicals and newspapers were given. At first the library was open evenings and Saturday afternoons. The young people took turns in acting as librarian, each serving two weeks at a time. The only income was from annual dues of one dollar, which left little for new books after paying current expenses. For two or three years the library had a good circulation and the reading room was much used, but when the novelty wore off, it grew difficult to find volunteer librarians, the place became a social center and the lack of order was serious. It was decided to close it evenings and to open it two afternoons a week. With few additions circulation decreased, people lost interest, and in 1898 all of the books, 576 volumes, were given to the public school to be circulated by it, the only condition being that if the school should at any time not want the library it should be returned to the library association.

In 1899 another attempt was made to start a library in Paxton. The *Paxton library association* was formed with membership at three dollars a year and use limited to members. It was kept in a drug store and had no reading room. This was shorter lived than the first library for in the spring of 1902 the association gave its 250 volumes to the public school library with the provision that those who had life membership should always be allowed to draw books from it. Until 1904 this school library took the place of a public library in Paxton but it could not be a permanent substitute, for it was not accessible when wanted by adults, it had no reading room nor periodicals, its reference books were in a private office, and its additions were for school use primarily. The feeling of need for something more resulted in a city ordinance establishing a free public library on February 2, 1903 and the appointment of a

library board on February 24. On March 20, 1903 a gift of $10,000 for a library building was secured from Andrew Carnegie on the usual conditions. The cornerstone of the new building was laid on October 12, 1903 and it was dedicated June 27, 1904, having cost $12,450 including site, building, furniture, and fixtures. It is of Bedford stone and gray pressed brick with slate roof. It contains both reading and reference rooms, a children's room, a book room and a committee room on the main floor, with a basement under the entire building. The architect was Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington. The public library started with 1200 volumes given by the *Paxton public school library*, 1000 volumes from the *Woman's library auxiliary of Paxton*, and 800 volumes bought by the library board, making 3000 volumes in all.

Payne public library *see* Kansas Eton academy Margaret E. Payne public library.

PEKIN Tazewell county Pop. 8420

PEKIN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Income $2000 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

This is the outgrowth of the *Ladies library association of Pekin* which was founded November 24, 1866. The membership dues were two dollars for one year, one dollar for six months, fifty cents for three months, twenty-five cents for six weeks. A member might borrow a juvenile book or a magazine in addition to an adult book. The classification was a block system, books were simply cataloged and the public were not admitted to the shelves. The library association changed to a public library in April 1896 to secure funds to maintain the library properly. The city then made an annual appropriation and furnished a building. On December 18, 1900, Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000 to Pekin for a library building. The city council pledged $1500 a year, and George Herget of Pekin on January 16, 1901, gave a site. On December 18, 1902 Mr Carnegie gave $5000 more and the city agreed to appro-

priate at least $2000 a year. The corner stone was laid August 14, 1902 and the building was opened to the public on December 14, 1903. The cost of the building and fixtures was $17,500. The architect was Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington. The building is of cream pressed brick with trimmings of Bedford stone with a red tile roof. Carl G. Herget gave $1000 for books and the citizens gave $1000 more by general subscription. Since the opening the library has been reorganized.

PEORIA Peoria county Pop. 56100

PEORIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1904) 91747 bd vols 317 period. income $17000 circ. 174700 vols (24547 of these school and branch). Open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. (Sat. 9 p. m.) except Sun. and holidays R. R. 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sunday 2 to 6 p. m. Harris classification Dictionary card catalog Limited access to shelves

In 1855 two rival libraries started in Peoria, the *Peoria Mercantile library*, on October 22, on Adams street between Main and Fulton streets, and the *Peoria library* on November 8. The two libraries represented rivalry between two opposing religious forces and enlisted the most prominent men in the city, so that their activity was assured from the start. A year later, November 22, 1856, all contention was laid aside and the two libraries joined under the name of *Peoria city library* with a collection of 1500 volumes. Younger men took up the library and incorporated it February 15, 1865 as the *Peoria mercantile library association*, which was organized March 3, 1865, with 4200 volumes.

A subscription was started to raise funds to buy suitable property. T. S. Bradley headed the list with $1000. In a few weeks $13,262.50 had been raised and the association bought of John L. Griswold for $10,000 the house and lot on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets and adapted it to library use. In July 1865 the library reopened in its new quarters.

It now had rooms rent free, but the income from rent of offices in the building was reserved for a new building. The support of the library still depended on membership dues and

entertainments. It was the experience of this library which suggested the idea of supporting libraries as schools are supported by public taxation and which led to the Illinois library law of 1872, which was drafted by E. S. Willcox, the present librarian of the Peoria public library.

Early in 1878 the old building was removed, a loan of $31,000 on the property was made, and a new three story building known as the Old library building was erected on the same site, corner of Main and Jefferson streets. It was finished the same year at a cost of $30,000, the lot being valued at $20,000. The loan was gradually repaid, by the rent of offices and stores in the building. The buildings were three story and basement, measuring 112 by 54 feet, of brick with brown stone trimmings. The architect was W. H. Wilcox of Chicago. The first floor was assigned to stores, the upper portion to offices and library rooms, the latter occupying 40 by 54 feet with the second and third floors thrown together. The property was owned by the *Peoria mercantile library association.*

In 1871 the books numbered 11,000 but the annual dues prevented many from using the library and a strong desire was expressed by its directors and friends to have it again reorganized and this time under the state law as a free public library.

Under this law in 1880 the Peoria public library started without a book on the shelves in a bare room over a store on Adams street. On April 19, 1881, the *German library association* gave its collection of 1900 volumes to the public library. This association was organized in 1856 with a nucleus of 100 volumes which originally belonged to the *Peoria Leidercrantz.*

In the spring of 1882 the *Peoria mercantile library association* gave to the public library its entire collection of 12,000 volumes and leased its rooms to the same for a term of years.

On March 8, 1894, it was proposed to raise a popular subscription for a new library building, and one citizen offered to head the list with $500. The *Mercantile library association* property was worth $75,000, less a debt of $11,000 or $12,000.

The public library owned 50,000 volumes. The directors of the *Mercantile library association* proposed that the city buy its lots and the *Mercantile library association* would devote the proceeds of the sale of their property to the erection of a new building. In June 1894 the directors of the public library, authorized by the city council, bought for $16,000 three lots on Monroe street 108 by 171 feet, and on December 24, 1894, the directors of the *Mercantile library association* sold their property for $75,000. On July 10, 1895 the contract for the new library building was let to Richardson and Salter of Peoria. The building is 78 feet front, 135 feet deep, and three stories high, with a stack five stories high, with a capacity of 200,000 volumes. The city paid $16,000 for the land. The total cost of the building was $67,856.34 paid by the *Peoria Mercantile library association* from proceeds of the sale of property. The building is nearly opposite the post office, half-way between Main and Hamilton streets.

The corner stone was laid September 20, 1895. The library was closed for moving on January 25, 1897, and 60,000 volumes were moved three blocks and put in order in six days by two men, seven high school boys and one team at a cost of $221.91. The building was dedicated on February 11, 1897.

The lower story is of Lake Superior red sandstone, the rest is of brick with stone trimmings. On the first floor in front are rooms occupied by the school board and in the rear are the bindery, unpacking rooms, and the first floor of book stacks. A stairway leads to the main floor of the library, which is practically one large room with a broad aisle down the center leading to the delivery desk at the farther end, back of this the book stacks, while on one side of the aisle is the reading room and on the other the children's room and newspaper room, not however divided by any partitions. The directors room is over the stairway in front with the librarian's room on one side and the ladies reading room on the other. On either side of the delivery desk is a work room. On the third floor are rooms occupied by the *Peoria Art league* and a room for Patent office

reports. The *Peoria scientific association* occupied two rooms in the upper floor until 1899, when its property was given entire to the Bradley polytechnic institute. The principal decoration has been confined to the clerestory of the third floor. Here are large paintings representing education in relation to the arts which form one continuous series, set in arched panels and divided into bas-relief cartouches bearing appropriate descriptions. The oval ceiling of the vestibule has a symbolic painting and on the wall back over the stairway are two pictures of local interest; one an autumn landscape of the view from Prospect Heights, Peoria, the other a picture of the landing of Père Marquette and Louis Joliet on the spot where Peoria now stands.

This is the largest library in the state outside of Chicago. The books are for the most part in a five story stack in the rear of the building but there are several thousand on wall shelves in the main room and on open shelves in the main aisle. New books are displayed at the delivery desk. The library has a special collection of music. At the beginning of the school year, twelve of the schools are supplied with libraries of 300 to 500 volumes. The library has a branch also in the Neighborhood house, 2000 S. Washington street.

PITTSFIELD Pike county Pop. 2293

Pittsfield ladies free reading room and public library *see* Pittsfield public library

PITTSFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1900) 1967 vols

The library was organized by the ladies in 1874, as the *Pittsfield ladies free reading room and public library* and was supported by subscriptions of members. In 1879 the citizens voted to levy a small tax to support the library and extend its usefulness.

PLANO Kendall county Pop. 1634

PLANO PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4000 vols 2 period. circ. 15417 vols income $1100 Open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. once a week Open shelves

The library was organized in 1900 under the township law. It now occupies rented quarters, but a recent gift of $9000 from Andrew Carnegie in 1904 will soon provide a permanent home. Worst and Shepardson of Aurora are the architects. The main floor contains delivery room, children's room, periodical reading room, reference room and librarian's rooms. There is no special book room, the books being in wall cases in all rooms, with provision for 10,000 volumes. The lower floor contains auditorium and work room and two kitchens. The books are cataloged by subject for use in the library, but the librarian is recataloging to have the records in better condition when the library moves into the new building.

POLO Ogle county Pop. 1869

BUFFALO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4562 bd vols 250 unbd vols 38 period. home use (1895) 5270 vols ref. use 638 vols income $760 Open 2 to 5:30, 7 to 9 Dewey classification Card catalog Limited access to shelves

On April 15, 1871, a meeting of citizens was held at the city hall to organize a library association under the general law of corporations. One hundred and sixty-nine shares of stock at five dollars were subscribed, and on May 12, 1871 the *Polo library association* was organized. On May 24, 1871 the association bought a building and lot on the north west corner of Mason and Congress streets, eleven citizens giving $100 each for the purpose. The building later was enlarged and refurnished. The library was supported by a small charge each week for each book drawn. Entertainments were also held for the benefit of the library. When the funds were low the company sold more stock. In 1877-78 a lecture course netted $100 for the library. The W. C. T. U. also gave the library association $125. Finally interest died out and in 1890 the proposi-

tion was made to deed the building and lot to the town if the people would organize a free public library under the township library law. The measure carried in 1891, and the library is now supported by a one-mill tax and occasional entertainments. The library owned its building and some lots on a corner of the principal business street only a block from the public school. The public school library was in the library building. A gift of $500 from C. K. Williams with some smaller gifts were at various times placed at interest for a new building fund, and Andrew Carnegie was induced by the citizens of Polo to give $10,000 for this purpose. A suitable site was bought and the building was under way, when Bryant Barber, a prominent citizen of Polo asked the people to return to Mr Carnegie his money and to allow him (Mr Barber) to build a library to cost twice as much, as he did not feel satisfied with the plans selected. The offer was not accepted and the Carnegie library was finished. The building is rectangular with central entrance and consists of one story and basement. In the basement is a lecture room. The main floor has a central delivery room flanked on either side by the reading rooms, one for adults, the other for children. The stack room is on the alcove plan, in the rear of the building, and is flanked by the reference room and the librarian's room. The general reading room opens into the reference room which in turn opens into the stack room. The librarian's room opens into the stack room and into the children's room. The total shelving capacity is 9572 volumes. Access to shelves has been abandoned for lack of room, but is allowed in special cases.

PONTIAC Livingston county Pop. 4266

PONTIAC PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4900 vols 100 unbd vols 25 period. circ. 24125 vols income $1200 Open 10 to 12, 1 to 6, 7 to 9 Dewey classification Partial catalog Limited access to shelves

The library was founded in 1893 and opened in July 1894. Up to 1898 it was supported by a corporation, since then by a

two-mill tax. The income is increased by fines and lecture funds. A notable gift to the library was from Judge B. P. Babcock, of two city blocks which sold for $3300. Of this amount, $800 was paid for a lot, 60 by 120 feet, and $2500 was used toward a library building, the town issuing bonds for the rest. The King's Daughters society also gave $50 and Mrs Bennet Humiston gave something toward furniture and later $40 for books. The architects were Wechselberger and Jonoreitz of Peoria. Adults have access to shelves, but only by invitation or special permission. They are aided in selection by an open collection of from 150 to 250 books so arranged that no book remains in this collection more than twenty days and every book comes out to these shelves at least twelve times a year. Children have access to their books which are on separate shelves outside the stack room. The school pupils do much individual work in the library, the only condition being that they must not ask for references on Saturday as the librarian has no assistants.

PRINCETON Bureau county Pop 4023

MATSON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1905) 6848 bd vols 1500 unbd vols 27 period. circ. 24830 vols income $1424 Open 2 to 5, 7 to 9 Tu. Wed. Th. and Sat. Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library was established in 1886 as result of gift to the city by will of Nehemiah Matson, who gave property valued at $12,000. About $3000 of this was invested in a building and the balance loaned. The library is supported therefore by an income from this fund in addition to the city appropriation from tax receipts. In 1896 the library room was enlarged to twice its former size, and new shelving added. At the same time a trained cataloger was engaged to reorganize the library. This was reopened for the circulation of books on December 8, 1896. In December 1898 the library received a bequest of $20,000 from the will of E. C. Bates of Princeton for a library building with the recommendation that it should be built in

the public square. The bequest was on condition that the required amount remain after paying creditors. Unfortunately the claims were so many that the estate could not meet the library bequest. There is no separate reading and reference room but a small table is provided for reading. The Woman's club adds books to the Woman's club section of the library.

QUINCY Adams county Pop. 36252

QUINCY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

(31 May 1904) 29709 bd vols 164 period. circ. 79452 vols income $5000
Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

It is known that more than one attempt to establish a library in Quincy had been made before 1837, but no trace of the experiments can be found. On March 5, 1841, a number of citizens having become subscribers to a public library in Quincy, a meeting was held at the Court house to perfect the organization. Officers were elected March 20, the *Quincy library* opened for circulation on April 18, and was chartered October 4, 1841. This charter was amended February 19, 1867. By December 1841 the library owned 735 volumes, and about eighty volumes a year were added for the next few years. In 1848 the library reported $180 worth of scientific apparatus. Stock was sold for five dollars a share and there was no limit to the number of shares any one might own. One share made its owner an annual member. Any one might become a life member by paying $20 in money or $30 in books approved by the book committee and be free from all assessment. All clergymen had the same privileges as stockholders of one share. Each share of stock was assessed one dollor a year. Non-stockholders might have library privileges by paying two dollars for six months or three dollars a year. For a number of years the library was in the second story of the old Wells building on fifth street between Maine and Jersey streets, but in May 1879 it moved to the room of the *Quincy free reading room association.* This association had been established as the result of a union meeting held to discuss the subject. Consid-

erable money was raised to establish a reading room in some measure under the control of the *Red ribbon club.* The funds were used to rent and furnish a room and more money was given, often $200 or $300 at once. Others made monthly subscriptions for its support. Books, papers, stoves and furniture were given, but various plans for forwarding the temperance cause depleted the treasury. The library was restricted in its use because of belonging to the club, its support declined and then the ladies of the city took it up and the club turned the library over to them. In September 1878 a charter for the *Quincy free reading room association* was obtained, an organization was effected and the property was legally transferred to the association. In March 1879 it moved to the first floor of the building, corner of Sixth and Vermont streets, its stock consisting of periodicals and 500 volumes. The *Quincy library* moved into the same room in May 1879, and it was hoped to give the users of the free reading room the free use of the books on the shelves. The room was open twelve hours every day, and was sustained wholly by voluntary subscriptions. The *Quincy library association* was organized as a subscription library. On June 24, 1887 this was made a free city library with a stock of about 6000 volumes. Non-residents might draw books by paying two dollars a year. The same year six citizens joined in buying and presenting to the library board a lot valued at $12,000 and made an effort to increase the building fund at the time amounting to $15,000. In January 1888 the corner stone of the building was laid and in 1889 it was completed. The architects were Patton and Fisher of Chicago. The building is on the south west corner of Maine and Fourth streets and fronts Washington Park, a convenient and central location, 100 by 76 feet. It is constructed of grayish white limestone taken from the bluffs on which the city stands and with the land represents $50,000. The main floor entrance is on the corner leading diagonally to the delivery room, reference room, and reception room. Beyond the delivery room is the book room, well lighted on three sides and accommodating

20,000 volumes. This may be extended at the end to accommodate 20,000 volumes more, and at right angles to provide for another possible 20,000 volumes. The reading room is on the second floor, with two small rooms opening from it as well as from the hall. The librarian's office is in one corner of the book room near the delivery desk. The building is owned by the *Quincy library association* but given rent free to the city on a lease of ninety-nine years, on condition of a certain appropriation for the library. During 1896-97 the Quincy medical association formed the *Quincy medical library association* and this was granted a room in the library building on February 10, 1897. This makes it unnecessary for the public library to buy medical books. The association has a telephone which it placed at the disposal of the public library free. The *Quincy historical society* and one of the literary societies have rooms in the library. On April 13, 1897 the library received from Mrs A. C. Buckley of Quincy a gift of 1500 volumes in German. In March 1904 a special appropriation was made for books treating of Russia, China and Japan and a special bulletin of all books in the library on these countries was printed and circulated. The Woodruff collection of birds was labeled in 1904 by Dr William Redenbaugh and Willard Lannard. The library began publishing a bulletin in March 1895 and issued ten numbers. This was resumed in 1903. The library bulletins were sent to the schools and colleges of the city, to the State street bank, and the Y. M. C. A. and there distributed to many people who otherwise would not have known the existence of the library. The library was in chargo of trained librarians from 1895 to 1902. The duplicating of reference lists and circular letters was made possible by co-operation with the Gem city business college which eagerly took the work at the librarian's suggestion, as practice for the students. In December 1898 a system of traveling school libraries was organized. These were started by a gift of 140 volumes from the four literary clubs of the city, for which the libraries were named as follows: The Atlantic, Friends in council, Round table, and Study club.

The books were miscellaneous in character, and suited to children of twelve years or under. The school board supplied cases and transportation and suggested schools in which to begin the work. The books circulated in the pupils homes with great success. Later two libraries were organized from 103 books given by the Presbyterian Sunday school. Talks given by the librarian to pupils at the high school in 1899-1900 showed gratifying results. The same season the library aroused much interest through exhibits of Copley prints and other pictures, made possible by local subscriptions to meet transportation expenses.

In 1895 teachers were allowed a special card on which ten books could be drawn on subjects connected with school work. A children's corner has been provided near the loan desk, in lieu of a children's room. From December 1900 to March 1901 a training class was carried on by the librarian to provide substitutes for the library. In 1901 a retrenchment policy caused the closing of the loan department on Sunday afternoons beginning with September.

Ransom library *see* Altona.

Reddick's public library *see* Ottawa.

RIVER FOREST Cook county Pop. 1539

River Forest public library

In 1898 the River Forest Woman's club began a movement for a public library and as a result of their efforts the two-mill tax authorized by law was voted by the village. This has yielded from $400 to $700 per year and has been allowed to accumulate until now there is about $7200 in the treasury. A philanthropic citizen has undertaken to erect a suitable building and let the library have it at a nominal rental. The directors intend to spend a part of the accumulated fund and to retain the balance for emergencies. They will maintain the library with the taxes, which will hardly fall below $700

again, and with the funds derived from various sources from time to time.

ROCHELLE Ogle county Pop. 2073

FLAGG TOWNSHIP LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3247 bd vols income $400 Open 7 to 8:30 Tu. 2 to 5 Sat. Dewey classification Card catalog Closed shelves

The library was organized in 1891 for the free use of all in the township and is located in the town house. It sends out eight traveling libraries to country schools.

ROCKFORD Winnebago county Pop. 31051

ROCKFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1904) 39597 vols 186 period. home use 86909 vols ref. use 15856 vols (Library closed 63 days) Open 2 to 5 ex. Sun. and holidays Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

The agitation for a library in Rockford began in 1852, when on April 15 the Sinissippi division no. 134 of the Sons of Temperance of Rockford surrendered their charter to the Grand division. The former members then reorganized under the name of *Rockford library association.* All members who had paid quarterly dues to the beginning of the preceding quarter were to be equal sharers in the library. Nothing more is known of this library. At the annual meeting of the *Young men's association* September 11, 1855 it was proposed to extend its usefulness by providing a library and reading room. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the old library association with a view to obtaining its books but this plan was evidently not successful. In March 1857 a subscription paper was circulated for incorporating the association under state law to establish a public library with shares at $50 each, ten dollars per share payable on forming the association and ten dollars per share per year after it, shares being subject to forfeiture by the trustees for non-payment of installments. The first four names pledged $1200 and by the fall of 1858, $6000 was pledged. The library was organized October 14, 1858

in rooms on the third floor of Robertson, Coleman & company's bank. The collection consisted of 1000 volumes and thirty-eight periodicals. Several men acted as librarian for short terms for nominal salaries. During the war popular interest in the library declined and it was finally closed. In 1861 and 1863 attempts were made to incorporate but without success. In 1865 the books were sold at public auction in the building on North Main street north of Mr Ashton's block. Some of these books are now in the private library of Robert H. Tinker. This was the first library organized under the general law and was entirely supported by private subscriptions and annual fees. On February 14, 1867 the *Rockford library* was incorporated but no further information could be obtained. In May 1872 a petition from the citizens asking for a public library was presented to the city council. This was granted, an ordinance was passed on June 17, 1872, and a board of directors of the Rockford public library was at once appointed. A public meeting was called by the board July 30, 1872 when it was resolved to raise by private subscription a fund of $5000 to increase the limited sum available from taxation, at the rate of one mill on the dollar. At this meeting subscriptions amounting to more than $2000 were raised. Later this amount was raised to $3933.61 and in addition 1603 volumes and 422 pamphlets were given, making the total value of gifts more than the desired $5000. The reading rooms were opened about August 1, 1872 and the circulation department on February 1, 1873, on the second floor of Wallach's block, corner of State and Main streets, on the west side.

In July 1876 the library was moved over the post office and the greater part of the expense of furnishing was met by private subscriptions. At that time the library contained 7028 volumes and sixty periodicals. In the fall of 1898 the board installed traveling school libraries in six of the city schools and planned to include other schools as soon as enough books could be bought. In 1899 a catalog of books for young people was issued and the librarian estimated that this doubled or

even trebled the demand for these books. In May 1903 there were forty four school libraries containing 1726 volumes with a circulation for the year of 25,398 volumes, not including the reference use at the schools. There are now sixty five traveling libraries in the county, supported by $1500 a year from the county supervisors. A picture collection is also planned. The library is free to every inhabitant of Rockford, fifteen years old and over. Also any resident of the county may use it upon payment of two dollars a year and a satisfactory guaranty. Persons under fifteen may use it upon giving satisfactory guaranty. On September 27, 1900 the library sustained a great loss in the death of William L. Rowland, who had served twenty eight years as librarian. On March 6, 1901 Andrew Carnegie offered to the library board $60,000 for a library building if the city would furnish a site and a maintenance fund of not less than $8000 a year. This was agreed to as the appropriation had varied in recent years from $7000 to $9000. Bradley and Carpenter of Rockford were selected as architects and the building was opened to the public November 21, 1903, at a total cost for building and furnishings of $70,000. The building is two stories and basement, in modern Greek style capped by a low dome. On one side are the general reading room and the reference room with study adjoining, on the other side is the delivery room opening into the stack room. In one end of this stack room is the cataloger's room. The librarian's room is between this and the main hall. An open shelf room is provided on the other side of the delivery room, opening also into the stack, and having a study adjoining. There are two opposite entrances to the main floor, owing to the fact that the library is on the bank of the Rock river which divides the city and it is desirable to have both sides equally attractive. The children's room is in the basement, The second floor contains an extension of the stack room with a lunch room for attendants at one end. There are also a document room, a directors room, a room for bound newspapers, a museum, and a lecture room. In 1901 also the board receive from the late Andrew M. Potter,

a native of Rockford and veteran of the 74th Illinois infantry, a collection of 446 volumes of history of the civil war. The Beattie collection of specimens of natural history was placed in the building March 9, 1905, by members of the Beattie family in memory of their parents. In anticipation of the new building, an organizer was engaged in September 1901 and retained fourteen months.

In 1903 a branch library was opened on Seventh street. The year ending May 31, 1904 was the most eventful one for the library. It opened a new building, established a branch, extended library privileges to residents of Winnebago county, abolished the age limit, opened the children's room, and issued a second card to allow patrons to draw two books at once.

ROCK ISLAND Rock Island county Pop. 19493

ROCK ISLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 17034 bd vols 1670 unbd vols 45 period. home use 48907 vols ref. use 6849 vols income $6302.93 Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Limited access to shelves

The original library was organized September 22, 1855 as the *Rock Island city library and reading room association*, occupying the upper story of Mitchell and Lynde's block, later moving to Harper's block, where it remained until the fall of 1872 when a free library was established under the state law. The founding of the public library dates from August 12, 1872, the organization from October 17, 1872, and the opening from November 25, 1872. Although Chicago and Elgin *established* libraries under the state law of March 7, 1872, earlier than this and although Elgin *organized* its library board earlier than Rock Island did, yet Rock Island's claim to being the first public library under the Illinois law is justified by the date of *opening* which antedates both Chicago and Elgin. Rooms were rented in the post office block and the library began with 2000 volumes given to it by the *Rock Island city library and reading room association* and has steadily increased. The board early realized the need of permanent quarters and in 1895 began to

give the matter serious attention, but were deterred from immediate action by the high rate of taxation. In 1897 an attempt was made to induce several prominent citizens to erect a $40,000 library building and give it to the city, but this did not succeed. The only response was from Frederick Weyerhæuser who offered to join the others and give $10,000. On October 10, 1899 the library board decided that longer delay was dangerous and appointed a special committee which later reported recommending the erection of a public library building and its report was unanimously adopted. On March 6, 1900 the committee procured an option on the present lot and the board ordered its purchase. On April 7, 1900 Drack and Kerns were selected as architects to prepare plans for a $70,000 building. On April 9, 1900 the city council authorized the necessary taxation, extending it over seven years, the first installment of $10,000 payable June 12, 1900. On August 12, 1900 the lot was bought for $8878.88. This left only a litte over $60,000 for the building and the last of this would not be avallable until 1907. This again made it necessary to delay the building or to erect one at less expense. In this emergency Mr Weyerhæuser again showed his public spirit by offering to give $10,000 to care for the interest account and to lend the board $50,000 at five per cent. This made it possible to build at once and bids were opened January 11, 1901. The lowest bid of $58,147 did not include plumbing, heating, lighting, decoration nor furniture. These items raised the cost to over $70,000. To meet this extra cost Mr Weyerhæuser gave $2500 and his partner F. A. C. Denkmann gave $2500 and the work was begun. As the building progressed, changes became necessary and these were generously paid for by Mr Weyerhæuser. The entire cost of building was $90,748.20 and of this amount Mr Weyerhæuser gave $17,869.32. The building was opened to the public December 15, 1904. It is of Ionic design with decorations in Italian renaissance style. The first floor consists mainly of one large room divided only by the delivery desk and metal stack into stack room, reading room, reference room and children's

room. To the right of the stack room are the librarian's room and the work room. The stack room has a capacity of 60,000 volumes. Upstairs are the directors rooms, an art room and an audience room, which in future may be used as a reading room. In the basement are rooms for government documents and newspaper files. An effort is made to collect all published material of local interest. There is free access to books in reference, children's and open shelf departments, and restricted access to the main collection.

ROCKTON Winnebago county Pop. 936

TALCOTT FREE LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4000 bd vols 12 period. circ. 5800 vols Open 1 to 9 Sat. 7 to 9 Tu. Local classification Closed shelves

In 1888 Wait Talcott offered to give to the town the building with the house and lot adjoining and his son, W. A. Talcott, offered to fit the building for use if the people would support a library for free use of the public. The people of the township at a called meeting agreed to support it. The building was opened August 22, 1889. Rockton is a suburb of Rockford and the Talcott family in both places built the library. Thomas B. Talcott gave 679 volumes of the Bohn library as a memorial to his wife, while other gifts brought the number of volumes at the time of the opening, up to 1000. After the dedication exercises at the Congregational church, a collection was taken up, amounting to $36.50.

ROSEVILLE Warren county Pop. 1014

ROSEVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1903) 1000 vols 32 period.

In the early sixties a small circulating library was established called the *Roseville library association*, membership being open to any one who paid one dollar and signed the constitution. The civil war caused a decrease of interest. In the next decade interest was stimulated by the Good Templars, and the *Roseville library association* was reorganized April 6, 1874. Two

hundred volumes were bought, a suitable case was provided and placed in the drug store of Dr Aylesworth who gave his services as librarian for ten or twelve years. After his death, it became necessary to find some other place, and the Good Templars being no longer in active existence, the W. C. T. U. took the library in charge. A room in the Pierce building, southwest corner of Main street and Penn avenue, was rented and a small reading room was opened free to the public and maintained entirely by this society for some time. The ladies took turns in keeping the room open, each afternoon and evening, and continued the work in the face of a deficit each year. Next a larger room in the Union bank building was leased, the library was moved, and an attendant was regularly employed. Later the banking company of Pratt, Dixon, Worden and company, gave the rent so long as $100 was expended annually in keeping up the reading room and adding to the library. A new interest dated from this time. In 1893, a club of seven ladies assumed the maintenance of the book and magazine fund. This was secured usually through entertainments, but sometimes had to be made up by private subscriptions. On August 15, 1896, however, the association was incorporated under the state law and the question of renting larger rooms led to the decision to erect a small brick building. The lot was given by Mrs Flora A. Aylesworth, and the building fund was raised entirely by subscriptions. Mrs Aylesworth also gave brick for the front of the building. The interior is one room which may be divided by a rolling partition. The building cost $1800, is owned by the corporation free from debt, and was opened to the public September 10, 1898. During the summer of 1900 a Junior library club was formed among some of the young people to help financially. The number of ticket holders averages from eighty to ninety and a permanent subscription fund has been in existence since the opening of the library building. The room is kept open every afternoon, also in the evening during the school term of the Roseville township high school for the convenience of the students.

RUSHVILLE Schuyler county Pop. 2292

RUSHVILLE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(30 June 1902) 4000 vols income $100 Open 2 to 5 Local classification Limited access to shelves

The association was organized April 5, 1873 with fifteen charter members. The membership fee was three dollars and the dues fifty cents a quarter and the initial subscriptions secured 441 volumes. The library was for several years located on Washington street, near the post office, and was open Wednesday and Saturday evenings. It now rents a room in the high school building and is supported solely by members dues.

Safford memorial library *see* Cairo Cairo public library.

SAINT ANNE Kankakee county Pop. 1000

SAINT ANNE LADIES LIBRARY

(1904) 250 vols Open Sat. aft.

In 1903 the ladies started a subscription library supported by membership dues of two dollars a year. The books are kept in the directors room of the National Bank and may be used only by members.

SAINT CHARLES Kane county Pop. 2675

SAINT CHARLES LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(31 Dec 1904) 2500 bd vols circ. 7800 vols income $200 Open 1 to 5:30 Sat. also Tu. eve. Local classification Open shelves

The association was incorporated December 19, 1888. It rents quarters and is supported by an annual membership fee of two dollars. Twelve hundred dollars has been received from various sources for a building fund. Ladies give their services in opening the library.

SALEM Marion county Pop. 1642

BRYAN-BENNETT LIBRARY

The Philo Bennett will, of which William J. Bryan was executor, provided $1500 for a public library in Salem, Mr

Bryan's early home, provided Mr Bryan would give an equal amount. Mr Bryan not only met this provision but he bought the old home site and agreed to erect on it a library building in memory of his parents and to meet all expenses necessary for suitable equipment before turning it over to the city which will then appropriate money to maintain it. In August 1905 an architect had not yet been selected. The only library in the city is a small one in the public school.

SAVANNA Carroll county Pop. 3325

SAVANNA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2985 bd vols 21 period. circ. 12084 vols income $1000 Open 2 to 5:30, 7 to 8:30 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was founded in 1896 as a city library but in April 1904 it changed to a township library thus increasing its income of $700 to $1000. It occupies rented quarters but expects to erect a Carnegie building this year. The Woman's club gives the library the books used each year in their study class.

Scoville institute *see* Oak Park Oak Park public library.

SHEFFIELD Bureau county Pop. 2265

SHEFFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY

Est. 1896 1500 vols Open every evening except Sunday from 7 to 9.

SHELBYVILLE Shelby county Pop. 3546

SHELBYVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3500 vols 25 period.

On April 7, 1902, a library board was established. On January 24, 1903, Andrew Carnegie offered Shelbyville $10,000 for a library building. The offer was accepted February 7, 1903, the city agreeing to furnish $10,000 additional from taxation spread over ten years. Patton and Miller of Chicago were chosen as architects and the ground was broken in April 1904.

The building is one story and basement, in classic style, 67 by 53 feet. The basement is of Bedford stone, the main story of golden mottled Roman pressed brick with a tile roof. The plan is a central delivery room twenty feet square with a reading room on either side, one for adults, the other for children, and with a radial stack at the rear with a class room on one side of it and the librarian's room on the other side. The total capacity is 13,250 volumes. In the basement is a lecture room. The library started with about 2500 volumes, of which 1000 were given by citizens, 800 volumes from the high school library, and 300 volumes from the Woman's club by means of a book shower. In March 1905 a trained organizer was engaged. In April 1905, the building was opened and the event was celebrated by ceremonies at the First Methodist church, followed by a reception at the library.

SHELDON Iroquois county Pop. 1103

SHELDON HIGH SCHOOL

(1905) 370 vols

The school received the books of the *Sheldon literary and library association*, founded in 1882.

Smith, A. Herr and E. E. public library *see* Loda.

SMITHTON St Clair county Pop. 405

SMITHTON FREE SCHOOL PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 980 bd vols 200 unbd vols 2 period. circ. 1035 vols; income $300 Not classified Mss author catalog Open shelves

The library was founded December 27, 1901 and organized January 4, 1902 by the board of education. It is in the school building, supported by entertainments and lectures. There is a movement for a children's library league. The library is open every school day before and after school hours and on Sunday afternoon, once in two weeks.

SPARTA Randolph county Pop. 2941

SPARTA HIGH SCHOOL

(1904) 1367 vols Dewey classification Not cataloged

The library was founded in 1841 for the use of the high school. It occupies a room in the school and is supported by entertainments. It has received the remains of two old libraries, the *I. O. O. F. library* and a former public library. It is not known whether it absorbed both the *Addisonian library*, which was established in 1872 and the *Sparta circulating library*, which was established in 1873. The principal is librarian. Persons not connected with the school may draw books by paying a fee equal to ten per cent of the value of the book.

SPRINGFIELD Sangamon county Pop. 34159

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 39700 vols 1600 unbd vols 69 period. income $7800 ($3000 salaries $1800 books) Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Local classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The state library was established February 22, 1839 by an act appropriating $5000 for the purchase of a law and miscellaneous library for the use of the legislature and the supreme court of Illinois, the library to be under the supervision of the supreme court.

On December 15, 1843 an act was passed which separated the law books from the miscellaneous collection, placing the latter under the control of the secretary of state, who was thus made ex-officio state librarian. The law books remained under control of the supreme court and formed the *Illinois state law library*. The law provides that books may be loaned to members of the general assembly and their officers during the session of the legislature and at any time to the governors and officers of the executive department and justices of the supreme court. The law further provides that any one who injures or fails to return a book must pay three times its value or the value of the set to which it belongs. Each member or officer of the general assembly must present a clearance receipt

from the state librarian before receiving his warrant from the state auditor.

In 1867 an act was passed constituting the governor, the secretary of state, and the superintendent of public instruction a board of commissioners to manage the state library. The board was authorized to spend $3000 a year for two years for books of a miscellaneous, scientific and literary character. The annual appropriation has varied from $1200 to $3000 for salaries, with special appropriations for books.

Up to 1881 the attendant in charge was called library clerk. In 1881 the office of assistant librarian was created. The growth of the state library has been most effective during the last twenty five years. Federal and state public documents form about one third of the collection. It is located in the Capitol, the books being arranged in alcoves and galleries around the central reading room. Few books circulate, but the reference work is considerable, and this is not restricted to state officers nor to citizens of Springfield, but is generously extended to visiting students and to libraries and individuals at a distance, answering inquiries, making lists, and lending books which can be spared.

Lavinia Beach free reading room

(31 Dec. 1904) 500 bd vols circ. 140 vols

This was established in 1891 by Mrs Lavinia Beach as a part of the social settlement work in the suburb of Ridgley. The library started with a gift of 100 volumes from Mrs G. C. Smith, and this was supplemented with other gifts of books and money. In 1894 the library and reading room were incorporated under a board of trustees and the present building was erected. The books are obtainable at any time from either of the two settlement workers. They are most used by children. Large quantities of papers and magazines are given by the charitable people of Springfield, and these are distributed to the men and women when they gather in the assembly rooms of the settlement for religious and other meetings.

Lincoln-Carnegie memorial library *see* Springfield public library.

Lincoln library *see* Springfield public library.

SPRINGFIELD FREE CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOYS

(31 Dec. 1904) 500 vols 4 period. circ. 309 vols

The library was established in 1891 by Mrs G. C. Smith under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. in the founder's own home. In 1903 she moved to the west part of town and at once opened her rooms for the boys of that neighborhood. The circulation has averaged 500 a year but has fallen below the average since its removal. All expense connected with it has been borne by Mrs Smith. Books may be drawn at any time, Mrs Smith herself now issuing them, although at first one attendant was employed.

SPRINGFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY

LINCOLN LIBRARY BUILDING

49131 bd vols 39 period. circ. 103423 vols income $5350 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

The question of a library for Springfield was first agitated in the winter of 1865. Rev. Fred H. Wines of the First Presbyterian church delivered two lectures on the need of a library which gave such an impetus to the movement that in a few days enough money was subscribed for a start. The *Springfield library association* was accordingly organized on March 15, 1866 as a joint stock company, with shares at ten dollars each, unlimited in number. Under the same name an association had been chartered February 16, 1857 but it cannot be traced. In 1867-68 there were 130 stockholders. The annual assessment was three dollars on each shareholder. All shares on which assessments had been paid might vote. Life subscribers paid $50 each and were entitled to one vote and exemption from the annual tax. Non-stockholders might have library privileges for five dollars per year in advance in one payment or in two payments of two dollars and three dollars. The en-

terprise was embarrassed by the failure of previous attempts. The original subscriptions equalled $5100, but only $3800 was collected, and the total expenditure to date in 1867-68 had reached $4500. Rent, salary, incidentals for repairs, binding and printing amounting to $600 per year were paid from assessments, subscriptions of nonstockholders and fines. The library opened for distribution of books February 23, 1867 with 1300 volumes. It remained a subscription library up to April 1885 when it was offered to the city on condition that it be maintained as a free public library. The transfer was made April 1, 1885, and the Springfield public library opened June 7, 1886 with 7550 volumes. It occupied rooms in the upper story of the city hall until June 7, 1904 when it moved into a beautiful new Carnegie building, given March 8, 1901. The site covers three lots 120 by 157 feet on the corner of Seventh street and Capitol avenue, known as the Doctor Vincent property. The plans of Mauran, Russell and Garden of St Louis were approved on February 6, 1902 and the building was completed and opened to the public on June 7, 1904.

The new building is to be known as the *Lincoln library*. The first intention was to call it the *Lincoln-Carnegie memorial library* but Mr Carnegie objected, saying that he would consider it desecration to have any name linked with that of Lincoln, and asking that the library be known as the *Lincoln library* not the *Lincoln memorial library* as Lincoln needed no memorial.

The site cost $18,000 and the building $75,000. The ground floor of the building contains newspaper room, staff room, bindery, unpacking room, and the lower part of the book stack. The main floor contains a reading room over the main entrance, a children's room at the right and a reference room at the left, and the delivery desk opposite with the book stack in the rear. At either side of the stack are librarian's room, directors room, work room and study. The books have been arranged in eleven classes by a block system, but they are being reclassified in the new building.

SPRINGVALLEY Bureau county Pop 6214

SPRINGVALLEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Est. 1893 (1900) 1800 vols

STERLING Whiteside county Pop. 6309

STERLING PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 10882 bd vols 33 period. home use 11028 vols ref. use 3650 vols income $1750 Local classification Partial author and title card catalog

About 1875 the *Sterling literary society* started a library, collecting books through gifts and subscriptions. The books were placed in a store and loaned to any one in town for five cents a volume. The W. C. T. U. and other associations united in advancing the library movement. In the fall of 1873 the *Sterling Christian association* had founded a free reading room and citizens had subscribed $1000 for its maintenance. This was opened in January 1874. Later the *Sterling literary society* transferred its collection of about 600 volumes to the *Sterling Christian association*, and several hundred volumes and periodicals were added by purchase and gift. The rooms were open from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. and books were loaned at a small charge. Soon the need was felt for a more permanent library and in 1878 a board of directors of a public library was appointed and the library was organized under the state law with a one-mill tax. The board immediately received as a gift the collection of the *Christian association* amounting to 943 volumes and this formed the nucleus of the present library. The new library received also a room on the second floor of the Academy of music block in the business center of town, rent free for ten years from Galt and Tracy. Besides these gifts the library received an appropriation of $1500. A library lecture association was formed, the proceeds to be used for new books. This continued until about 1890. In 1887 better and larger quarters were found in the newly erected city hall, but this was soon inadequate for the growing library. In February 1903 Sterling received from Andrew Carnegie the offer of $15,000, and Emory

S. Hall of Chicago was engaged as architect. The building is not yet finished. This is the largest working library of Rock Falls across the river as well as of Sterling. In 1887 it began to receive from Mr Stager a series of gifts of money for the purchase of scientific books. The library may be used by non-residents upon payment of five dollars. There is an age limit of sixteen years.

STREATOR Lasalle county Pop. 14079

STREATOR PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1904) 10220 bd vols 2055 unbd vols 39 period. circ. 51924 vols income $3500 Open 3 to 5, 6 to 9

This was started as a subscription library by a few ladies in 1877, supported by proceeds of entertainments, until nearly 5000 volumes had been accumulated. For twenty one years the ladies maintained the library. Then they asked the city to take the books as a nucleus for a free public library. In 1898 the first board of directors under the state law was organized, but it was January 1899 before the books were moved. Then a room was secured on the second floor of a business block, but this space soon proved too small. The women's clubs give books for school libraries.

The library received a gift of $35,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a building, which was opened January 20, 1903. The main floor presents the outline of a Greek cross with a delivery room, twenty four feet square, in the center extending up into a dome. On either side is a reading room, one for adults, the other for children. The delivery room opens into the stack room opposite the entrance. This room is 50 x 23 feet with a capacity for 1300 volumes. The second floor contains the third floor of the stack with a capacity of 1100 volumes, a lecture room, a committee room, and two study rooms. The building is of dark paving brick with Bedford stone and terra cotta trimmings. The architects were Patton and Miller of Chicago.

SYCAMORE · Dekalb county · Pop. 3653

SYCAMORE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4500 bd vols 22 period. circ. 14889 vols income $600 Open 2 to 5 Wed. and Sat. 6:30 to 9 daily Local classification Limited access to shelves

It is said that is 1855 there were three circulating libraries in Sycamore, and that previous to this there was a *Social friends library.* The present library was founded under the state law in October 1891 by the *Athena Chautauqua circle,* a woman's club. The club gave entertainments until it had $700 in the bank, for the purpose of establishing a public library in the city. It then secured the names of the large tax-payers of the city petitioning the city council to make an appropriation of $1000 to buy books for the library, promising to equip rooms for the library and reading room and to pay all expenses for one year in order that the first appropriation might be used only for books. From 1891-93 the club worked to raise money to equip the rooms, the library was opened in August 1893, and the city has made an annual appropriation ever since. The library is now organized under the state law. It is free to the public and occupies rented rooms.

On November 19, 1900 Mrs E. F. Dutton of Sycamore offered to build and give to the public library board a library building as a memorial to her husband, to be known as the *Everill F. Dutton public library building.* She would spend $1000, putting the whole amount in the building provided the city would furnish the site, otherwise the expense of the site would come out of the $1000. The offer was not accepted by the city and it was finally withdrawn by Mrs Dutton. An offer from Andrew Carnegie of $10,000 for a library building was accepted in March 1903, and work was begun on it in April 1905, with the promise of finishing it September 15, 1905. The architect is Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington. A site was given and furnishings promised by F. B. Townsend of Sycamore and an additional $1000 was added to the building by Mrs D. A. Syme of Sycamore.

Talcott free library *see* Rockton.

TAYLORVILLE Christian county Pop. 4248

TAYLORVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2600 bd vols 45 period. circ. 15185 vols income $1500
Open 2 to 5:30, 6:36 to 9:30 Dewey classification Open shelves

On January 11, 1898 seven women organized the Taylorville Woman's club for the purpose of founding a city library. Its library committee began a library fund by entertainments and the following year it canvassed the town for books and periodicals. When 700 books, mainly gifts from the women of Taylorville, had been collected, a committee of the club in November 1899, offered to the city council these books as the nucleus of a public library, the club agreeing to maintain the same for one year on condition that the city furnish a suitable room, maintain the same by city tax, and at all times give to women members majority representation on the board of directors. The offer was accepted, a room on the first floor of the city building was provided, $50 was appropriated for furnishing, on December 18, 1899 an ordinance was passed levying a library tax not to exceed two mills, and on January 3, 1900 the first board was organized. On January 6, 1900 the library was formally opened to the public by a reception given by the Woman's club. After a few weeks the room given by the city council proved too small for both library and reading room, and a large room on the second floor was granted instead. In November 1900 this room being needed by county officials during the erection of a new court house, the library was moved at the expense of the county into a room on the second floor of the Shumway block, use of the room being given for one year by Hon. J. N. C. Shumway. The Woman's club maintained the library from January 1900 until March 1901, raising by entertainments, lecture course and popular subscription $418.64. In March 1901 the first tax was collected and paid into the library fund. The club has continued the library lecture course as a permanent aid. On March 30, 1903

the city received $14,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building. A lot 50 by 142 feet valued at $2000 was given by E. A. Vanderveer of Taylorville and in 1904 a bequest of $500 was received from Albert G. Barnes of Taylorville. The building is on the corner of Market and Webster streets, one block from the public square, and forms two sides of a triangle with a fan-shaped stack in the rear. It consists of one story and basement and cost $15,000. The basement contains a lecture room which may be made three different sizes by means of movable partitions. This floor contains also a work and fumigating room. The main floor has the entrance at the corner with a diagonal passage through the delivery room to the radial stack. On one side of the entrance is the librarian's room, on the other side is a study about the same size. Each of these rooms opens into the delivery room. On one side of this is the children's room. On the other side of the delivery room is the general reading room with adjoining reference room. The latter may be shut off by means of sliding doors. The total shelving capacity is 8500 volumes. The building is of paving brick with stone trimming. The pupils of the different schools have given a number of pictures and pieces of statuary for the young people's room, gifts were also received from the Young women's study class, the Philomathean success club, the Women's club and individuals. The age limit is six years, only requiring signature of parent or guardian for minors.

Tecumseh library association *see* Chester.

TISKILWA Bureau county Pop. 965

TISKILWA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 May 1904) 2328 vols 33 period. circ. 4000 vols income $100-120
Open 2 to 5, 7 to 9 Local classification Limited access to shelves

In 1875 a young men's literary club known as the Owl club met in the school house hall, contributed three dollars each as a membership fee and organized the *Tiskilwa library association*. The library was a private institution, accessible to the

members and not to the general public. It had a steady growth until 1880 when it was placed under the managment of the *Tiskilwa public reading room* which was started in Tiskilwa about that time. In 1894 the Tiskilwa public library was organized under the state law and the *Tiskilwa library association* transferred all of its property to the free library and this was housed in connection with the *public reading room* though their accounts were separate. The building also has a collection of geological specimens.

TOULON Stark county Pop. 1057

TOULON PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2065 bd vols 100 unbd vols 20 period. income $350-400
Local classification Closed shelves

The library was established in 1893 for free use and occupies rented quarters.

TROY Madison county Pop. 1080

TROY HIGH SCHOOL

(1904) 901 vols

The library is free to the public.

TUSCOLA Douglas county Pop. 2569

TUSCOLA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2442 bd vols 32 period. circ. 9107 vols income $1000
Open 6:30 to 9, also 2 to 5 Wed. and 1:30 to 6 Sat. Dewey classification
Dictionary card catalog

The library was established in November 1898 by the Tuscola Woman's club for the free use of the public. The club raised $400 among its members, then raised $1200 more, through one gift of $100, a certain percent of one merchant's sales for a week, an entertainment, but mostly through individual subscriptions. This money was used to buy books and to pay current expenses until May 1899, when the tax became available. The library occupied two front rooms upstairs in Dr Reats building, southeast corner of Central avenue and

Main street, where readers had direct access to reference books and access to others by special permission. On May 31, 1903 Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000 for a library building. Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington was chosen as architect. The building is of Bedford stone, one story and basement. The main floor contains a central rotunda with adult reading room on one side and children's reading room on the other. From the children's room opens the board and librarian's room which connects also with the stack room and the rotunda. The stack room is opposite the entrance, in the rear of the building. The directors hope that the library may become a township library.

URBANA Champaign county Pop. 5728

URBANA FREE LIBRARY

(March 1905) 12387 bd vols 600 unbd vols 33 period. home use 31237 vols ref. use 600 vols income $1200 Open daily 6 to 9 except Sun. also 2 to 5 Sat. and Sun.

The library had its origin in 1872 as a private book club known as the *Young men's library association of Urbana.* At first each member gave a book, then subscriptions were asked for and sums varying from five dollars to $50 were received. The present University of Illinois was established in Urbana in 1867 and the Big Four railroad shops were located there in 1869-70, so that the citizens began to think of improving the city. The first improvement suggested was a library and the club became interested. One of its members, Frank G. Jacques, persistently urged the need of a free public library, and gave largely of time and money to it from its beginning until his death in 1896. Chiefly by his efforts the library association, in 1874, gave its books and other property except the official records to the city, on condition that the city should establish and maintain a free public library and reading room. Borrowers were to give security or deposit three dollars. Non-residents might borrow books by paying two cents a day. In 1886 a club library was formed in connection with the public library with a membership fee of one dollar, specially organized for

the purpose of buying popular novels. In 1890 the public library became more prosperous and the club library was turned over to the city. Gifts amounting to about 1000 volumes were received from Mr Jacques, one of the first directors and librarian until his death in 1896. The library rented the rooms now occupied by Knowlton and Bennett, corner Main and Race streets until 1894 when it moved to the main floor of the city hall where it received free rent, light, heat and janitor service. In 1898 additional room was given. At present a library building is being discussed. Two citizens offered $5000 each if another $10,000 can be raised. It is rumored that a site also has been offered.

VIENNA Johnson county Pop. 1217

VIENNA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 1200 bd vols 500 unbd vols 5 period. income $150
Open at 7 p. m. Not classified Mss author catalog

The library was organized December 1, 1894 to aid in advancing the public high school, then just opened. The citizens raised $300 to open the library but it is supported by a two-mill tax and is free to the public. It occupies rented quarters and maintains a reading room. The superintendent of schools is chairman of the library board and chairman of the purchasing committee so the school interests are well provided for.

Walker, George C. library *see* Morgan Park.

WARREN JoDaviess county Pop. 1327

WARREN TOWNSHIP FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1898) 3000 bd vols 100 unbd vols circ. 6000 vols income $230
Open 1 to 9 Tu. and Sat. Local classification

The library was established in April 1885, primarily to aid Warren academy and was opened June 1, 1886. It occupies a room placed at its disposal by the Warren academy and is supported by taxation. The librarian is furnished by the academy.

Warren county library and reading room association *see* Monmouth.

WARSAW Hancock county Pop. 2335

WARSAW FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 5567 bd vols 3000 unbd vols 21 period. circ. 9555 vols income $600 Open 6:30 to 9, also Sat. 2 to 5

The library was established July 1, 1872 and organized August 10, 1872. It rents the main floor of a business building, 80 by 30 feet, accommodating a reading room as well as a book room. William A. Hill left $5000 to the library, the interest to be used for the purchase of books. The Woman's club is responsible for maintenance of the reading room and part of the librarian's salary. It is also beginning a collection of local history.

WATSEKA Iroquois county Pop. 2505

WATSEKA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3500 bd vols 500 unbd vols 20 period. circ. 16547 vols income $1000 Open 1 to 9 Sat. Local classification Classed card catalog Open shelves

In May 1895 the women of Watseka raised over $500 by publishing a souvenir edition of the Watseka Republican. This was given to the city as a nucleus for a public library. After that the town took advantage of the general corporation act for libraries in cities of over 3000 and levied a building fund covering a period of ten years which will amount to $16,000, also a maintenance fund which amounts to $800. The public library was established June 25, 1898, but pending the collection of the full amount liberal citizens have offered to advance money to be repaid as the annual taxes are paid in. George H. Miller of Bloomington was appointed as architect and the building was opened on Thanksgiving day, 1904. The building is on the southwest corner of Cherry and Fourth streets, is Romanesque in style, two stories high, of red pressed brick laid in red mortar with rustic settings, and with stone foundation and stone trimmings over arches. The library faces east and is entered by a massive arch from Fourth street into a large hall with a reading room on either side. The stack room is be-

tween the two at the rear of the building. The librarian's private office and the directors room are on the same floor. From either side of the lobby are stairways leading to the upper hall, or lecture room, which will seat about 200. There is a stage with a dressing room on either side and a large parlor with kitchen and pantry attached. The second story will be used by the various societies of the town. The Woman's club has already spoken for quarters there. The cost was $16,000. The library occupied rented rooms until the new building was ready.

WAUKEGAN Lake county Pop. 9426

WAUKEGAN PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM

The *Sesame club*, a woman's club of Waukegan, founded the library under the law enacted for the John Crerar library of Chicago. It was incorporated in 1895 and has always been free. It has received gifts of money, books and furniture. In 1897 the association received property worth $4000 for a permanent home for the library. In August 1898 the association offered to transfer its library to the city provided the city pass an ordinance authorizing its maintenance as a free library under the state law and also appropriate for its support $2000 or the equivalent of a two mill tax levy. On November 1, 1898 it opened. March 10, 1901 the directors received an offer of $25,000 from Andrew Carnegie for a library building. This was accepted March 19, as the city already was appropriating $2000 for maintenance. The architects were Patton and Miller of Chicago. The building cost $27,500 and was dedicated on October 1, 1903. It is on a corner facing the two sides of the angle with a fan-shaped stack in the rear and consists of one story and basement. The basement contains a newspaper room and a fan-shaped lecture room under the stack. The main entrance is at the corner. The main floor has a central delivery room diagonally opposite the entrance and opening diagonally into the radial stack where there are two rows of floor cases. The children's room is at one side of

the stack. The general reading room occupies the other side of the building. A study room is at one side of the entrance and may be shut off from the other rooms. The total shelving capacity is 30,675 volumes.

WENONA Marshall county Pop. 1486

BOND LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 1351 bd vols 1164 unbd vols 7 period. income $350
Open 2 to 5, 6 to 8 Tu. and Sat. Dewey classification

The library was founded by bequest of Francis Bond who left $5000 to the library in January 1898 with the request that no orthodox books be allowed. The library is free and occupies rented quarters, providing a reading room.

WENONA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1 June 1899) 700 bd vols 50 unbd vols 11 period. circ. 2172 vols
Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was established in May 1895 and opened November 23, 1896 through the efforts of Mrs Clara Knowles Woolf, who has since then given her services as librarian. It is a subscription library supported by annual dues of one dollar. It occupies rented quarters but has earned the rent by sub-letting the room to the Woman's literary club and to others.

WHEATON Dupage county Pop. 2345

ADAMS MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 3652 vols 64 period. circ. 10916 vols income varies.
Open 2 to 6 7 to 10 Wed. and Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Closed shelves

The library was founded in 1891 by John Quincy Adams of Wheaton, who erected a beautiful building as a memorial to his wife. The building was designed by Charles S. Frost of Chicago and was dedicated October 28, 1892. It is Byzantine treatment of Romanesque style, of rock face limestone with blue Bedford stone trimmings. The arrangement of rooms on the main floor has been radically changed from the original

plan. The vestibule leads into a hall with a small reference room at the end. At first a general reading room and a ladies reading room were on the right and a lecture hall and book room on the left. Now the general reading room and lecture hall have changed places and the ladies reading room has been given to the children. The building was not planned for access to shelves nor for central supervision. The second floor contains an assembly hall with stage and a couple of small rooms. A tower stairway furnishes a separate entrance to the present reading room and to the assembly hall, intended to prevent confusion in the library. The building cost $30,000. Mr Adams gave the land, building and the furnishings, in all about $50,000, also $3000 for books, and property in Chicago worth about $25,000 as an endowment. He also had the library thoroughly classified and cataloged before opening.

The age limit was originally twelve years but in 1902 the directors removed the limit provisionally as many children under twelve years were using cards of adults. This involved equipping a children's room and buying books for younger children. One of the directors is librarian but an assistant librarian is engaged to take charge of the library. It is free to the public, although it receives no money from taxation, its support coming from endowment and the proceeds from the use of class and lecture rooms.

WHITEHALL Greene county Pop. 2030

WHITEHALL PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 1305 bd vols 189 unbd vols income $50-$100 Open daily after school Not classified Mss catalog Closed shelves

The *Whitehall library association* was organized January 17, 1876 as a stock company with fifty two stockholders, many subscribing for more than one share, shares being ten dollars each. Eight hundred dollars was spent in books and fittings. Shareholders had access to the library. Non-shareholders might use the library for one month for fifty cents, for three months for one dollar, for six months for one dollar and a half,

for one year for two dollars and a half. The library occupied a room on the second floor opposite the People's bank on Main street. It accumulated 1200 volumes but the income was not sufficient to keep it in good condition and it was transferred to the school board to be supported by appropriations from the board and from entertainments.

WILMETTE Cook county Pop. 2300

WILMETTE PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2871 bd vols 12 period. income $1100 Open 2 to 5

The first library movement in Wilmette was in 1881, when a small society organized in the school house to circulate books and magazines. The society was kept up for two or three years and then died a lingering death. A second movement was started in 1889, when Mrs Barker organized her Sunday school class into a library and social club and invited all the young people of Wilmette to join. They met at different homes and each member paid one dollar initiation fee which helped to buy the books. Entertainments were given once or twice a month and all the money was put in books. After a few years a charter was obtained under the name of *Elmwood library association.* When they got 1000 books the question of a free library was agitated but it was defeated the first time it was brought up for election by a few votes, from lack of interest. The next year it was carried and the Wilmette public library opened July 6, 1901. The *Elmwood library association* turned over 1000 volumes to the public library. The income the first year was $700, in 1904 $900, and in 1905 will be nearly $1100. On March 28, 1903 Andrew Carnegie gave Wilmette $10,000 for a library building, later adding $1000 for fixtures. There was much difficulty over selection of site but a lot 122 by 190 feet was finally bought for $2800. The building was opened January 1, 1905. It consists of one story and basement measuring 41 by 57 feet. In the basement is a lecture room from which the library hopes to derive some revenue. The main floor has a central delivery room with a reading room

for adults on one side and for children on the other. The book room is in the rear with the reference room on one side and the office on the other. Claude and Starck of Madison, Wisconsin were the architects. The library has opened daily in the new building instead of twice a week as formerly.

WINNETKA Cook county Pop. 1833

WINNETKA PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 4402 bd vols 4 period. circ. 8124 vols income $1100 Open 2 to 5 Mon. Wed. Th. and Fri. 7 to 9 Tu. and Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was founded in 1882 and occupies rooms furnished by the village. Children have a special department.

Withers public library *see* Bloomington.

WOODSTOCK McHenry county Pop. 2502

WOODSTOCK PUBLIC LIBRARY

(30 June 1902) 2054 vols 26 period. Open 1 to 5 daily 7 to 9 ex. Sun. Local classification Open shelves

The library owes its existence to the *Woodstock literary and library association* which was established November 1, 1877. By entertainments at which an admission fee was charged, and by annual dues from members, a circulating library of a few hundred books was obtained. This was at first in A. R. Murphy's drug store, then for several years in that of A. S. Wright. In 1890 the library had increased to nearly 1000 volumes and upon the completion of the city hall it was proposed to turn this collection over to the city as a foundation for a public library and reading room to be located in the new building, to be supported by the city assisted by the *Woodstock literary and library association*, composed of 200 of the citizens of Woodstock. The city accepted and the public library was formally dedicated March 24, 1891. The *Woodstock literary and library association* still retains an interest in its management, though the meetings of the association have lapsed. In addition to

the city appropriation the library has the proceeds from a lecture course once in about three years. Rent, light and heat are furnished by the city.

YATES CITY Knox county Pop. 650

YATES CITY SCHOOL AND PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1902) 2240 vols

In September 1878 the high school received from Knox county agricultural fair, ten volumes of Rolfe's classics, as a premium. These were placed in the zoological and geological case with the specimens. It was then proposed that each pupil add one book which he had read with interest. Much enthusiasm resulted at first, a few persevered, and the school board incorporated the library as school property and made the principal responsible for loss of books. A club organized two years previously to establish a library had raised $25 by entertainments but had done nothing for a year so it offered to give money to the school library if the library be made a town as well as a school library and be kept open on Saturday afternoon. Two prominent citizens gave $50 each and this bought 125 volumes. The library was thereupon opened to anyone who gave one good book or one dollar a year. This gained 100 volumes more. Most available resources having been taxed to the limit and fearing lack of interest if no new volumes could be bought the young people formed a literary society in the interest of the library and called it the *Yates City library association.* They had monthly literary socials in the town hall, charging ten cents admission. The average profits were nine dollars an evening and a festival on Thanksgiving night netted $80. Each pupil on leaving the high school is expected to give one good book. This adds about ten volumes each year. Books are bought at intervals to continue interest. The first festival was held on Thanksgiving 1878 and that day has been dedicated to the library. Up to 1898 when last reported the library festival had been an annual event.

TABLE OF OBSOLETE LIBRARIES

OBSOLETE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	REMARKS
Abingdon	Library assn	1896	1898	.....	Transferred to Abingdon public library.
Albany	Library assn	1875	1885	387	
Albion	Albion lib	1819	....	....	
Aledo	Mercer lib. assn	1879	1885	600	
"	Pleasant hill lib	....	1901	.....	Divided among members.
Alton	Alton lib	1866	1891	.. ..	Transferred to Jennie D. Hayner assn.
"	Alton pub. lib. assn	1852	1866	.....	Sold. Alton lib. organized.
Amboy	Illinois Central lib. assn	....	1876	806	
Anna	Public lib	....	1898	.....	Given to public school.
"	People's lib. soc	1879	1882	160	
Atlanta	City lib. and reading room	1872	....	.....	Became Atlanta lib. assn.
"	Library assn	1875	....	.....	Became Atlanta pub. lib.
"	Public lib	....	1900	1000	
Atlas	Atlas lib	1833	....	.....	Pop. decreased. No support.
Aurora	Free pub. lib	....	....	.....	See Aurora pub. lib.
"	Library assn	1865	1881	.....	See Aurora pub. lib. [men's lit. assn.
"	Young men's assn	1859	..	.....	Joined Young men's lit. and hist. soc. to form Young
"	Young men's lit. and hist. soc.	1858	1859	.....	Joined Young men's assn. to form Young men's lit. assn.
"	Young men's lit. assn	1859	1865	1000	Became Aurora lib. assn.
Batavia	Free lib	1872	1882	.....	Became Batavia pub. lib.
Beardstown	Public lib	1901	....	.....	[bund and lib. assn.
Belleville	German lib. soc. of St Clair co.	1836	1860	.....	Joined Belleville Sängerbund to form Belleville Sänger-
"	Sängerbund	1855	1860	.....	Joined German lib. soc. to form Belleville Sängerbund
"	Sängerbund and lib. soc	1860	1883	8875	Became Belleville pub. lib. [and lib. soc.
Belvidere	Library soc	1851	1855	.....	Formed nucleus of new assn in 1874. See Ida pub. lib.
Bement	Library assn	1866	1883	1224	
Bloomington	Bloomington and McLean co. lib. co	1840	1866	.....	Transferred to Ladies lib. assn.
"	Ladies lib. assn	1866	1867	.....	Became Bloomington lib. assn.
"	Library assn	1867	1894	14000	Became Withers pub. lib.
Bowen	Library assn	1884	1885	300	
Bunker Hill	Library assn	1868	1897	.....	Became Bunker Hill pub. lib.
Bushnell	Library assn	1869	1878	1000	

OBSOLETE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—Continued

Location	Name of Library	Est.	Last rept.	Vols	REMARKS
Byron	Byron lib	.....	1885	400	
Cairo	Woman's club and lib. assn	1875	1882	.....	See Cairo pub. lib.
Cambridge	Library assn	1851	1858	.....	
"	Public lib	1876	1879	.....	Leased to Cambridge township pub. lib.
Canton	Canton lib	1872	1885	2000	
Carlyle	Library assn	1872	.....	.....	Given to public school
Carmi	Public lib	.....	.....	.....	Same as McClure institute. Burned in 1881.
Carpentersville	Hand in hand division	.....	.....	.....	See Carpentersville lit. and lib. assn.
Carrollton	Library assn	1873	.....	.....	Given to high school.
Carthage	Ladies Columbian lib. assn	1892	.....	.....	Became Carthage free pub. lib.
Cedarville	Cedarville lib	1846	1880	.....	
Centralia	Literary and lib. assn	1867	.....	.....	
Champaign	Library assn	1868	1876	.....	Became Champaign pub. lib.
Charleston	Circulating lib	....	1899	114	Given to Charleston pub. lib.
"	Library assn	1880	1885	600	Deposited in school. Burned in 1899.
Chebanse	Adelphian lib	1880	1885	300	
Chester	Literary and lib. assn	*1891	*1891	.....	Became Tecumseh lib. assn.
Clay City	Library and lit. assn	.....	1902	.....	Given to high school.
Cobden	Library assn	1877	1897	.....	Given to high school.
Columbia	Library assn	1870	1883	200	
Danville	Culbertson lib	1867	1883	800	Merged with Danville pub. lib.
Decatur	Ladies lib. assn	1867	1875	1750	Became Decatur free pub. lib.
"	Reading room soc	1873	1875	.....	Became Decatur free pub. lib.
Dixon	Hose co. lib	1872	1895	.....	Given to Dixon pub. lib.
"	Monitor hook & ladder co. lib	1880	1895	.....	Given to Dixon pub. lib.
Du Quoin	Library assn	1869	1896	.....	Given to high school.
Durand	Library assn	1890	1891	.....	Became Durand pub. lib.
"	Public lib	1891	.....	.....	
Dwight	Kenyon's circ. lib	1874	1876	800	
Earlville	Library assn	1865	1874	.....	Became Earlville pub. lib.
East St Louis	Public lib. and R. R.	1872	1881	.....	Burned
Eden	Mutual improvement & lib. assn	1848	1876	1000	
Edwardsville	Library assn	1823	.....	.....	

*Feb-June.

OBSOLETE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—Continued

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	REMARKS
Elgin	Public lib	1872	1892	.....	Became Gail Borden pub. lib.
Elmira	Library assn	1856	1887	600	
Elmwood	Young men's lib. and R. R.	1875	1876	250	
Evanston	Library assn	1870	1873	.....	Transferred to Evanston free pub. lib.
Fayetteville	Library assn	1857	1885	700	
Flora	Library assn	1874	1902	.....	Became Flora pub. lib. and free R. R.
Freedom	Library assn	1867	1885	570	Books distributed among people.
Freeport	Young men's lib. assn	1873	1889	.....	Given to Freeport pub. lib.
Friendsville	Library assn	1840	1883	300	
Galena	Library assn	1835	1854	.....	Given to Literary inst. or Galena seminary. Burned.
"	Library assn	1861	....	.....	
Galesburg	Young men's lib. assn	1870	1874	4500	Transferred to Galesburg pub. lib.
"	Young men's lit. and lib. assn	1858	1879	.....	Became Young men's lib. assn.
Gibson City	Library assn	1876	1885	700	
Gilman	Library assn	1870	1902	.....	Became Gilman pub. lib.
Greenville	Ladies lib. assn	1856	1905	.....	Became Greenville pub. lib.
"	Social circle	1856	1866	.....	Became Ladies lib. assn.
Griggsville	Circulating lib. and assn	1869	1887	.....	Became Griggsville pub. lib.
Hampshire	Public lib. assn	1883	1901	300	Given to high school. [school.
Highland	Library assn	1859	1882	.....	In charge of Highland Turnverein. Later given to high
Hinsdale	Library assn	1885	1893	800	Became Hinsdale pub. lib.
Hoopeston	Mary Hartwell Catherwood club	....	1898	.....	See Hoopeston pub. lib.
"	Library and lit. assn	1872	1876	.....	Books given to Sun bonnet club.
"	Sun bonnet club	1875	1881	.....	Books divided among members.
Huntley	Library and lit. assn	1880	....	.....	
Jacksonville	Free R. R. and lib. assn	1874	1899	....	Became Jacksonville pub. lib.
"	Library assn	1871	1891	.....	Dissolved.
"	Morgan co. lib	1874	1876	2500	
Jerseyville	Public lib	1894	1903	.....	Became Jerseyville free lib.
Kankakee	Ladies lib. assn	1872	1897	10000	Given to Kankakee pub. lib.
Kewanee	Library assn	....	....	.....	See Kewanee pub. lib.
Lacon	Public lib	....	....	.....	Combined with high school lib.
Laharpe	Library assn	1894	1900	.....	Became Laharpe pub. lib.

OBSOLETE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—Continued

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	REMARKS
Lasalle	Barnes & co's circulating lib.	1875	1876	450	
"	Malone's circulating lib	1876	....	450	
Leroy	Library and R. R. assn	1875	1879	700	
Lincoln	Library assn	1874	1895	.....	Became Lincoln pub. lib.
Loda	A. Herr Smith and E. E. Smith lib. assn	1896	....	.....	See A. Herr Smith and E. E. Smith pub. lib.
Maroa	Library assn	1870	....	.....	
Mason City	Library assn	1879	....	.....	
Mattoon	Public lib. R. R. assn	1893	....	.....	See Mattoon pub. lib.
Mendota	Library assn	1870	1894	.....	Became Graves pub. lib.
Metamora	Metamora lib	1857	1887	.....	Sold at auction for charity.
Metropolis	Library assn & horticultural soc.	1861	....	.....	
Minonk	Library assn	.....	....	.....	Given to high school.
Monmouth	Reading room and lib	1868	1870	.....	Became Warren co. lib. and R. R. assn.
Morris	Library assn	....	....	2000	Given to high school
Mount Carroll	Library assn	1870	1885	1000	
Neoga	Library assn	....	....	.....	Given to high school.
Normal	City lib	....	....	....	Given to high school.
"	Library assn	1895	1899	1500	Given to high school.
"	Reading room	....	....	.....	Supported by Normal lib. assn.
Oak Park	Library assn	.....	1888	1650	Given to Scoville institute.
Oblong	Public lib	1883	1885	300	
Odin	Lyceum and lib	....	....	.....	Destroyed.
Ohio	P. Michael circulating lib	....	....	.....	Books sold to individuals.
Ottawa	Public lib. assn	1839	....	.....	
"	Young ladies temperance union lib. assn	1876	....	100	Given to Reddick's pub. lib.
Paris	Woman's club lib	1898	1902	776	Became Paris Carnegie pub. lib.
Paxton	Epworth league lib. assn.	1891	1898	576	Given to high school.
"	Library assn	1899	1902	250	Given to high school.
"	Woman's lib. anxiliary	....	....	1000	Given to Paxton Carnegie lib.
Pekin	Ladies lib. assn	1866	1896	.....	Became Pekin pub. lib.
Peoria	Bohemian lib. assn	1864	1865	600	

OBSOLETE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—Continued

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	REMARKS
Peoria	Catholic lib. assn	1871	....	.....	
"	City lib	1856	1865	.....	Became Peoria mercantile lib. assn.
"	German lib. assn	1856	1881	1900	Given to Peoria pub. lib.
"	Mercantile lib	1855	1856	.....	Joined with Peoria lib. to form Peoria city lib.
"	Mercantile lib. assn	1865	1882	12000	Given to Peoria pub. lib.
"	Peoria lib	1855	1856	.....	Joined with Mercantile lib. to form Peoria pub. lib.
Peru	German lib. assn	1869	....	.....	
Pittsfield	Ladies free R. R. and pub. lib.	1874	1879	.....	Became Pittsfield pub. lib.
Polo	Library assn	1871	1891	.....	Became Buffalo free pub. lib.
Prairie du Rocher	Library and lit. assn	1884	1887	200	
Quincy	Free reading room assn	1878	....	.....	See Quincy free pub. lib. and R. R
"	Library assn	1841	1887	6000	Became Quincy free pub. lib.
"	Red ribbons club lib	....	....	.....	See Quincy free pub. lib.
Rantoul	Literary soc. lib	1874	1885	800	
Renault	Library and lit. assn	1875	1885	300	
Riverside	People's lib. assn	....	1898	75	
Rockford	Library assn	1852	....	.....	
"	Rockford lib	1867	....	.....	
"	Young men's assn lib	1858	1865	.....	Books all sold at auction.
Rock Island	City lib. and reading room assn	1855	1872	.....	Became Rock Island pub. lib.
Roseville	Library assn	1860	....	.....	
"	Library assn	1874	....	.....	See Roseville pub. lib.
Saint Anne	Saint Anne lib	1859	....	.....	Given to pub. school.
Salem	Library assn	1880	....	....	
Sandwich	Sandwich lib	1865	1885	660	
Seneca	Ladies lit. soc	....	1877	152	
Shawneetown	Library assn	1869	....	.....	
Sheldon	Literary and lib. assn	1882	....	.....	Given to high school.
Sparta	Addisonian lib	1872	....	.....	See Sparta high school.
"	Circulating lib	1873	....	.....	See Sparta high school.
Springfield	German reading assn	1866	1871	4000	
"	Library assn	1866	1885	.....	Became Springfield pub. lib.
Sterling	Library and free reading room	1873	1878	.....	Estab. by Sterling Christian assn. Became Sterling pub. [lib.

OBSOLETE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS—Concluded

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	REMARKS
Sterling	Literary soc	1875	....	600	Given to Sterling Christian assn.
Streator	Ladies lib. assn	1877	1898	5000	Became Streator pub. lib.
Tiskilwa	Library assn	1875	1894	.....	In 1880 with Tiskilwa pub. R. R. In 1894 given to Tiskilwa pub. lib.
"	Public reading room	1880	1894	.....	Housed with Tiskilwa pub. lib.
Upper Alton	Free pub. lib	1874	1876	1050	
Urbana	Young men's lib. assn	1872	1874	.....	Became Urbana pub. lib.
Vandalia	Library assn	1876	1878	500	
Villa Ridge	Lyceum and lib. assn	1869	....	.....	
Walshville	Farmers lib	1877	1885	445	
Warren	Library assn	1882	1882	100	
Warsaw	Library assn	1855	....	.....	
Watseka	Library assn	1871	1876	400	
Waukegan	Library assn	1895	1898	.....	Became Waukegan pub. lib. and R. R.
"	Young men's lib. assn	1866	1877	900	
Wheaton	Independent lit. assn	1880	....	.....	
Whitehall	Library assn	1876	....	1200	Given to pub. school.
Wilmette	Elmwood lib. assn	....	1901	1000	Became Wilmette pub. lib.
"	Library and social club	....	1889	.....	Became Elmwood lib. assn.
"	Library assn	1881	1884	.....	
Woodstock	Library and lit. assn	1877	1891	1000	Books given to Woodstock pub. lib.
Wyoming	Circulating lib	....	1887	120	

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A PRECISE METHOD OF ROASTING BEEF

During the course of extended investigations upon the chemistry of the cooking of meats, which are being made in the Department of Chemistry of this University, it was found necessary to devote some time to the consideration of the practical question of the methods of cooking. In preparation for a series of experiments to determine the losses and the chemical changes which occur when meat is roasted, a few preliminary experiments were made to establish certain standards for the cooked meat and to determine the conditions necessary to attain these.

The different degrees, designated as rare or underdone, medium rare, and well done, to which meat may be roasted are at present largely matters of individual opinion. What may seem rare to one person, is medium rare to another, while it is not at all uncommon to have meat that is actually raw offered as rare. The usual household method of attaining these different degrees by allowing for the time of cooking, a definite number of minutes for each pound of meat contained in the roast, while reliable to some extent, is not sufficiently accurate for careful investigations. Under such conditions, considerable variations may occur in the degree of cooking, and it has already been shown[1] that the percentages of the original constituents of the raw meat which are removed by cooking depend on this factor.

DEGREES OF ROASTING

To almost every one, the sight of a well browned roast or steak, somewhat glossy from the mixture of melted fat and semi-carbonized substances with which its surface is bathed, and well puffed up by the contraction of the outer fibres is much more appetizing than one which is a dull gray in color, sodden and shrunken in appearance. As regards the interior of the meat, however, there is a greater diversity of taste, ranging

[1] U. S. Dept. of Agr. Office of Experiment Stations. Bul. 141, p. 93.

from that which prefers that the meat shall have been heated only enough to change slightly the color of the interior to that which insists upon the disappearance of every trace of pink color. There are at least three grades of roasted meat, i. e., rare or underdone, medium rare, and well done.

Rare or Underdone Meat. A cross-section of a rare roast shows the three distinct changes which occur in roasting. One of these changes is seen in the center where the dull, bluish red characteristic of the raw meat has changed into the bright rose red of rare meat. This shades into a lighter pink toward the outer portions and changes into a dark gray in the layer immediately underlying the outer browned crust. The ideal standard for rare meat requires that the larger portion of the roast shall have been heated only enough to effect this first change to rose red, so that the outer brown crust and the intermediate gray layer shall be as thin as possible. Under these conditions there should be a liberal amount of bright red juice.

Well-done Meat. If the cooking is continued for a sufficient length of time, instead of being distended the meat shrinks noticeably, the whole interior is found to have become brownish-gray in color and the juice is scanty and either colorless or slightly yellow. Meat cooked to this degree is said to be well-done.

Medium Rare Meat. A condition between these two extremes is indicated by the term medium rare. In this case, sufficient heat has been applied to change the color of the center to a light pink. The gray layer underlying the crust has therefore extended considerably toward the center and the free juice is smaller in quantity and lighter in color than in the rare meat.

TEMPERATURE OF THE INTERIOR

The degrees of cooking indicated above are dependent upon the temperature which is reached in the interior of the meat during cooking. A number of investigators have observed the degree of heat which penetrated to the interior of various cooked

meats. This varied from 28.75° C. in quickly roasted sausage to 98° C. in roasted veal. Wolffhügel and Hüppe[1] demonstrated that the temperature in the interior of large pieces of meat never rises to 100° C., even after several hours boiling or roasting. Such researches as the above, which have been made in considerable number had for their object the determination of the extent of sterilization which was effected by the process of cooking and are not pertinent to the present study. Sir Henry Thompson[2] also ascertained the maximum temperature attained in meats cooked by various methods and found that, however thoroughly the meat had been cooked the mercury never rose above 185° or 187° F. (85.5° - 86° C.). It was generally a little below this limit.

Strohmer[3] says of the juice pressed from cooked meat that "if it is a clear red, the temperature was probably between 50° C. and 60° C., but not exceeding 65° C. Between 70° C. and 72° C. the color of the juice changes to brownish red, and between 75° C. and 80° C. to yellow." Liebig[4] is quoted as authority for the following: "When a watery infusion of meat is heated to 133° F. (56° C.), flakes of whitish matter separate. These flakes are albumin. When the temperature is raised to 158° F. (70° C.) the coloring matter of the blood coagulates and the liquid which was originally tinged red by this substance is left clear and almost colorless..... .... Beef or mutton cannot be said to be sufficiently roasted until it has acquired throughout the whole mass a temperature of 158° F., but poultry may be well cooked when the inner parts have attained a temperature of from 130° to 140° F. (55° to 60° C.). This depends upon the greater amount of blood which beef and mutton contain." Yeo[5] on the other hand makes the following statement. "If the temperature of the interior of the joint does not rise above 130° F. (55° C.) it remains reddish, blood tinged, and

[1] Ostertag-Wilcox's Handbook of Meat Inspection, p. 843.
[2] Food and Feeding, p. 96.
[3] Mitchell's Flesh Foods, p. 214.
[4] Mrs. Beeton's Household Management, p. 267 to p. 313.
[5] Food in Health and Diseases, p. 159.

'under-done.' For beef, mutton, and game this temperature is sufficient and gives the tenderest meat and the best flavored, but for veal and poultry a higher temperature, 157° F. to 160° F. is needed."

J. H. Milroy[1] found that at 50° C. from 45.95 per cent to 55.10 per cent of the albuminous matter of fresh beef was coagulated; at 60° C. from 64.37 per cent to 74.47 per cent; at 70° C. from 90.66 per cent. to 91.01 per cent; and at 80° C. from 99.11 per cent to 100 per cent.

From this it will be seen that one-half of these substances is coagulable below 50° C. (122° F.) and practically all of them between 70° C. and 80° C. (154° to 176° F.). At the latter temperature, oxyhaemoglobin undergoes a decomposition[2] which probably marks the disappearance of the last trace of red in the juice.

These observations suggested a method of determining the degree of cooking which had been reached in a roast. So many factors affect the results obtained by this mode of cooking, e. g., temperature of oven, size and shape of roast, kind and quality of meat, and so forth, that no satisfactory rule has as yet been formulated for this process. Knowing the temperature of the oven, one may be guided somewhat by the time of cooking, but oven heat is variable and as yet no oven thermometer suitable for common use has been devised. Moreover under apparently identical conditions of cooking, different results have been obtained.

Even after long experience, little reliable information can be gained from the appearance of the outside of the meat. Though a roast may, when judged by external appearances seem to be sufficiently cooked, it may prove very much underdone when cut. The roasting of beef seems to the average housekeeper to contain many elements of chance, and her anxiety is seldom relieved until the carver reveals the condition of of the interior of the roast. This anxiety has weighed so heav-

[1] Archiv. f. Hyg., 1895, XXV, p. 154.

[2] Mitchell's Flesh Foods, p. 37.

ily upon the minds of some cooks that they have been heard to declare that they would rather prepare all the rest of the dinner than to roast the meat.

Therefore, a method of knowing the condition of the interior of the meat, regardless of its external appearance, might prove of considerable help, especially to the inexperienced housekeeper. It seemed that such a method might be found by applying the foregoing principles. Since the degree of cooking depends upon the extent of the coagulation of the soluble proteids of the meat, it should be possible to control the cooking by observing the temperature of its interior during the process. The range of the inner temperature of the cooked meats seemed to be from 50° C. for rare meat, at which about half of the soluble proteids become insoluble, to 80° C. for well done meats when practically all of these constituents are coagulated. In order to test this theory a few experiments were performed by the writers in this laboratory.

PRELIMINARY COOKING EXPERIMENTS

Four single, short rib roasts of beef containing the bone were used in these experiments. These were as nearly as possible of the same size, degree of fatness, and so forth. It was the purpose of these experiments to compare the physical condition of the meat cooked under the same conditions, until the temperature in the center of the roasts reached respectively 50° C., 60° C., 70° C., and 80° C.

Each roast was placed upright upon the rack of an open dripping pan, the fat side being uppermost. An incision was made to its center with a sharp, narrow-bladed knife, and a short chemical thermometer, registering 100° C., inserted in such a way that the bulb was as nearly as possible in the center of the large muscle of the roast. It was then placed in an oven at a temperature of 249° C. (450° F.). This temperature was maintained for fifteen minutes to sear the meat thoroughly and then reduced to 193°C. (380° F.) for the remainder of the time of cooking. The meat was removed from the oven when

the thermometer in the center of the roast registered the desired degree, allowed to stand at the room temperature for from thirty to forty-five minutes, then placed in a tightly covered glass sample jar over night. In the morning it was cut through the center, the physical condition noted, and a water color painting made.

RISE OF TEMPERATURE AFTER REMOVAL FROM OVEN

The first roast was removed from the oven when the thermometer in the meat registered 60° C. (140° F.). After removal from the oven the temperature continued to increase slowly for ten minutes, at the end of which time it registered 64.5° C. (148° F.). A similar increase in temperature occurred in each case, except in that of the roast cooked well-done, when the temperature remained stationary after the meat was removed from the oven.

On account of this rise it was found difficult to carry the temperature to exactly the degree required, but the final figures do not differ greatly from the desired degrees. The temperatures registered in the meat when removed from the oven and the subsequent rise in temperature are tabulated with other data below in Table I.

TABLE I.—Time of Cooking and Temperature of Interior of Single, Short-rib Roasts.

No. of roast.	Weight of roast.		Time of cooking.			Innerte mperature.						Condition of cooked meat.
			Total.		Rate per pound	When removed from oven.		Maxim'm reached after removal.		No. degrees rise after removal.		
	Lbs.	Ozs.	Hrs.	Mins.	Mins.	°C.	°F.	°C.	°F.	°C.	°F.	
1	4	4.25	1	10	16.3	46.5	116	53.5	128	7.5	12	Very rare.
2	4	2.75	1	20	19.2	60.0	140	64.5	148	4.5	8	Medium, verging on rare.
3	3	0.25	1	25	28.2	66.5	152	69.0	156	2.5	4	Medium, verging on well-done.
4	3	5.00	1	40	30.4	79.0	174	79.0	174	....	....	Well-done.

It will be observed that the rise of temperature was greatest when the temperature of the meat as taken from the oven was lowest, and that this rise decreased as the temperature of the interior increased until at 79° C. (174° F.) there was no rise. The rise of temperature after removing from the oven therefore would seem to depend partly upon the difference in temperature between the outside and the inside of the meat, i. e., the greater the difference in temperature, the greater will be the rise.

In the case of one roast which is not included in the table, an attempt was made to over-cook the meat very much by raising the inner temperature to 100° C. (212° F.). Although the roast was thinner than usual, at the end of one and one-half hours the inner temperature was only 82° C. (180° F.) and at the end of two hours, 95.5° C. (204° F.), at which time the outside of the meat was very much burned. It is evidently difficult on account of its poor conducting qualities to raise the temperature of a roast very much above the highest coagulating point of the proteids present. In one case the thermometer was left in the meat for thirty minutes after the maximum temperature, 66.5° C. (156° F.), had been reached and at the end of that time it had fallen to only 60° C. (140° F.). The poor conducting power of meat has been discussed by Ostertag.[1]

RISE OF TEMPERATURE OF THE INTERIOR OF MEAT DURING COOKING

Although in the process of roasting, the meat is submitted to a temperature far in excess of that suitable for the cooking of proteid, it is evident that only a very thin outside layer of the meat is affected by this temperature. The temperature of the interior rises very slowly and follows the same rule as does the rise in temperature after removing from the oven. That is, the greater the difference between the temperature of the outside and the inside of the meat, the greater is the rise of temperature. In the case of three of the roasts, the rise of tempera-

[1] Handbook of Meat Inspection p. 843.

ture during cooking was noted at stated intervals. These observations are tabulated in Table II.

TABLE II.—Rise of Temperature of Meat during Cooking.

	Time in the oven.	Inner temperature of meat.		Rise of temperature.		Rise of temperature per min.	
	Mins.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	° F.
Roast No. 3[1]	30	24.4	76	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roast No. 3	45	40.0	104	15.6	28	1.04	1.87
Roast No. 3	60	52.2	126	12.2	22	0.81	1.47
Roast No. 3	75	61.1	142	8.9	16	0.59	1.07
Roast No. 3	85	66.5	152	5.4	10	0.54	1.00
Roast No. 4	30	27.8	82	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roast No. 4	45	44.4	112	16.6	30	1.11	2.00
Roast No. 4	60	57.8	136	13.4	24	0.89	1.60
Roast No. 4	75	68.9	156	11.1	20	0.74	1.33
Roast No. 4	90	75.5	168	6.6	12	0.44	0.80
Roast No. 4	100	79.9	174	3.5	6	0.35	0.40
Roast No. 1[2]	40	30.0	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roast No. 1	55	39.4	103	9.4	17	0.63	1.13
Roast No. 1	70	46.7	116	7.3	13	0.48	0.87

[1] Less fat than No. 4.

[2] About one inch wider across the back than Nos. 3 and 4.

It will be observed that the rise of temperature is more rapid during the earlier part of the cooking and decreases as the time of cooking increases. For example, in roast No. 3 in the period between thirty and forty-five minutes after going into the oven, the temperature rose at the rate of 1.04° C. per minute. In the last period of ten minutes, beginning seventy-five minutes after going into the oven, the rise in temperature was only 0.54° C. per minute. Or otherwise stated the rise of temperature was most rapid between 25° C. and 45° C. Between 45° C. and 70° C. the rate of rise decreased and between 70° C. and 80° C. it was still more gradual. In two cases (Nos. 3 and 4) the rate of rise is very similar, except during the last period of ten minutes. The comparative rise of temperature in these cases is illustrated in Diagrams I and II. The difference in the rise of temperature in Nos. 3 and 4 may have been

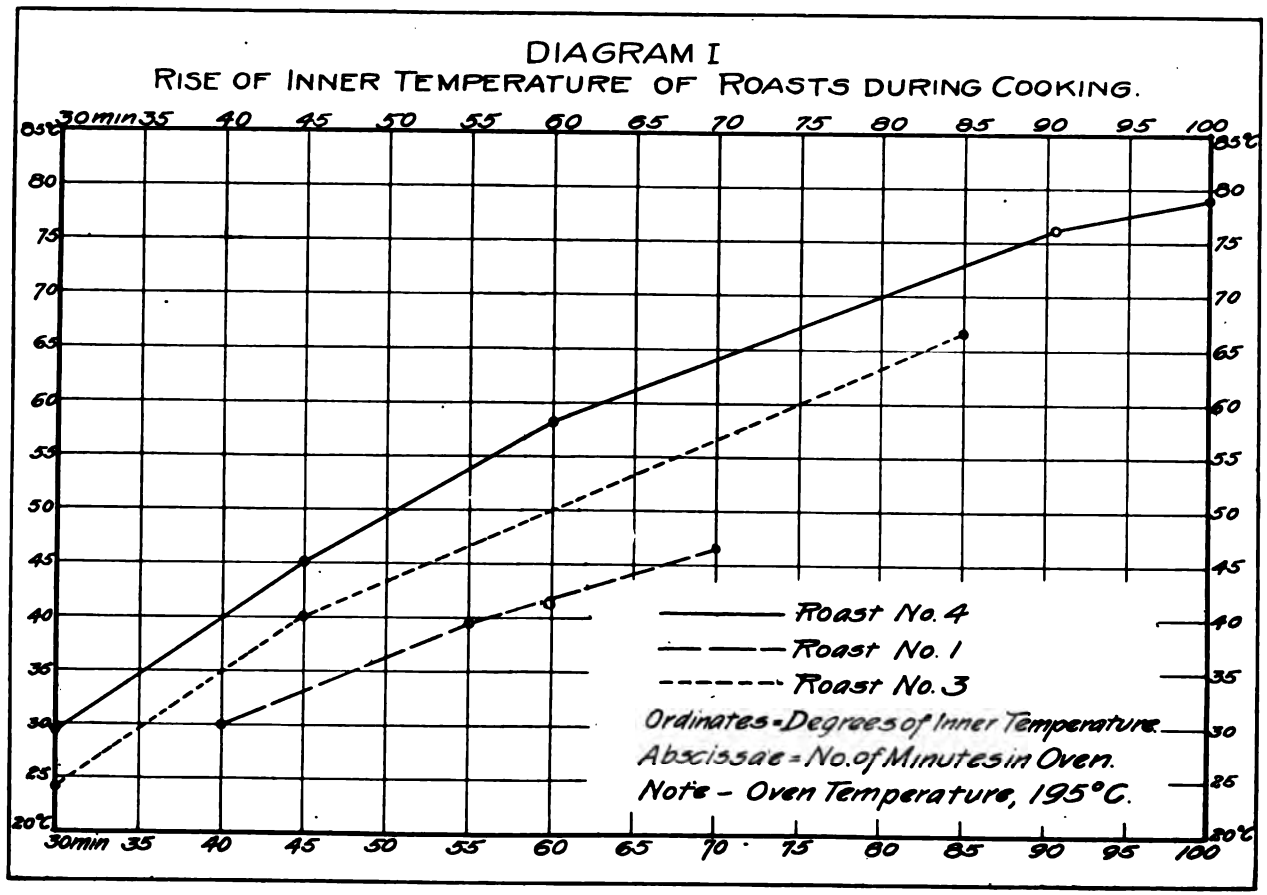
DIAGRAM I
RISE OF INNER TEMPERATURE OF ROASTS DURING COOKING.
30min 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100
85° 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20°
Roast No. 4
Roast No. 1
Roast No. 3
Ordinates = Degrees of Inner Temperature.
Abscissae = No. of Minutes in Oven.
Note – Oven Temperature, 195°C.

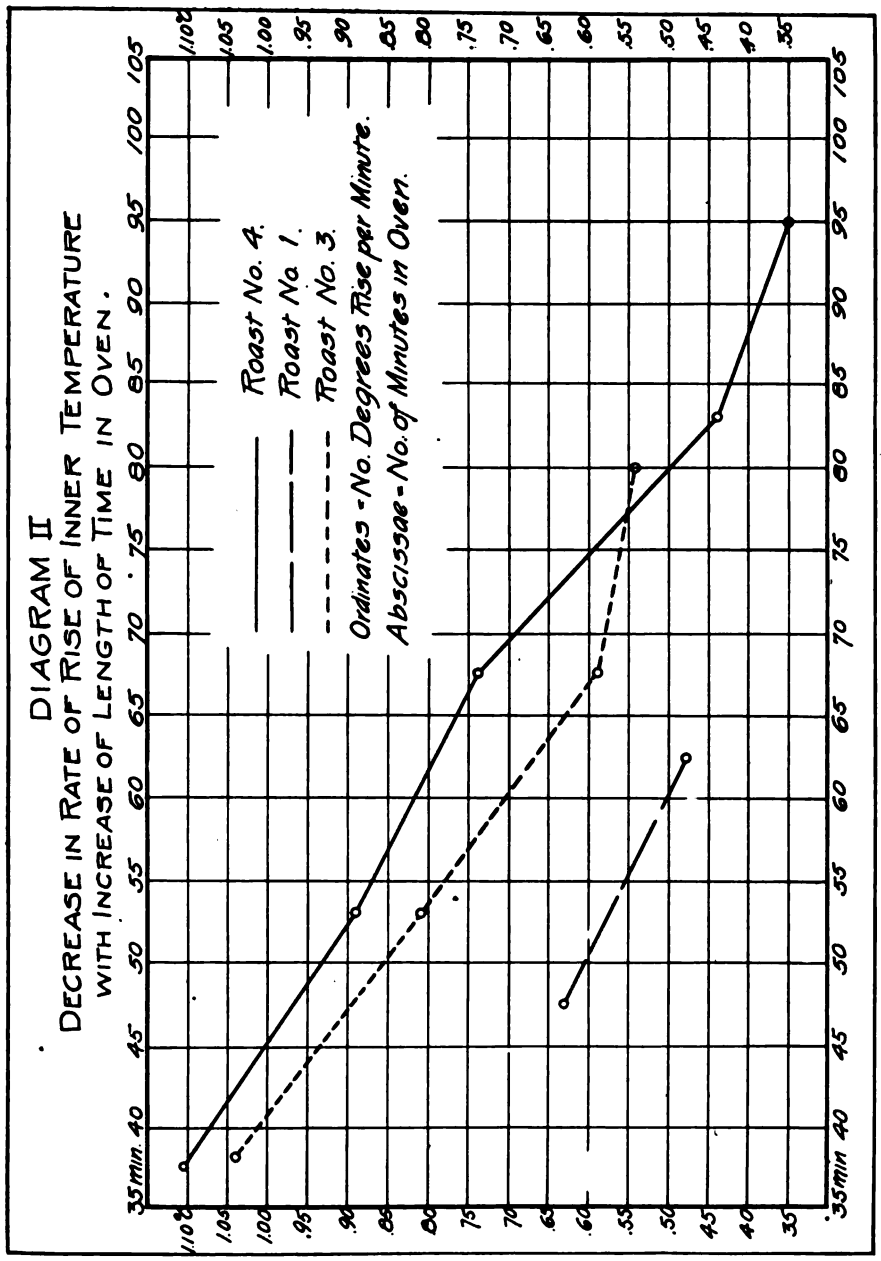
DIAGRAM II
DECREASE IN RATE OF RISE OF INNER TEMPERATURE
WITH INCREASE OF LENGTH OF TIME IN OVEN.
Roast No. 4.
Roast No. 1.
Roast No. 3.
Ordinates - No. Degrees Rise per Minute.
Abscissae - No. of Minutes in Oven.
35min. 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105
110° 105 100 95 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35

due to a difference in the temperature of the meat before going into the oven, which was not observed. It may possibly have been due also to a difference in the amount of fat. There was less external fat in No. 3 than in No. 4. Apparently fat tissue conducts heat more rapidly than does the muscular tissue. This statement has been made also by Glage.[1]

Drucker[2] also mentions that uniformly lean meat is the most difficult to cook through. On the other hand Hoffman[3] states that "the fat pieces of flesh are the more difficult to sterilize, the fat preventing a thorough penetration of the heat." This is in accord with the conclusions of various physiologists that fat is a poorer conductor of heat than is muscle fiber. The atter however are based upon the conductivity of fresh muscle fiber and may not apply under the conditions attending the application of heat during roasting. Since the proteids of the outer surface of the meat are coagulated immediately upon going into the oven, the comparison as regards conductivity must be made between the fat and the coagulated muscle fiber. Hoffman[3] also mentions that the coagulation of the proteids makes the penetration of the heat more difficult. Moreover the fat is capable of acquiring a higher temperature than is the lean which contains so large a proportion of water.

It will be noticed in the illustrations that the small outer muscles, which are surrounded with fat, are cooked "well-done" even in the case of the very rare roast (See Plate I), showing that to a depth of one or two inches from the back a temperature of more than 69° C. (156° F.) had been reached since at the latter temperature a little color should remain. A cut from the outside of the large center muscle of Nos. 1 and 2 showed that from this direction, this degree of heat had penetrated not more than one-quarter of an inch, since that was the depth of the "well-done" crust. It must be remembered,

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[1] Ostertag-Wilcox, Handbook of Meat Inspection, p. 843.
[2] Zeit. für Fleisch- und Milch Hyg. v. 2, p. 21-24.
[3] Zeit. für Fleisch- und Milch Hyg. v. 13, p. 207.

however, that the small muscle at the back is affected by heat conducted from two directions while the large center muscle is subjected to heat from one side only.

The difference in the rise of temperature between Nos. 3 and 4 is much less than that between No. 1 and either of the former. At the end of 75 minutes after being placed in the oven, No. 3 registered 61.1° C. (142° F.), while at the end of the same length of time, No. 4 registered 68.9° C. (156° F.), a difference of 7.8° C. At the end of 70 minutes, No. 1 registered only 46.7° C. (116° F.), a difference of 14.4° C. as compared with No. 3, and of 22.2° C. as compared with No. 4. This was probably due to the fact that No. 1 was almost one inch wider across the back than the other samples. It seems probable that time and temperature being constant, the degree of cooking of a rib roast will be dependent upon (1) thickness from back to rib bone, (2) width across the back, and (3) degree of fatness.

Certain characteristics of the different degrees of cooking are well shown by the illustration. One extreme is shown by the very full, plump appearance of the very rare roast, (See Plate I) indicating a minimum loss of both water and fat. This roast in which the maximum temperature reached at the center was 53.5° C. (128° F.) was very rare throughout, apparently as much so as the most extreme taste would desire. By some, the roast illustrated in Plate II, in which the temperature at the center was 64.5° C. (148° F) might be called rare although it seems more properly to mark the beginning of the medium rare stage. This gives a range of 11° C. in which the meat might be cooked rare.

The other extreme of medium cooked meat, having only a slight trace of pink remaining, is illustrated in Plate III. In this case the inner temperature reached 69° C. (156° F.). This gives a range for medium cooked meat of only about 5° C. In Plate IV is seen an example of well-done meat in which all pink color is destroyed. The inner temperature of the center of this roast reached 78° C. (174° F.), giving a range of 10° C. for the well done stage. In other words if the inner temperature

of a roast is between 55° C. and 65° C. the meat will be rare; if it is between 65° C., and 70° C., it will be medium rare; and if between 70° and 80° C., it will be well done.

The increase in the loss of water and fat as the degree of cooking increases, is shown by the drawing away of the flank muscles from the end of the bone. The outer layer of fatty tissue is gradually emptied of its contents, until in the very well-done roast it is principally a crisp layer of connective tissue, holding a comparatively small percentage of fat.

THE INFLUENCE OF OVEN TEMPERATURE IN ROASTING

Since the determination of the temperature reached in the center of the meat seemed to offer a reasonable basis for determining and regulating the degree of cooking, a series of experiments was made to study the influence of the oven temperature in cooking meats to the three different degrees. The third and fourth standing rib cuts from animals about three years old were selected for these experiments. The roasts were as uniform in size and character as could be obtained from the local market. Although unusual care was taken in this respect there was necessarily more or less variation in the character of the different samples. The meat was freed from bone, tightly rolled and secured with steel skewers. An incision was made to the center of the meat with a sharp, narrow-bladed knife and a short chemical thermometer inserted in such a way that the bulb of the thermometer reached the center of the large muscle of the roast.

Each roast was placed on the rack of an open dripping pan, the fat side being uppermost, so that the two cut surfaces were equally exposed to the oven heat. In every case the meat was first placed in the oven at a temperature of 250° C. and this temperature maintained for fifteen minutes to sear the surface of the meat. The temperature was then reduced to the degree desired for the remainder of the cooking. This, for the high oven temperature, was 195° C.; for the medium, 175° C.; and

for the low temperature, 100° C. For the longer part of the process, 195° C. seemed as high a temperature as could be used without causing excessive browning of the surface. The medium temperature was selected as representing a condition of the oven, familiar to most housekeepers for bread-baking purposes.

With the low temperature, the objects were to use as nearly as possible the maximum temperature (83° C.) which is theoretically suitable for proteid substances, and to produce, at the same time, the searing and browning of the outer surface, which is essential in well roasted meat. It having been demonstrated that when cooked at 83° C. the meat came from the oven gray and unattractive looking,[1] it was decided to raise the temperature of the oven to 100° C. in these experiments.

At the two higher temperatures the whole process was carried on in the oven of a gas range. For cooking at the low temperature the same oven was used for the preliminary fifteen minutes searing, after which the meat was transferred to the Aladdin[2] oven for the remainder of the cooking. In this oven it is possible to maintain an even temperature, and there is practically no oven ventilation.

In order that the maximum inner temperature of the center after removal from the oven should approximate 55° C. for the rare, 65° C. for the medium rare, and 75° C. for the well-done meat it was found necessary to remove the roasts at 43° C., 55° C., and 70°C., when the temperature of cooking was either 195° C. or 175° C. When the temperature of cooking was 100° C. it was necessary, for reasons to be hereafter stated, to allow the inner temperature to reach higher degrees in each case before removal from the oven.

In the first series of experiments, duplicate cuts from the right and left side of the same animal were roasted side by side under exactly the same conditions in order to test the method of cooking. After cooling over night the roasts were cut through the center and their physical appearance compared.

[1] Univ. of Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta. Cir. 71, p. 24.

[2] Atkinson's Science of Nutrition.

Afterwards one roast was taken for analysis and the other tested for flavor, toughness, and so forth. The results of this series are tabulated below.

TABLE III. TIME OF COOKING AND INNER TEMPERATURE OF DUPLICATE ROASTS.

Cooking Experiment No.	Laboratory No.	Weight of roast.		Temperature first 15 minutes.	Temperature remainder of time.	Total time of cooking.		Total time per pound.	Inner temperature when removed.	Maximum inner temperature.
		Lbs.	Ozs.	°C.	°C.	Hrs.	Mins.	Mins.	°C.	°C.
169	1833	5	5.5	250	195	1	40	18.7	43	57
Duplicate...	1834	4	11.0	250	195	1	35	20.2	43	58
170	1836	4	7.75	250	195	1	35	21.1	43	53
Duplicate...	1837	4	6.5	250	195	1	30	20.5	43	56.5
Average..	(4)....	4	11.64	.....	.....	1	35	20.1	.....	56.1
171	1838	3	5.0	250	195	1	35	28.6	55	62.5
Duplicate...	1839	3	7.0	250	195	1	40	29.0	55	64.0
172	1840	5	7.0	250	195	2	30	27.5	55	61.5
Duplicate...	1841	5	6.5	250	195	2	15	25.0	55	62.5
173	1842	3	15.5	250	195	1	50	27.7	55	61.5
Duplicate...	1843	3	13.75	250	195	1	55	29.8	55	62.5
Average..	(6)....	4	3.79	.....	.....	1	58	27.9	.....	62.6
174	1844	5	2.75	250	195	3	00	34.7	70	74
Duplicate...	1845	5	1.0	250	195	3	00	35.5	70	74
175	1846	4	10.5	250	195	2	45	35.4	70	73
Duplicate...	1847	4	11.25	250	195	2	30	31.8	70	73
Average..	(4)....	4	14.37	.....	.....	2	49	34.4	.....	73.5

With the exception of the two roasts in Experiment No. 169, the duplicates compared very closely in weight. In Cooking Experiments Nos. 169, 170, 171, and 173 there was a difference of 5 minutes in the total time of cooking of the two roasts, and in Nos. 172 and 175 there was a difference of 15 minutes. The difference in the time of cooking per pound of the duplicate

roasts, ranges from 0.4 in Cooking Experiment No. 171, to 3.6 minutes in Cooking Experiment No. 175. In Experiments No. 169 and 175 where the difference in the time of cooking was greatest, there was a noticeable difference in the degree of cooking of the two duplicates, those which were cooked for the shorter time per pound being less thoroughly cooked than their duplicates. This in both cases was due to a slight difference in the position of the thermometers in the roasts. In all other cases the duplicate roasts compared very closely in the degree of cooking, as judged by physical appearance.

TIME PER POUND IN RELATION TO DEGREE OF COOKING

In the four roasts which were cooked to 43° C. (rare or underdone) at 195° C., the time per pound ranged from 18.7 minutes to 21.1 minutes, averaging 20.1 minutes. In the six roasts which were cooked to 55° C. (medium), the time ranges from 25 minutes to 29.8 minutes per pound, averaging 27.9 minutes. In the four roasts cooked to 70° C. (well-done) the time varied from 31.8 minutes to 35.8 minutes, averaging 34.4 minutes per pound.

This rate per pound is considerably greater than the rate necessary to cook the single short rib roasts (not rolled) used in the previous experiments. In the latter case (Table I) only 16.3 minutes per pound were required to cook the meat rare (46.5° C.), 19.2 minutes per pound to cook it medium (60° C.) and 34.4 minutes per pound, very well done (79° C.). This is no doubt due to the difference in shape and size of the two kinds of roasts. In the rolled roasts the meat is in a much more compact form than it is in the short rib roasts. The difference in the number of minutes required per pound in the two kinds of roasts is illustrated in Diagram III and Tables No. I and IV.

RISE OF TEMPERATURE AFTER REMOVAL FROM OVEN

The rise of temperature in the rolled roasts after removal from the oven followed the same rule as in the short rib roasts.

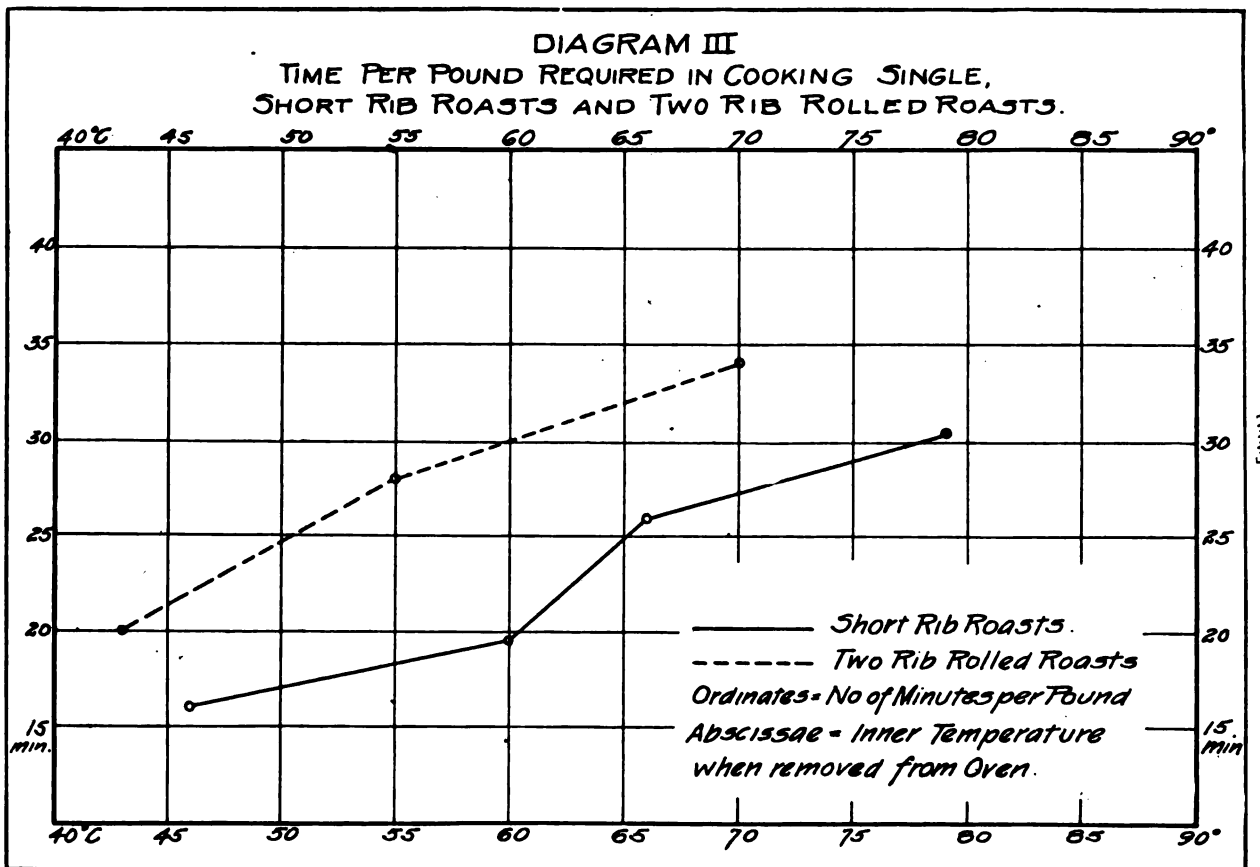
DIAGRAM III
TIME PER POUND REQUIRED IN COOKING SINGLE,
SHORT RIB ROASTS AND TWO RIB ROLLED ROASTS.
40°C 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90°
40
35
30
25
20
15 min.
Short Rib Roasts.
Two Rib Rolled Roasts
Ordinates = No of Minutes per Pound
Abscissae = Inner Temperature
when removed from Oven.

TABLE IV. TIME OF COOKING AND INNER TEMPERATURE OF ROASTS AT DIFFERENT OVEN TEMPERATURES.

Number of experiments.	Temperature of oven.	Inner temperature when removed.	Maximum inner temperature.	Rise of inner temperature.			Time of cooking.			Condition of Meat.
				Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	°C.	Mins.	Mins.	Mins.	
Average of 4	195	43	56.1	15	10	13.1	21.1	18.7	20.1	Rare
Average of 2	175	43.8	55.8	12	12	12	18.4	18.1	18.3	Rare
Average of 2	100	56	58	2	2	2	39.7	37.3	38.5	Rare
Average of 8	195	54.9	62.9	10.5	6.5	7.9	29.8	21.8	26.5	Medium rare
Average of 5	175	55.4	63.5	10	7	8.1	30.6	22.9	26.0	Medium rare
Average of 4	100	62.1	63.9	2.5	1.5	1.8	44.3	41.4	42.8	Medium rare
Average of 4	195	70	73.5	4	3	3.5	35.5	31.8	34.4	Well done
Average of 2	175	70	74.3	5	3.5	4.3	33.4	29.3	31.4	Well done
Average of 3	100	72.7	72.7	.....	.....	.....	89.6	69.4	79.8	Well done

That is, the lower the inner temperature of the meat when removed, the greater was the rise after removal. This rise of temperature was however greater in every instance in the rolled, two rib roasts than in the short, single roasts. When removed at 43° C., the average rise in the rolled roasts was 13.1° C., while in the single roasts removed at 46.5° C., it was 7.5° C. At 55° C., the average rise in the rolled roasts was 7.9° C., while at 60° C., in the short rib the rise was 4.5° C. The comparative rise of the inner temperature in the two kinds of roasts is shown in Diagram IV and Tables No. I and IV.

The difference in the rise of temperature in the two cases is seen to be greatest at the lowest temperature. Above 55° C., the rise in the two instances follows almost parallel lines.

INFLUENCE OF TEMPERATURE OF COOKING UPON RISE IN INNER TEMPERATURE AFTER REMOVAL FROM OVEN

The rise of the inner temperature after removal from the

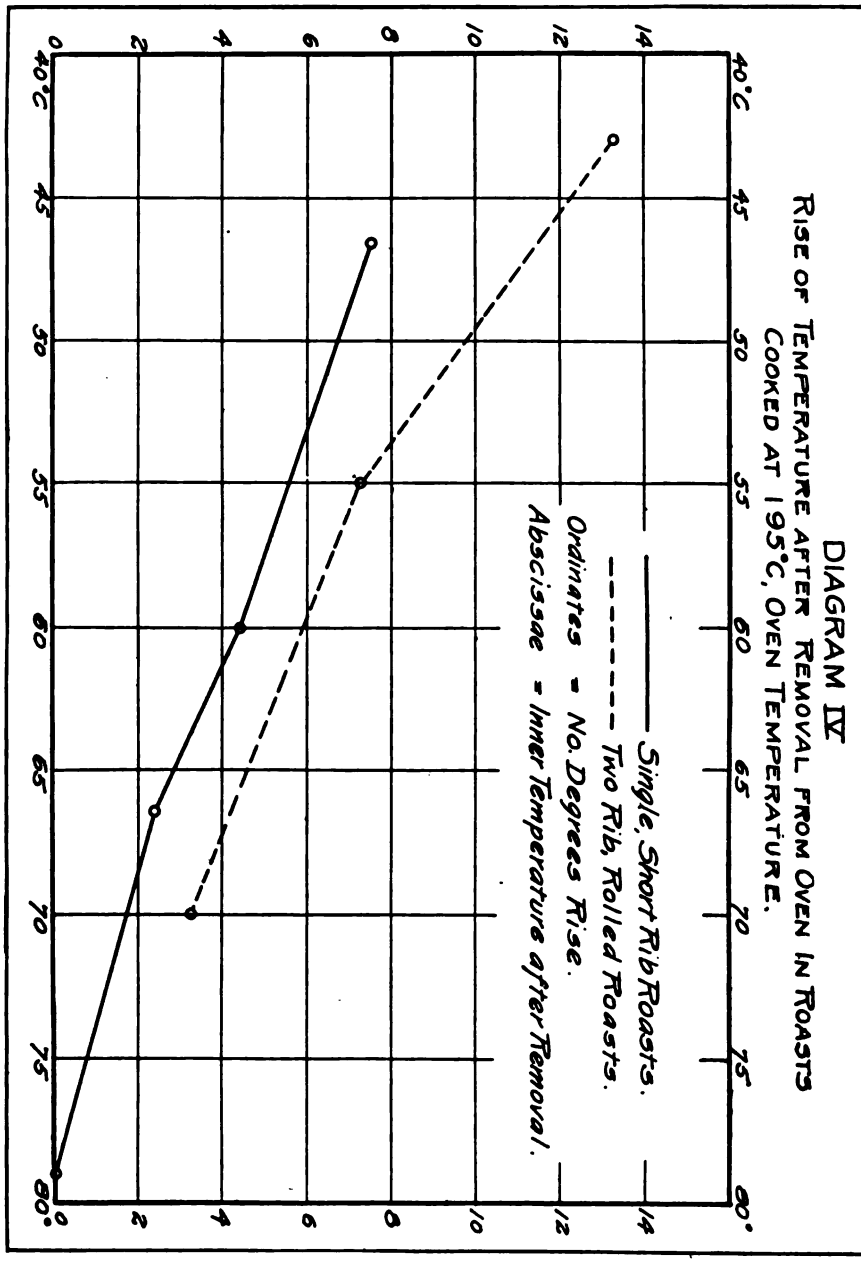
DIAGRAM IX
RISE OF TEMPERATURE AFTER REMOVAL FROM OVEN IN ROASTS
COOKED AT 195°C, OVEN TEMPERATURE.
Single, Short Rib Roasts.
Two Rib, Rolled Roasts.
Ordinates = No. Degrees Rise.
Abscissae = Inner Temperature after Removal.
40°C 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80°
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14

oven is dependent upon the temperature at which the meat is cooked as well as upon the inner temperature of the meat. In Table IV is shown the maximum, minimum, and average rise of temperature upon removal from the oven, when cooked at the different temperatures. This data is also illustrated in Diagram V.

The average rise in temperature ranges from nothing in the roasts cooked well-done at 100° C. to 13.1° C. in the roasts cooked rare at 195° C. When the roasts were cooked rare at 175° C., the rise of inner temperature is but one degree less than in those equally cooked at 195° C.

In the well-done and medium rare roasts, the rise at the two higher cooking temperatures is very nearly equal. At 100° C. the rise of temperature was the same whether the meat was cooked rare or medium rare. Because of the small rise of temperature observed in the roasts cooked at 100° C., it was found necessary to raise the inner temperature of the meat to a higher degree before removing from the oven so that the maximum temperature after removing from the oven should correspond more nearly with those in the other cases.

The lines showing the rise of the inner temperature in the medium rare and well-done roasts are nearly parallel. The rise of temperature in the rare roasts shows a marked divergence from this parallel.

A similar rise of temperature was noticed by J. Lawrence Hamilton,[1] who says that in large joints there may be a rise of 30° F.

INFLUENCE OF OVEN TEMPERATURE UPON LENGTH OF TIME OF COOKING

When the oven temperature was only 100° C., the number of the minutes per pound required to produce the same degree of cooking was, as was to be expected, considerably greater than the time required at either of the higher temperatures. At 175° C., however, the time of cooking per pound is found to be ac-

[1] Lancet 1894, Dec. 8, p. 1376.

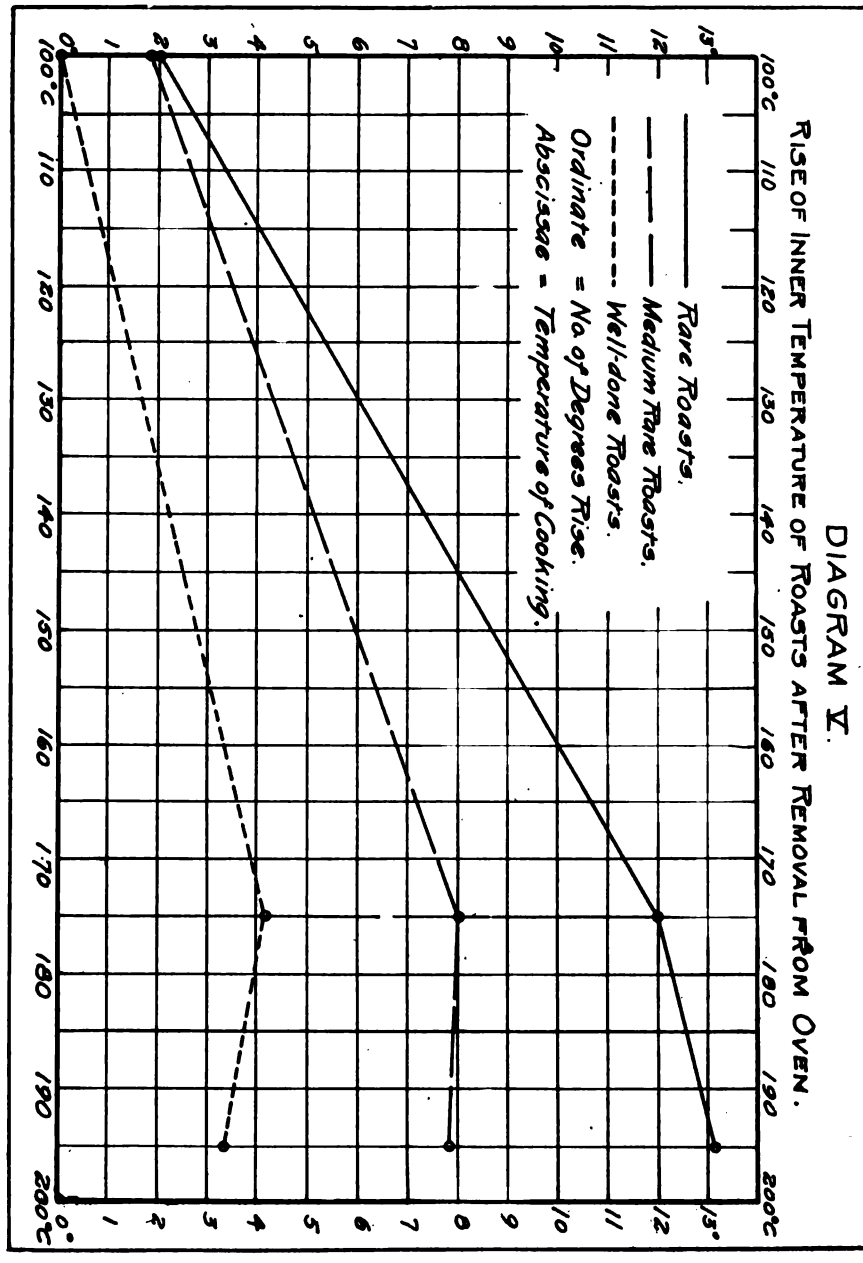
DIAGRAM V.
RISE OF INNER TEMPERATURE OF ROASTS AFTER REMOVAL FROM OVEN.
Rare Roasts.
Medium Rare Roasts.
Well-done Roasts.
Ordinate = No. of Degrees Rise.
Abscissae = Temperature of Cooking.
100°C 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200°C
13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0°

tually less than that at 195° C. In only two cases was the time of cooking per pound at the latter temperature lower than in the corresponding series at 175° C. A comparison of the length of time required to produce the same results is made in Table IV and Diagram VI.

At 100° C., the average time required for the rare roasts was 38.5 minutes per pound, for the medium rare roasts 42.8 minutes, and for the well-done 79.8 minutes per pound. At 195° C., the average time for the rare roasts was 20.1 minutes, for the medium rare 26.5 minutes, and for the well-done 34.4 minutes.

The slightly longer time required at 195° C. than at 175° C. may be due to the fact that at this temperature the outer crust is so hardened and dried that it becomes a poorer conductor of heat. In Diagram VI, it may be seen that the increase in the number of minutes per pound required for the medium and rare roasts at the different oven temperatures follows almost parallel lines. This is true also of the well-done roasts when cooked at 195° C. and 175° C., but from this point to 100° C. the line diverges considerably. Apparently it is much more difficult, at the latter temperature, to raise the temperature of the interior of the meat from 60° C. to 70° C. than it is to raise it from 50° C. to 60° C.

Results of Roasting at Different Temperatures

The physical characteristics of the roasts cooked at different temperatures are also of importance. In general it may be said that the lower the temperature of the oven, the more uniform will be the condition of the interior of the meat. Even in those roasts cooked medium rare in the Aladdin oven at 100° C., the pink coloration extended almost to the surface of the meat.

At all of the temperatures used, the meat was well browned and attractive looking. The temperature of 100° C. in the Aladdin oven proved therefore to be sufficient to retain the

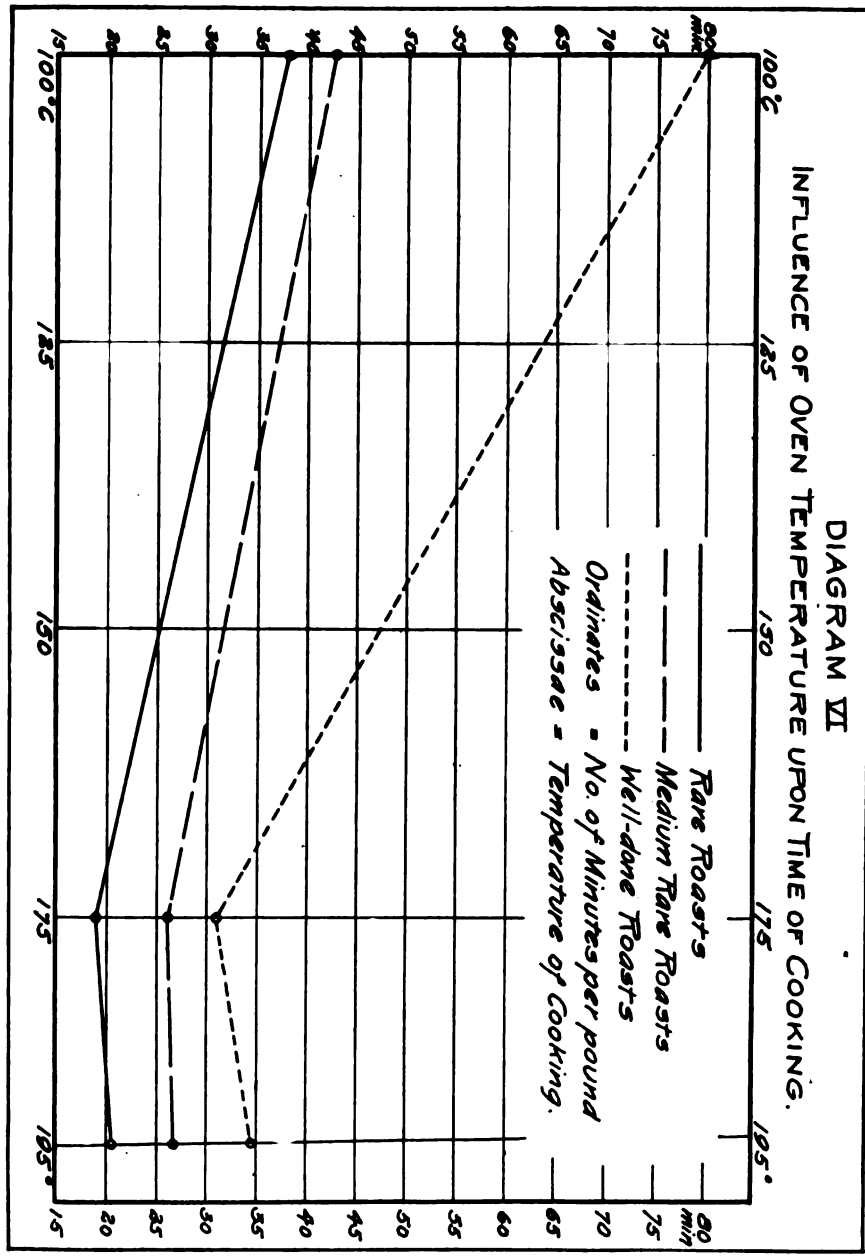
DIAGRAM VI
INFLUENCE OF OVEN TEMPERATURE UPON TIME OF COOKING.
Rare Roasts
Medium Rare Roasts
Well-done Roasts
Ordinates = No. of Minutes per pound
Abscissae = Temperature of Cooking.
100°C
125
150
175
195°
15
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80 min

browning produced by the preliminary searing. At 195° C. there was some tendency to over-browning, especially when the roasts were cooked well-done. At the latter temperature also the well-done layer is somewhat deeper than in the meat cooked at 175° C.

In a test made by cooking duplicate samples from the same animal, one in the gas range oven at 195° C. and the other in the Aladdin oven at 100° C., it was agreed that the latter gave the best results in regard to the flavor and juiciness of the meat but that there was little difference in the tenderness of the two roasts. The roast cooked in the gas range seemed more compact and closer in texture and was noticeably drier in the lean part than that cooked in the Aladdin oven.

There is a marked difference in the character of the drippings in the three cases. At 195° C. the color of the melted fat in the drippings ranged from a deep crimson to a topaz yellow. Upon cooling these became lighter in color but were still very much darker than the drippings produced at 175° C. which were almost white. The drippings produced in the Aladdin oven were very scanty in amount, the fat was very light colored, and there was a variable quantity of watery juice.

To produce the most desirable flavor if the drippings are to be used as gravy, a comparatively high temperature is probably necessary. It is desirable however to avoid a temperature sufficiently high to cause excessive decomposition of the fat, which is indicated by the deepening in color, since these decomposition products are irritating and may cause digestive disturbances.

SUPPLEMENTARY EXPERIMENTS

In order to secure further information upon some of the questions raised by the preceding experiments, it was thought desirable to repeat a few of the typical cases in order to observe the temperature in different parts of the rolled roasts. For this purpose the same cuts were used as in the previous experiments, namely, the third and fourth ribs. These were pre-

pared for cooking exactly as before by boning and rolling. Two pairs of the roasts, Nos. 5 and 5a and 7 and 7a were duplicates from the right and left side of the same carcass. The remaining pair, Nos. 6 and 6a, differed considerably in size and weight, and serve best to illustrate the difference in time required, according to the weight of the roasts. The weight, dimensions, and time of cooking of the six roasts are given in Table V. All of these roasts except No. 6 were from heavy and apparently quite mature beef.

TABLE V. WEIGHT, DIMENSIONS, AND TIME OF COOKING TWO-RIB ROLLED ROASTS.

Experiment No.	Description of roast.				Temperature of oven.		Time of cooking.			Inner temperature.	
	Weight.		Diameter.	Width across back.	During first 15 minutes	During remainder.	Total time.		Time per pound	When removed.	Maximum after removal.
	Lbs.	Ozs.	Ins.	Ins.	°C.	°C.	Hrs.	Mns.	Mins.	°C.	°C.
5.....	7	4	5½x7½	6½	250	195	2	45	22.7	54	64.5
5a....	7	7	5⅝x8⅛	6¼	250	195	2	43	21.8	55.5	64
6.....	4	7	4½x6½	5	250	175	2	00	27.	55	64
6a....	7	14	5½x7½	6½	250	175	3	00	22.9	57	64.5
7.....	6	0½	5½x7½	6½	250	100	4	10	41.4	62	63.8
7a....	6	6	4¾x6¾	6¼	250	100	4	30	42.2	62	63.5

The experiments were made in duplicate, two roasts being cooked medium rare at each of the three oven temperatures previously used. Three thermometers were inserted in each roast. One was placed as before at the center, a second about a quarter of an inch under the outer surface, and the third half way between these two. The bulbs of the three thermometers were directly in line with each other. The temperature was observed, during the cooking, at fifteen minute intervals and at five minute intervals after removal from the oven, until the maximum temperature was reached.

TEMPERATURE OF THE INTERIOR

The inner temperature observed in each roast is recorded

in Table VI, (page 31) the rise of temperature for each set of duplicates being plotted in Diagrams VII, VIII, and IX. The rise of temperature observed in similar portions of the duplicate roasts is quite uniform in all cases except those cooked at 175° C. The weight and dimensions of these two roasts were quite different and the rise of temperature in the smaller roast was more rapid.

As a result of the preliminary cooking for fifteen minutes at 250° C. there was an immediate and considerable rise of the temperature near the surface. According to Table VI and the accompanying diagrams it may be seen that this initial rise ranged from 34° C. in Roast No. 7 to 13° C. in Roast No. 6a. In the latter instance the thermometer was however more deeply imbedded in the meat than in the other cases.

The temperature at the center of the meat was very little affected by this first heating but after this period the temperature of the interior rose at a more rapid rate than did that of the exterior. The rate of rise at the intermediate point was about the same as that at the center.

The difference in the uniformity with which the roasts are cooked under these various conditions is shown by the variations in the temperature at the three points. In the roasts cooked at 195° C. the difference in temperature between the center and intermediate point when removed from the oven averaged 9° C. Between the center and the surface the average difference in temperature was 25° C. The differences in temperature in the roasts cooked at 175° C. were, between the center and intermediate point 5° C., between the center and the surface 13° C. In the roasts cooked at 100° C. the variation in the temperature between the center and the intermediate point was 1° C. and between the center and the surface 5° C. It is evident that since in the roasts cooked at the lower temperature the degrees of heat reached in the different portions are very similar, the meat will be found in very nearly the same condition throughout.

It is interesting to note that a slight difference in the tem-

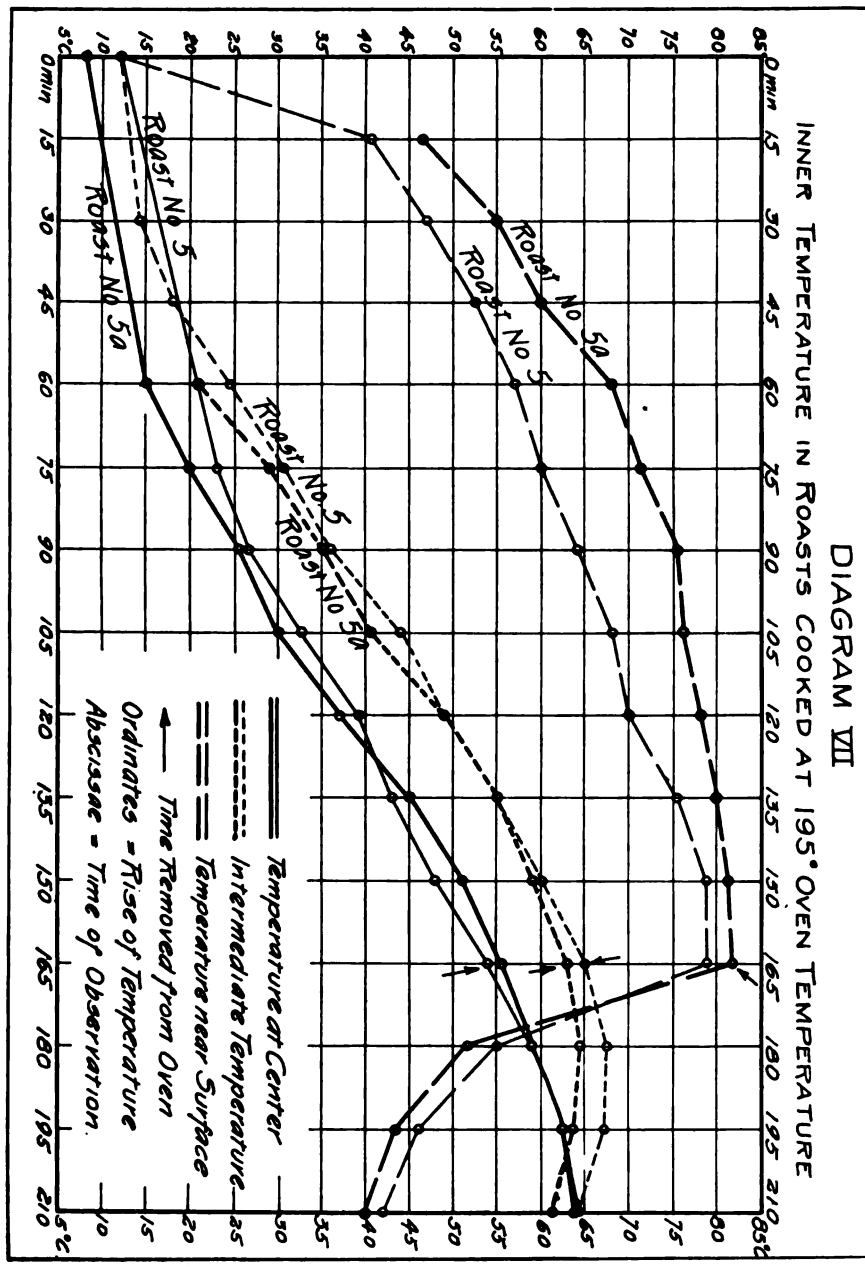
DIAGRAM VII
INNER TEMPERATURE IN ROASTS COOKED AT 195° OVEN TEMPERATURE
Roast No 5a
Roast No 5
Roast No 5
Roast No 5a
Temperature at Center
Intermediate Temperature
Temperature near Surface
Time Removed from Oven
Ordinates = Rise of Temperature
Abscissae = Time of Observation

[313]

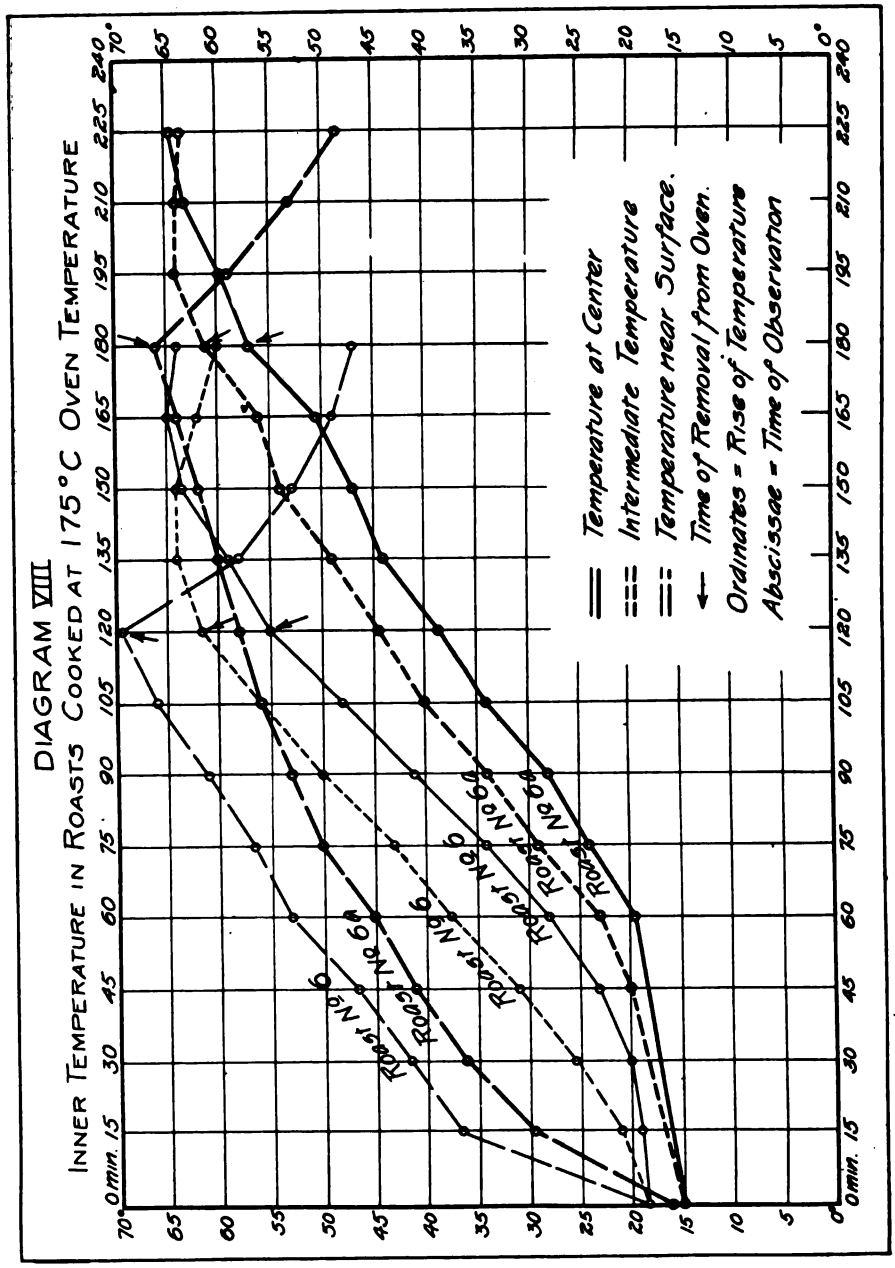
DIAGRAM VIII
INNER TEMPERATURE IN ROASTS COOKED AT 175°C OVEN TEMPERATURE
Temperature at Center
Intermediate Temperature
Temperature near Surface.
Time of Removal from Oven.
Ordinates = Rise of Temperature
Abscissae = Time of Observation
Roast No 6
0 min. 15 30 45 60 75 90 105 120 135 150 165 180 195 210 225 240
70° 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0°

[314]

Length of time.		Cooked at 195° C oven temperature.					
		Temperature at center.		Temperature of the intermediate flesh.		Temperatu near surface.	
		Experiment 5.	Experiment 5a.	Experiment. 5.	Experiment 5a.	Experiment 5.	Ex per me 5a.
Hrs. (a) In	Mins. oven.	° C.	° C.	° C.	° C.	° C.	° C
.....	.....	11.5	8	11.5	.....	12	....
	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	40.5	46.
	30	.....	.....	14.5	.....	47	55
	45	.....	.....	18	.....	52.5	60
1	00	.....	15	24.5	21	57	68
1	15	23	20	30.5	29	60	71.
1	30	26	25.5	36	35	64	75.
1	45	32	30	44	40.5	68	76
2	00	37	39	49	49	70	78
2	15	43	45	55	55	75.5	80
2	30	48	51	60	59	79	81
2	45	54	55.5	65	63	79	81.
3	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
3	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
4	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
4	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
(b) After removal.							
	5	55.5	56	65.5	63.5	68	64
	10	56.5	57.5	66.5	64.5	59	57
	15	59	59	67.5	64.5	53	51.
	20	60	60.5	67.5	64.5	50	47
	25	61.5	61.7	67.5	64	47.5	44.
	30	62.5	62.4	67	63.7	46	43.
	35	63.5	63	66	63	43.5	41.
	40	64	63.5	65	62	42.5	40.
	45	64.5	64	64.5	61.5	42	39.
	50	64.5	64	63	60.5	41	39
	55	.....	64	.....	59.5	.....	38
	60	.....	63.5	.....	58.8	.....	37.

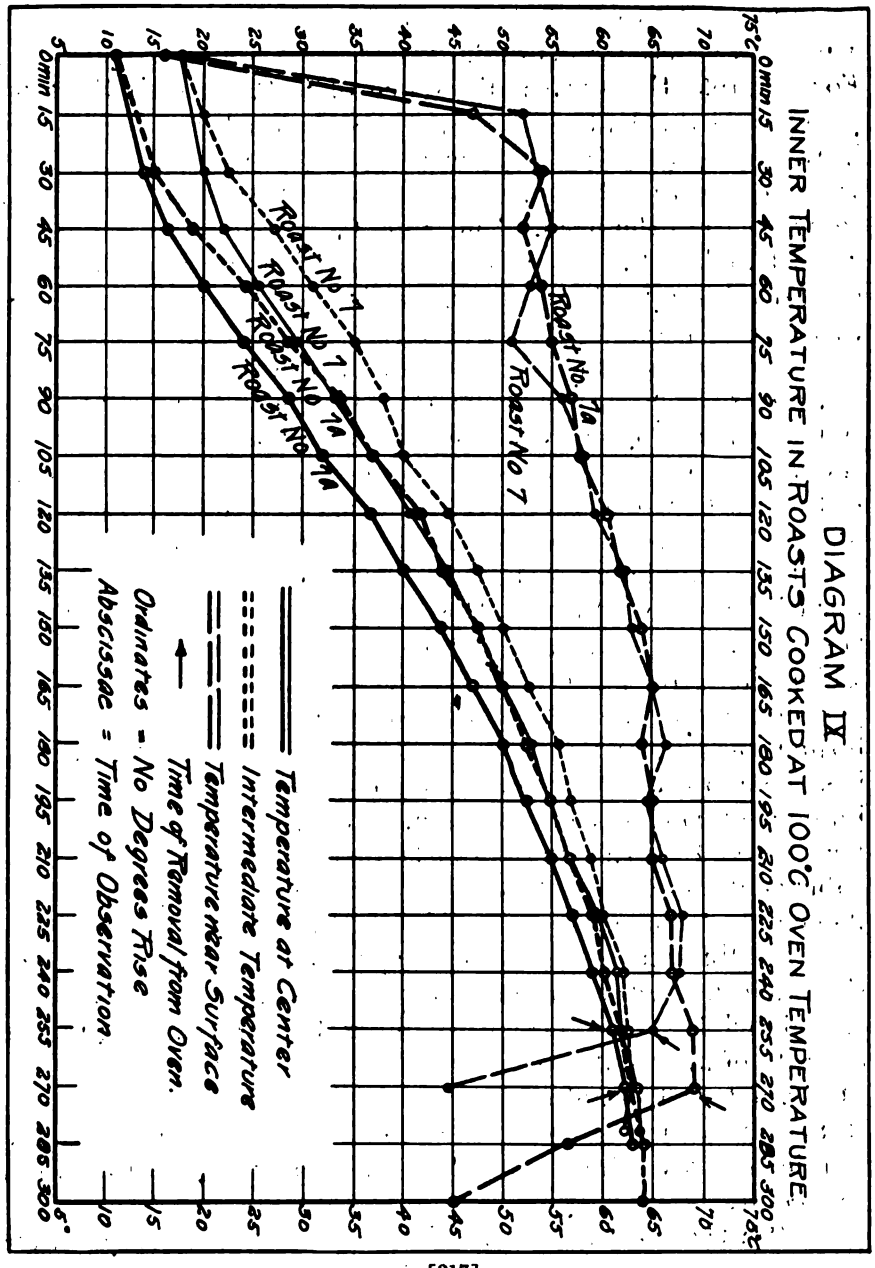
DIAGRAM IX
INNER TEMPERATURE IN ROASTS COOKED AT 100°C OVEN TEMPERATURE
Roast No 7a
Roast No 7
Roast No 7
Roast No 7a
Roast No 7
Roast No 7a
Temperature at Center
Intermediate Temperature
Temperature near Surface
Time of Removal from Oven.
Ordinates = No Degrees Rise
Abscissae = Time of Observation.

[317]

perature of the roasts before going into the oven does not exert a marked difference upon the subsequent rise of temperature. For example, there was a difference of 6° C. between the temperature of the centers of Nos. 7 and 7a before these were placed in the oven, but this difference gradually diminished until it was reduced to but 1° C. fifteen minutes before the latter was removed from the oven. The same fact is shown in the roasts cooked at 195° C. Here there was a difference of but 3° C., in the initial temperature but that which had the lower temperature at the beginning rose above the other during cooking.

A comparison of the averages of the temperature at the centers of the duplicate roasts (See Diagram X) shows that at 100° C. the temperature during the first hour of cooking rose the most rapidly. After the first hour the rise was most rapid in the roasts cooked at 195° C. During the whole time the rise of temperature at 175° C. occupies an intermediate position.

The same diagram illustrates the difference in the rate of rise of the temperature of the single short rib and the rolled rib roasts. The average weight of the former was $3\frac{3}{4}$ pounds and of the latter 7 pounds. The time required to attain a temperature of 55° C. at the center of each was one hour for the former and two and three-fourths hours for the latter. Hence it is evident that the size and shape of the roast has a marked influence upon the time required. The greater amount of surface exposed by the single short rib roast in proportion to its cubic contents makes it possible for the heat to penetrate to its center at a much more rapid rate than in the rolled roasts.

The difference in the time required to cook two roasts of the same character but of different weights is illustrated by Nos. 6 and 6a. The former weighing 4 lbs. 7 ozs. required at the rate of 27 minutes per pound and the latter weighing 7 lbs. 14 ozs. but 22.9 minutes per pound to reach the same degree. It may be said in general that other things being equal the heavier the roast, the less will be the time per pound required to cook it.

After the roast is removed from the oven the temperature

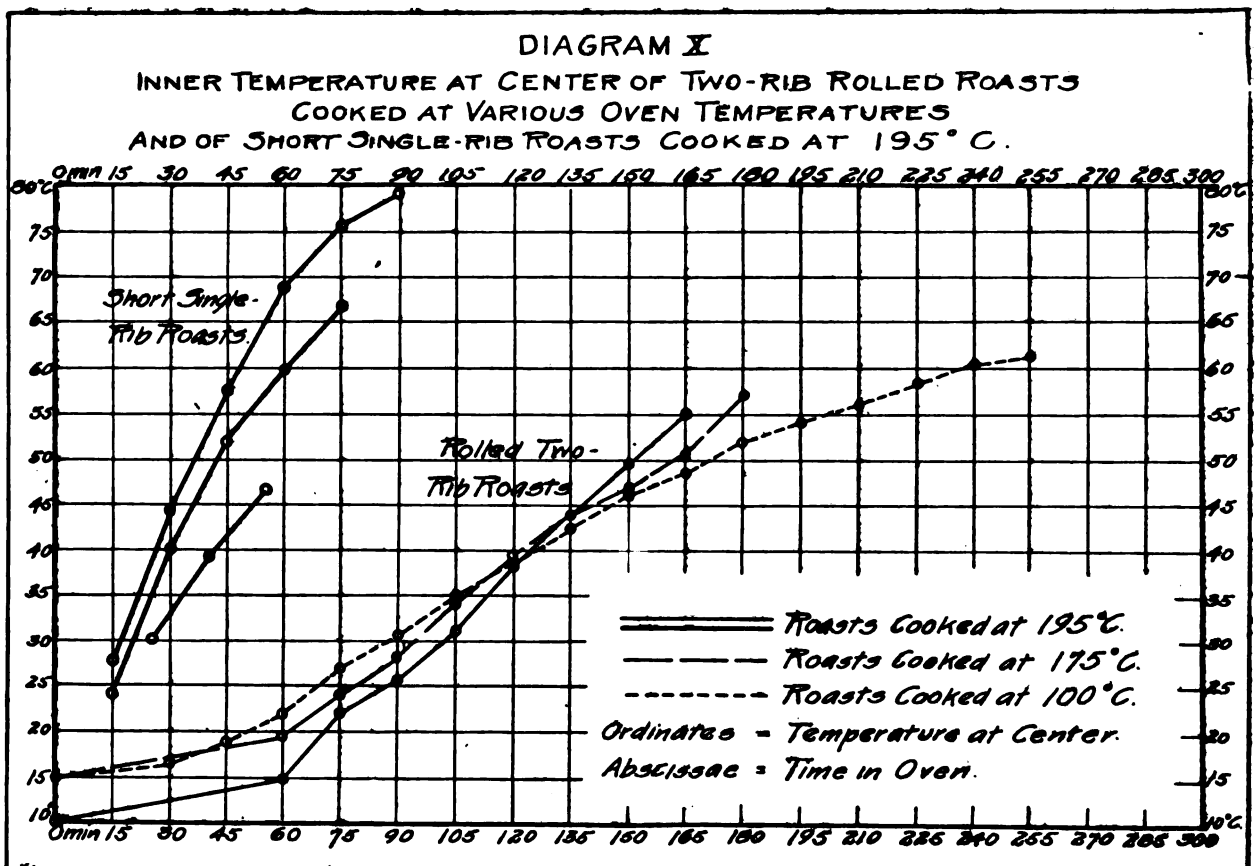
DIAGRAM X
INNER TEMPERATURE AT CENTER OF TWO-RIB ROLLED ROASTS
COOKED AT VARIOUS OVEN TEMPERATURES
AND OF SHORT SINGLE-RIB ROASTS COOKED AT 195° C.
Short Single-Rib Roasts.
Rolled Two-Rib Roasts
Roasts Cooked at 195°C.
Roasts Cooked at 175°C.
Roasts Cooked at 100°C.
Ordinates = Temperature at Center.
Abscissae = Time in Oven.
0min 15 30 45 60 75 90 105 120 135 150 165 180 195 210 225 240 255 270 285 300
80°C 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 40 35 30 25 20 15 10°C

[319]

of the exterior drops immediately, the most rapid fall occurring during the first fifteen minutes, after which it is more gradual. The temperature of the center rises slowly and steadily during a period of from 30 minutes in the roasts cooked at 100° C., to 45 minutes in those cooked at 175° C., or 195° C. As before stated the rise is greatest when the cooking has been carried on at the latter temperatures. The temperature at the intermediate point rises slowly for from 15 to 30 minutes after removal from the oven and then falls very slowly.

In this supplementary set of experiments the only roast (No. 6a) cooked at 175° C. which can be compared with those cooked at 195° C. required about the same time per pound, the rise of temperature being a little more gradual.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the foregoing observations it may be concluded:

1. That the conditions of the interior of a roast may be quite accurately determined and therefore the degree of cooking controlled by observing the temperature reached in the center of the meat.

2. That, except in the case of the roasts cooked well-done at 100° C., there is always a rise of temperature in the center of the meat after being removed from the oven, when cooked under the conditions of these experiments, if the meat is not cut.

3. That this rise of temperature depends upon (1) the temperature of cooking and (2) the temperature of the interior of the roast when removed from the oven, (3) the size and shape of the roast.

4. That the number of minutes per pound necessary to produce a certain degree of cooking depends upon (1) the character of the cut as regards size, shape, etc., and (2) the temperature of the oven. For example, a single short rib roast containing the bone required 16.3 minutes per pound to cook the meat rare, while the two-rib rolled roasts averaged 20.1 minutes at the same temperature to reach the same condition.

5. That the roasts are as quickly cooked at 175° C.; as at 195° C. This is important from a practical stand point as it involves a question of economy in fuel, especially if gas is the fuel used.

6. When cooked at 100° C., a very much longer time is required to raise the inner temperature from medium (62° C.) to well-done (72° C.) than to cause the same rise at 195° C. or 175° C. There is therefore very much less danger of over-cooking the meat at this temperature (100° C.). At the higher temperature a very few minutes over-cooking may be sufficient to carry the inner temperature above the desired degree.

7. That the lower the temperature of cooking, the more uniform is the condition of the interior of the meat.

8. That by any of the methods of cooking used in these experiments an attractive appearance is produced.

PLATE I.—SHORT RIB BEEF ROAST—VERY RARE

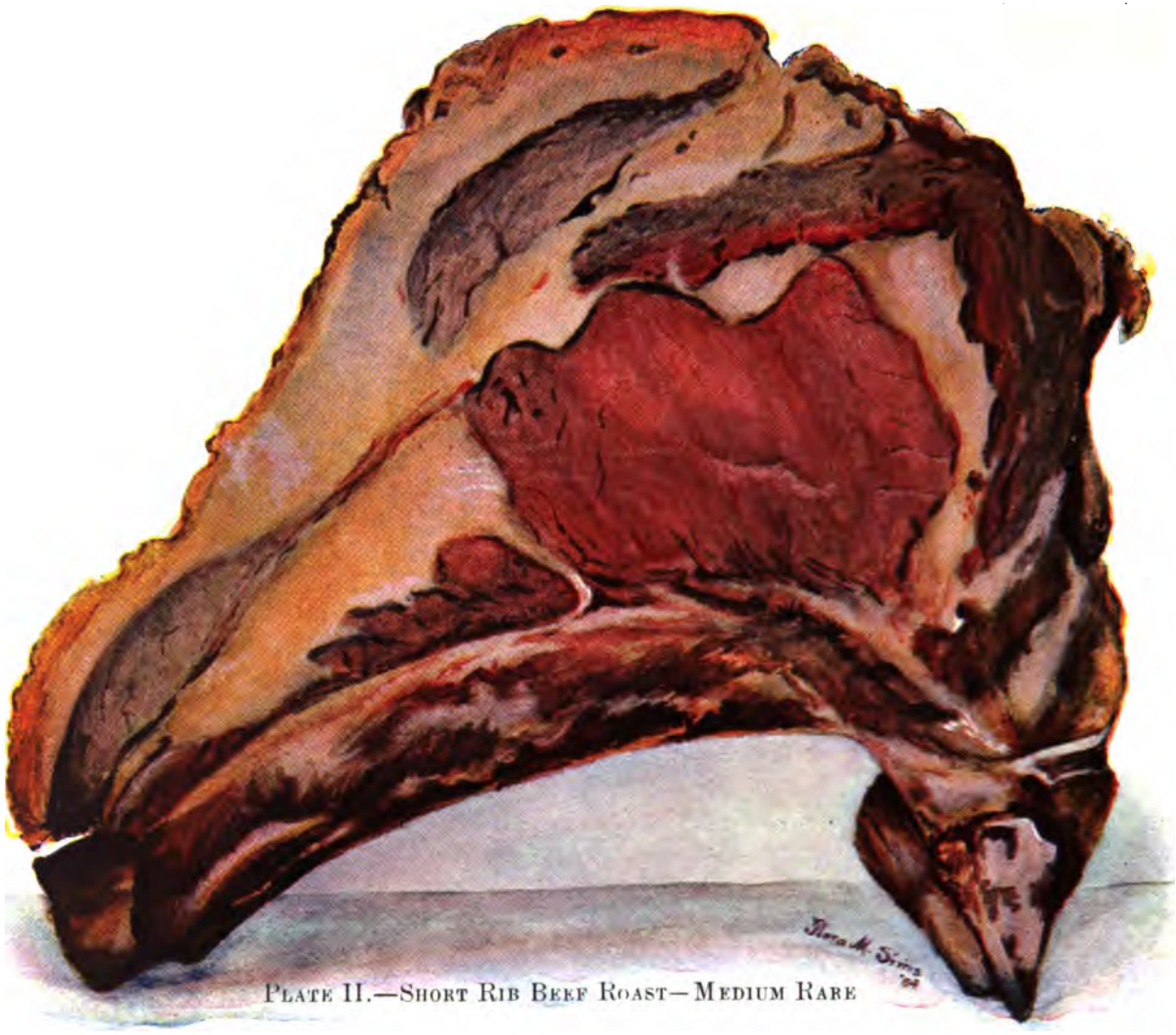

PLATE II.—SHORT RIB BEEF ROAST—MEDIUM RARE

PLATE III.—SHORT RIB BEEF ROAST—MEDIUM DONE

PLATE IV.—SHORT RIB BEEF ROAST—WELL DONE

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JOEL STEBBINS, Ph.D.

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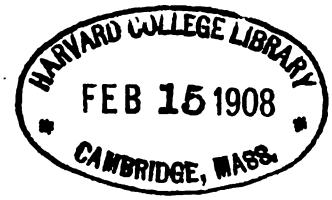

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PHOTOMETRIC OBSERVATIONS OF DOUBLE STARS

For many years astronomers have been observing double stars for the purpose of extending our knowledge of the siderial system, and as a result the literature of Astronomy abounds with observations of these stars, which usually include measures of position angle and distance, and estimates of the relative brightness of the components. The measures of angle and distance are made with all possible care; but as a rule the magnitude estimates are very rough, and serve only as a means of identification for subsequent observations. If in past years the double star observers had been able to estimate magnitudes with the same accuracy that they have measured the coordinates, we should now have most excellent material for a more complete study of the changes in stellar systems.

The only systematic study of the relative brightness of double stars, with the aid of a photometer, was made at Harvard College Observatory by Director E. C. Pickering and his assistants in 1878 and 1879.[1] With a polarizing photometer measures were made of the difference of magnitude of the components of about two hundred bright doubles, and a comparison with the previous estimates of Struve revealed the presence of certain systematic errors which must affect the work of other observers as well as that of Struve.

The photometer at Harvard was attached to the fifteen inch equatorial, and because of the loss of light in the form of photometer used, a telescope of this apperture was necessary to measure the brightness of stars where the fainter component was of the tenth or eleventh magnitude. The writer has recently observed a number of double stars with a twelve inch refractor, and the close agreement of the results with the previous work of the Harvard observers shows that the accuracy of these measures is equal to that obtained with any other

[1] (Annals of Harvard College Observatory, Vol. 11.)

photometer yet devised. Here is a wide field for instruments of moderate size, and it seems that the accuracy of the results is not impaired by bad seeing, so that a small telescope in a poor situation may produce work of value. The present publication contains measures and results for 107 stars, and it is hoped that this is only the beginning of such work. There are enough double stars within reach of the apparatus to keep an observer busy for a life time.

As no general description of this Observatory has been published, the main features of the equipment are given here.

Telescope. The Brashear objective is of 12 inches clear aperture and 180 inches focal length. The mounting by Warner and Swasey was erected in 1896. It is steady and convenient, clamps and slow motions in both hour angle and declination being brought to the eye end. The driving clock runs satisfactorily and a star image remains apparently stationary in the field, except for a vibration of 8″, periodic in 4 minutes, which is due to an eccentricity of the driving worm.

When the writer took charge of this Observatory in 1903, he found that the 12 inch objective had not given satisfaction for some years. The out of focus images were elliptical, and with good seeing the definition was rather poor. However, the lens was far from useless, and it seemed best to go ahead with the program of double stars, most of which were easy objects for an instrument of this size. During the summer of 1905, the writer was to be absent from the Observatory, and the lens was shipped to Allegheny at the request of Mr. Brashear, who naturally became interested when he learned that an objective of his manufacture was not giving satisfaction. He found that the metal ring which holds the lenses in the cell had been pressed down on one side, and allowed to remain, causing a permanent bending, principally of the flint lens. Although he was in no way responsible for this occurrence, Mr. Brashear kindly refigured both lenses without cost to the Observatory, and the objective was returned in October 1905. The defects were corrected, and we now have a first class objective.

Photometer. The polarizing photometer used in these observations was constructed by Alvan Clark and Sons. It is of the form devised by Professor Pickering and described by him in Annals of Harvard College Observatory, Vol. 11, page 4, where it is designated as "Photometer H". A Wollaston prism forms two images of each star, and these images are varied in intensity by rotating a Nichol placed between the eye and the eyepiece. When two stars are close together the ordinary image of one can be brought adjacent to the extraordinary image of the other, and the difference of magnitude is easily derived from the positions of the Nichol which produce equality in the two images compared.

This instrument is capable of extremely accurate results, but its use is limited to those stars which are closer than about 100″, for when the images are separated more than this, they are drawn out into spectra. At Harvard the accuracy of the instrument has been much increased by the addition of a second Wollaston prism in the focal plane. This causes the emergent beams to coincide, and eliminates the error which may enter if the observer does not hold his eye in the exact position to receive all the light from both images. The introduction of the second prism makes it impossible to measure stars closer than 12″ with our telescope, and in the present work all the measures were taken with the one prism.

A positive eyepiece giving a power of 100 and a field of 16′ was used throughout the work. While this is a very low power for a 12 inch telescope, it seemed high enough, especially in poor seeing.

For some time at the beginning of the work, the photometer was attached to the telescope by means of a crude device. Afterwards a special adapter was constructed in the University shops under the direction of Professor C. F. Perry of the department of Mechanical Engineering. This adapter allows the photometer to be rotated as a whole, without disturbing the focus, and in practice has been found all that can be desired.

Program. Some time was spent in experimenting with the photometer, and in observing different objects, before a definite observing list was adopted. It was decided to include of those double stars previously measured at Harvard, and published in Vol. 11, all whose components were both of 9.0 magnitude or brighter, and which were not closer than 5″0; all spectroscopic binaries in the catalog by Campbell and Curtis, Lick Observatory Bulletin No. 79, which were classed as visual doubles by Webb, and which could be measured with this instrument; also a number of suspected variable double stars from Miss Clerke's System of the Stars, and a few other doubles added partly by chance from different sources.

As a rule the Harvard stars were measured on two nights, while the others were observed at least three times.

It is possible that many spectroscopic binaries are subject to fluctuations in brightness, which are too small to be detected easily, and a long series of accurate photometric measures may in some cases show a light change synchronous with the variations in radial velocity. When the star is a visual double the companion is the best kind of a comparison star, and in this work special attention has been paid to several spectroscopic binaries.

Method of Observation. After the star to be observed had been brought into the field, the following program was carried out. The four images are designated:

A, bright image of principal component,
a, faint image of principal component,
B, bright image of second component,
b, faint image of second component.

It was always possible to place the four images in the form of a rhombus, and the line from *a* to *B* was the shorter diagonal except perhaps for the closest stars. The two images to be made equal were *a* and *B*. The observer's head was always held so that the line *aB* was either parallel or perpendicular to the line of his eyes. The four positions of the Nichol in which *a* and *B* appear equal were taken in the order of decreasing

circle readings, and image *a* always disappeared between the first and second settings, also between the third and fourth. The final slight movements of the circle, to equalize the images were made in either direction.

In the case of stars with nearly equal components estimates of position angle in the field were made with reference to one component, and its images were taken arbitrarily as *A* and *a*. When the resulting difference of magnitude was negative, *B* had appeared brighter than *A*.

There was no reason for turning the circle in the order of decreasing readings, except that the observer adopted a clockwise motion in the beginning.

The full aperture of the telescope was used on all stars, and there seemed no difference in the ease of measurement depending upon the absolute brightness of the components. About tenth magnitude is the ordinary limit for faint stars.

The observer recorded all of the measures himself, and this required turning on a small light to read the circle after each setting, and another light to record pairs of settings in the notebook. This constant changing of illumination did not seem to produce much extra strain on the eyes, and I was unable to devise any other method of recording which was as satisfactory. In measuring faint stars some time was lost in waiting for the eye to resume its maximum sensitiveness.

After the new adapter was secured, it was easy to measure three stars in an hour, although less than half of the time was used in actually making the settings.

The form of record adopted is shown by the following copy of a page of the note book, selected at random. Italicized figures were made in lead pencil as the original record, while the after computations are shown in Roman type. After the date is given the name of star, its right ascension and declination, also the estimate of seeing and moonlight on the respective scales. Next follows the position angle and distance of the images, the angle being referred to *A* and counted counter clockwise from down in the field to the mean of *a* and *B*. The *L*

means that the observer's head was held so that *a* appeared to the left of *B*. The sets of four are numbered in the order in which they were taken, and the photometer was rotated 180 degrees between (2) and (3), so that the configuration was the same for these sets; also (4) was the opposite of (1). The time of beginning and ending the measures is given at the left.

Saturday, September 10.3, 1904

β Scorpii *15 59.6* *— 19 31* *0,0*

330° 8″ L *10° 8″ R*

	(1)			(2)		
7:34	*300.0*	42.5	2.05	*118.5*	37.9	2.32
7:50	*257.5*			*80.6*		
	123.0	45.0	1.91	*296.0*	36.6	2.40
	78.0	87.5	1.98	*259.4*	74.5	2.36
	(3)			(4)		
	208.8	39.7	2.21	*30.8*	42.4	2.06
	169.1			*348.4*		
	26.4	37.6	2.34	*212.4*	44.8	1.92
	348.8	77.3	2.28	*167.6*	87.2	1.99
						2.15

The reductions were usually made the day following. The second reading of each four was subtracted from the first, and the fourth from the third. The differences were doubled mentally, and the coresponding differences of magnitude taken from the table in Annals H. C. O. Vol. 33, page 280. For a check the tabular values were also taken from the sum of each pair of differences. The average of the four double determinations was then the adopted result for the set of 16 readings.

It will be noted that there is a marked systematic difference between *a* image *L* and *R*. It usually occurred in the direction indicated, but it was far from constant, even with the same star, for on some nights the difference would disappear or change sign. All series were taken so as to eliminate its effect, by making half the settings with image *L* and the others *R*.

A similar personal error appeared when the images were above and below.

The two results from each set of four are alternately large and small, due probably to a slight maladjustment of the Nichol.

Ledger. In Table I. are given the separate results for each star, with enough of the circumstances of the observations to enable any one to investigate the results for systematic errors. In the first column appear the year, month and day; and in the second, the Greenwich mean time to the tenth of an hour. The difference in magnitude in the third column is, in each case, the mean result from sixteen settings. The averages are taken, giving each result the same weight, and the residuals formed in the sense O—C. In the fifth column are given the respective estimates of the seeing and moonlight. For the seeing, 0 represents the worst, while 5 would be perfect. Inasmuch as the power was very low, and the photometer cuts down the light, the estimate was only 4 when no trembling of the images was seen. Good seeing was called 2, and the measures were easy and satisfactory under this condition. For an object near the full moon the brilliancy of the sky background was called 5, and if the field appeared dark the number for the moonlight scale was 0. When working in twilight the estimate was based as nearly as possible upon the equivalent illumination in the field by the moon. The sixth column was also copied from the notebook, giving the distance in seconds and direction of image *a* from image *B* for the first set of four. When an additional L is given, it means that the observer's left eye was used; otherwise the work was done uniformly with the right eye, and the eyes were never changed in the midst of a set of sixteen readings.

TABLE 1. LEDGER OF DOUBLE STARS

	Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
		1. π Andromedæ.				
04	Sept.	8..... 16.4	3.96	—.11	3,0	7 A
04	Sept.	9..... 15.7	4.07	±.00	3,0	8 A
04	Sept.	10..... 15.5	4.12	+.05	2,0	7 B
04	Sept.	12..... 15.0	4.14	+.07	2,0	8 B
04	Sept.	15..... 15.0	4.00	—.07	2,1	8 A
04	Sept.	16..... 15.2	3.98	—.09	1,2	8 B
04	Sept.	28..... 14.6	4.10	+.03	1,1	7 B
04	Oct.	4..... 14.0	4.14	+.07	1,0	6 B
04	Oct.	15.... . 13.9	4.12	+.05	2,1	6 B
			4.07			
		2. 55 Piscium.				
04	Oct.	11..... 14.3	3.09	+.01	2,0	4 A
04	Oct.	15..... 14.3	3.07	—.01	3,1	4 A
			3.08			
		3. η Cassiopeiæ.				
04	Sept.	8 ..... 16.0	3.66	+.01	4,0	3 L
04	Sept.	16..... 14.7	3.57	—.08	1,2	5 L
04	Oct.	16..... 13.7	3.71	+.06	2,1	5 L
			3.65			
		4. ψ^1 Piscium.				
04	Oct.	1..... 15.0	0.30	+.01	1,0	8 L
04	Oct.	6..... 15.9	0.28	—.01	2,0	8 R
			0.29			
		5. ζ Piscium A, BC.				
04	Sept.	16..... 15.7	1.06	±.00	1,2	8 A
04	Sept.	28..... 14.9	1.06	±.00	1,2	7 A
			1.06			
		6. ψ Cassiopeiæ AB, CD.				
04	Oct.	11..... 14.9	4.87	—.03	3,0	8 L
04	Nov.	1..... 13.9	4.94	+.04	3,0	8 B
			4.90			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

Date			Hour	Diff of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
				7. α Ursæ Minoris.			
04	June	19.....	15.5	6.55	−.08	2,1	6 B
04	June	21.....	15.9	6.46	−.17	2,2	6 B
04	June	25.....	15.9	6.68	+.05	2,3	6 B
04	July	1.....	15.8	6.68	+.05	3,0	9 B
04	July	9.....	15.8	6.73	+.10	3,0	6 A
04	July	10.....	15.7	6.70	+.07	3,0	6 B
04	Oct.	3.....	15.2	6.59	−.04	0,0	5 R
				6.63			
				8. γ Arietis.			
04	Oct.	15.....	14.8	0.12	±.00	2,1	5 B
04	Oct.	27.....	13.9	0.17	+.05	2,1	5 B
04	Nov.	30.....	12.2	0.14	+.02	2,0	6 A
05	Nov.	20.....	14.8	0.06	−.06	2,0	6 L
05	Dec.	29.....	15.4	0.11	−.01	2.0	5 L
				0.12			
				9. λ Arietis.			
04	Oct.	1.....	15.4	2.31	−.10	1,0	7 B
04	Oct.	6.....	16.2	2.48	+.07	2,0	8 A
04	Oct.	26.....	14.1	2.45	+.04	2,3	6 B
				2.41			
				10. γ Andromedæ.			
04	Oct.	8.....	15.5	2.73	−.03	3,0	5 L
04	Oct.	16.....	14.1	2.80	+.04	2,1	6 L
				2.76			
				11. ι Cassiopeiæ AB, C.			
04	Oct.	16.....	14.5	3.33	−.07	2,1	5 R
04	Oct.	27.....	14.3	3.46	+.06	2,2	5 L
				3.40			
				12. ω Fornacis.			
05	Nov.	20.....	15.4	2.62	+.08	1,0	5 B
05	Dec.	31.....	15.0	2.46	−.08	2,1	5 R
				2.54			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date		Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
			13. η Persei.				
04	Oct.	26.....	14.4	4.74	—.07	2,3	7 R
04	Nov.	1.....	14.4	4.88	+.07	3,0	8 R
				4.81			
			14. θ Eridani.				
05	Dec.	31.....	15.3	1.14	+.05	1,1	5 BL
06	Jan.	6.....	14.2	1.04	—.05	0,2	6 A
06	Jan.	25.....	14.0	1.10	+.01	0,0	8 B
				1.09			
			15. 30 Eridani.				
05	Dec.	31.....	15.7	0.57	+.06	2,1	6 R
06	Jan.	6.....	14.5	0.53	+.02	1,2	6 RL
06	Jan.	25.....	14.4	0.44	—.07	0,0	6 LL
				0.51			
			16. 32 Eridani.				
05	Nov.	20.....	15.9	1.27	—.09	2,0	5 L
05	Dec.	31.....	16.0	1.46	+.10	4,0	6 R
				1.36			
			17. ϵ Persei.				
04	Oct.	26.....	14.9	4.94	+.05	2,4	5 A
04	Nov.	1.....	15.3	4.85	—.04	2,0	6 A
04	Dec.	6.....	14.2	4.87	—.02	1,0	6 A
				4.89			
			18. 88 Tauri.				
04	Nov.	30.....	14.1	3.40	+.01	1,0	8 R
04	Dec.	13.....	14.1	3.38	—.01	2,1	8 R
				3.39			
			19. τ Tauri.				
04	Nov.	1.....	15.7	2.84	±.00	2,0	8 A
04	Nov.	12.....	14.4	2.85	+.01	0,1	8 A
				2.84			
			20. ω Aurigæ.				
06	Jan.	5.....	14.3	2.56	—.04	2,2	5 L
06	Jan.	25.....	16.4	2.64	+.04	3,0	4 BL
				2.60			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid	Seeing Moon	Images
		21. Σ 634.			
04 Oct. 16.....	15.5	3.58	±.00	1,1	7 B
04 Nov. 6.....	16.2	3.58	±.00	2,0	6 R
		3.58			
		22. ρ Orionis.			
05 Nov. 20.....	16.3	3.78	+.01	2,0	4 AL
06 Jan. 5.....	15.5	3.76	−.01	2,2	5 B
		3.77			
		23. 14 Aurigæ.			
04 Nov. 30.....	14.6	2.82	+.01	1,0	7 B
04 Dec. 13.....	14.5	2.80	−.01	2,1	6 A
		2.81			
		24. β Orionis.			
04 Dec. 15.....	16.2	6.36	+.04	2,2	6 R
05 Mar. 24.....	14.1	6.28	−.04	2,0	5 R
		6.32			
		25. 23 Orionis.			
04 Nov. 5.....	19.9	2.13	−.03	1,0	8 L
04 Dec. 6.....	14.8	2.20	+.04	1,0	8 B
		2.16			
		26. δ Orionis.			
04 Oct. 28.....	19.1	4.51	±.00	2,4	7 L
04 Nov. 5.....	19.4	4.49	−.02	0,0	8 L
04 Nov. 29.....	16.0	4.51	±.00	2,0	8 L
04 Dec. 5.....	16.0	4.52	+.01	2,0	8 R
04 Dec. 6.....	15.2	4.44	−.07	0,1	8 L
04 Dec. 7.....	15.0	4.49	−.02	1,0	8 A
04 Dec. 13.....	15.2	4.44	−.07	1,1	8 R
04 Dec. 14.....	15.5	4.48	−.03	2,2	8 L
04 Dec. 15.....	15.4	4.56	+.05	2,2	8 R
05 Mar. 3.....	14.4	4.56	+.05	1,0	8 L
05 Mar. 8.....	14.6	4.61	+.10	2,0	8 L
		4.51			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date		Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
				27. θ^1 Orionis C, D.			
06	Jan.	6.....	15.2	1.46	+.04	2,3	6 A
06	Febr.	19.....	15.4	1.46	+.04	1,0	6 RL
06	Mar.	24.....	13.9	1.35	−.07	2,0	5 L
				1.42			
				28. θ^1 Orionis C, A.			
06	Jan.	6.....	15.6	1.60	+.05	2,3	4 RL
06	Febr.	19.....	15.2	1.60	+.05	1,0	5 B
06	Mar.	24.....	15.5	1.45	−.10	1,0	5 AL
				1.55			
				29. θ^1 Orionis C, B.			
06	Jan.	6.....	15.8	2.49	−.14	2,3	4 L
06	Febr.	19.....	14.4	2.79	+.16	1,0	5 L
06	Mar.	24	14.8	2.62	−.01	1,0	5 RL
				2.63			
				30. θ^1 Orionis D, A.			
06	Jan.	6.....	16.1	0.15	+.03	2,3	4 AL
06	Febr.	19.....	14.7	0.14	+.02	1,0	6 LL
06	Mar.	24.....	15.2	0.06	−.06	1,0	5 L
				0.12			
				31. θ^1 Orionis D, B.			
06	Jan.	6.....	16.3	0.97	−.09	2,3	4 L
06	Febr.	19.....	14.2	1.11	+.05	1,0	5 LL
06	Mar.	24.....	14.5	1.09	+.03	1,0	5 L
				1.06			
				32. θ^1 Orionis A, B.			
06	Jan.	6.....	16.6	1.11	+.05	1,3	4 LL
06	Febr.	19.....	13.9	1.14	+.08	1,0	5 R
06	Mar.	24.....	14.2	0.93	−.13	2,0	5 RL
				1.06			
				33. θ^2 Orionis.			
06	Jan.	5... ..	15.8	1.32	+.04	2,2	8 BL
06	Febr.	19.....	15.6	1.24	−.04	1,0	8 A
				1.28			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date		Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing, Moon	Images
				34. ι Orionis.			
04	Oct.	28.....	19.5	4.47	+.16	2,4	5 L
05	Mar.	3	15.3	4.24	−.07	0,0	6 A
05	Mar.	8.....	15.6	4.20	−.11	1,0	6 A
05	Nov.	1.....	21.3	4.44	+.13	3,0	6 L
05	Nov.	1.....	21.5	4.41	+.10	3,0	6 LL
05	Nov.	9	17.5	4.41	+.10	2,3	6 L
05	Nov.	9.....	17.7	4.34	+.03	2,3	6 LL
05	Nov.	21.....	17.1	4.26	−.05	2,0	6 L
05	Nov.	21.....	17.3	4.20	−.11	2,0	6 LL
05	Nov.	22.....	16.8	4.16	−.15	2,0	6 L
05	Nov.	22.....	17.0	4.28	−.03	2,0	6 LL
05	Dec.	6.....	15.8	4.26	−.05	0,2	6 L
05	Dec.	6.....	16.0	4.40	−.09	1,2	6 LL
05	Dec.	11.....	16.7	4.23	−.08	0,4	6 LL
05	Dec.	11.....	17.0	4.28	−.03	0,4	6 L
				4.31			
				35. σ Orionis A B, E.			
05	Mar.	26.....	15.2	2.83	+.02	1,0	8 L
05	Dec.	31.....	17.0	2.95	+.14	3,0	5 A
06	Apr.	1.....	15.0	2.65	−.16	2,2	8 L
				2.81			
				36. σ Orionis A B, D.			
05	Mar.	26.....	14.7	2.80	−.06	2,0	7 R
05	Dec.	31.....	16.5	2.99	+.13	3,0	4 B
06	Apr.	1.....	14.8	2.78	−.08	2,2	6 L L
				2.86			
				37. σ Orionis A B, C.			
05	Mar.	26.....	14.3	5.24	+.05	2,0	5 L
05	Dec.	31.....	16.8	5.09	−.10	3,0	5 B L
06	Apr.	1.....	14.3	5.24	+.05	2,2	8 L L
				5.19			
				38. σ Orionis E, D.			
05	Mar.	26.....	14.9	0.18	+.02	1,0	7 R
05	Dec.	31.....	17.2	0.18	+.02	3,0	4 B L
06	Apr.	1.....	14.6	0.12	−.04	2,2	5 R
				0.16			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid	Seeing Moon	Images
		39. γ Leporis.			
04 Nov.	5 .. .. 20.5	2.58	+.02	0,0	10 R
05 Mar.	3..... 14.9	2.54	−.02	0,0	10 L
		2.56			
		40. 8 Monocerotis.			
05 Mar.	3..... 15.8	2.21	+.05	1,0	8 L
05 Mar.	24..... 14.5	2.11	−.05	2,0	8 L
		2.16			
		41. 38 Geminorum.			
05 Mar.	24..... 15.0	2.75	+.06	2,0	5 L
05 Apr.	21..... 14.8	2.57	−.12	2,0	5 A
05 Apr.	29 ..... 14.1	2.75	+.06	2,0	5 B L
		2.69			
		42. δ Geminorum.			
05 Apr.	29..... 14.4	4.54	+.12	2,0	5 R L
06 Jan.	5..... 15.1	4.29	−.13	2,2	5 A L
		4.42			
		43. α Geminorum A, B.			
05 Mar.	24..... 16.3	1.05	+.11	2,0	5 L
05 Apr.	21..... 15.2	0.98	+.04	2,0	5 LL
05 Apr.	29..... 14.7	1.04	+.10	2,0	5 R
05 Oct.	27..... 21.6	0.85	−.09	2,0	4 A
05 Oct.	27..... 21.9	0.90	−.04	2.0	4 AL
05 Nov.	1..... 20.1	0.87	−.07	2,0	5 A
05 Nov.	1..... 20.3	0.82	−.12	2,0	5 AL
05 Nov.	9..... 18.5	0.99	+.05	2,2	4 A
05 Nov.	9..... 18.7	0.89	−.05	2,2	4 AL
05 Nov.	21..... 18.4	0.95	+.01	2,0	4 A
05 Nov.	21..... 18.6	1.01	+.07	2,0	4 AL
05 Dec.	6 ..... 16.8	0.93	−.01	1,2	4 A
05 Dec.	6..... 17.0	0.94	±.00	2,2	4 AL
05 Dec.	11.... . 15.5	[0.87]	[−.07]	0,4	4 AL
05 Dec.	11..... 15.7	[0.98]	[+.04]	0,4	4 A
05 Dec.	29..... 16.2	0.97	+.03	2,0	4 AL
05 Dec.	29..... 16.3	0.95	+.01	1,0	4 A
		0.94			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date		Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
			44. α Geminorum A, C.				
05	Apr.	21.....	15.4	6.66	−.09	2,0	10 AL
05	Apr.	29.....	14.9	6.89	+.14	2,0	8 A
05	Oct.	27.....	22.2	6.70	−.05	2,0	5 A
05	Nov.	1.....	20.6	6.76	+.01	2,0	5 B
				6.75			
			45. κ Puppis.				
05	Oct.	27.....	22.7	0.10	−.04	2,0	6 R
06	Jan.	25.....	16.8	0.18	+.04	2,0	6 R
				0.14			
			46. ζ Cancri A B, C.				
05	Apr.	29.....	15.3	1.03	+.11	2,0	3 A
05	Dec.	29.....	16.6	0.80	−.12	2,0	4 L L
				0.92			
			47. ι Cancri.				
05	Apr.	21.....	15.7	2.71	+.09	2,0	8 B L
05	Dec.	11.....	17.4	2.52	−.10	1,4	6 R L
				2.62			
			48. 54 Leonis.				
05	Apr.	29.....	16.0	1.91	+.05	2,0	5 B
05	Oct.	27.....	23.2	1.82	−.04	2,0	6 L
				1.86			
			49. 83 Leonis.				
05	May	7.....	15.5	1.04	−.10	2,0	8 A L
06	Febr.	18.....	15.7	1.25	+.11	1,0	8 L
				1.14			
			50. τ Leonis.				
05	May	7.....	15.7	2.48	−.02	2,0	8 RL
06	Febr.	18.....	16.0	2.52	+.02	1,0	8 LL
				2.50			
			51. 93 Leonis.				
04	June	22.....	14.7	4.32	+.06	1,3	10 B
04	July	10.....	14.8	4.28	+.02	2,0	10 B
04	July	13.....	14.5	4.18	−.08	2,1	8 B
				4.26			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date	Hour	Diff of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
		52. δ Corvi.				
05	May. 6.....	14.2	5.08	+.04	2,0	8 RL
06	Febr. 25	20.7	5.01	−.03	2,0	6 RL
			5.04			
		53. 24 Comæ Berenices.				
04	June 25.....	16.6	1.57	+.01	2,2	5 R
04	July 1.....	16.7	1.54	−.02	1,1	10 L
04	July 24.....	13.9	1.56	±.00	1,5	8 R
			1.56			
		54. γ Virginis.				
05	Mar. 24.....	15.4	0.00	−.04	2,0	6 R
05	Apr. 29	15.7	0.09	+.05	2,0	5 LL
06	Febr. 25.....	21.1	0.04	±.00	2,0	5 L
			0.04			
		55. Σ 1694.				
04	July 18.....	16.5	0.53	+.05	2,0	8 B
04	Sept. 16.....	14.1	0.43	−.05	1,2	8 B
			0.48			
		56. 35 Comæ Berenices. A B, C.				
04	July 13.....	14.9	4.62	+.04	2,0	8 A
04	July 24.....	14.2	4.53	−.05	2,4	8 B
			4.58			
		57. 12 Canum Venaticorum.				
04	July 1.....	17.2	2.55	−.08	2,1	10 L
04	July 2.....	15.5	2.64	+.01	2,0	10 R
04	July 24.....	14.5	2.70	+.07	2,3	8 L
			2.63			
		58. θ Virginis A,B.				
06	Febr 27.....	21.2	3.88	−.02	2,0	5 R
06	Mar 31.....	20.1	3.92	+.02	2,0	5 LL
			3.90			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
		59. ζ Ursæ Majoris.			
04 July 9.....	16.7	1.66	+.04	3,0	6 A
04 July 18.....	15.4	1.58	−.04	2,1	8 A
04 July 24.....	14.8	1.62	±.00	2,2	8 A
		1.62			
		60. κ Bootis.			
04 July 9	17.1	2.02	−.11	3,0	7 R
04 July 18.....	15.8	2.19	+.06	2,1	8 L
04 July 24.....	15.1	2.17	+.04	3,2	8 R
		2.13			
		61. ι Bootis.			
04 July 9.....	17.6	3.30	+.02	3,0	8 R
04 July 18.....	16.1	3.34	+.06	2,1	8 B
04 July 24.....	15.5	3.20	−.08	3,2	8 B
		3.28			
		62. π Bootis			
04 July 28.....	16.4	0.96	+.11	1,2	4 A
04 Aug 8.....	16.3	0.79	−.06	1,0	5 A
04 Sept. 8.....	14.3	0.80	−.05	2,0	5 A
		0.85			
		63. 44 Bootis.			
04 Sept. 9.....	14.4	0.55	−.04	2,0	4 L
04 Sept. 15.....	14.4	0.72	+.13	1,1	5 R
04 Oct, 7.....	13.9	0.49	−.10	2,0	5 R
		0.59			
		64. δ Bootis			
04 July 18.....	17.0	4.34	−.03	2,0	10 L
04 July 23.....	15.9	4.35	−.02	2,3	10 L
04 Aug. 3.....	16.8	4.42	+.05	2,0	10 L
		4.37			
		65. μ Bootis.			
04 July 18.....	17.3	2.26	−.02	2,0	10 A
04 July 23.....	16.1	2.30	+.02	2,3	10 A
		2.28			
		66. ζ Coronæ.			
06 Febr. 25.....	20.3	0.71	−.09	3,0	5 R
06 Mar. 31.....	19.7	0.88	+.08	2,0	5 L
		0.80			

TABLE 1.—(Continued)

	Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
			67. η Lupi.			
06	Febr. 27.....	21.6	4.08	±.00	0,0	10 RL
06	Mar. 31.....	20.5	4.07	—.01	1,0	8 L
			4.08			
			68. β Scorpii.			
04	July 12.....	16.4	2.05	—.12	0,0	8 R
04	July 17.....	14.7	2.16	—.01	1,0	10 L
04	July 23.....	14.4	2.18	+.01	0,4	8 L
04	July 28.....	14.2	2.21	+.04	1,2	8 L
04	Aug. 4.....	14.7	2.12	—.05	1,0	8 L
04	Aug. 5.....	14.4	2.24	+.07	2,2	8 L
04	Aug. 5.....	14.8	2.16	—.01	2,0	8 L
04	Aug. 7.....	14.6	2.18	+.01	0,1	8 R
04	Aug. 7.....	15.0	2.20	+.03	0,0	8 R
04	Aug. 8.....	14.1	2.23	+.06	2,3	8 L
04	Aug. 10.....	13.8	2.14	—.03	1,5	8 L
04	Aug. 11.....	14.6	2.20	+.03	2,0	8 L
04	Sept. 10.....	13.7	2.15	—.02	0,0	8 L
			2.17			
			69. κ Herculis.			
04	July 22.....	16.4	1.05	—.05	1,4	10 R
04	Aug. 3.....	17.3	1.14	+.04	1,0	8 L
			1.10			
			70. ν Scorpii AB, CD.			
04	July 12.....	16.7	2.09	—.09	0,0	10 R
04	July 17.....	15.1	2.24	+.06	2,2	10 R
04	July 23.....	14.2	2.22	+.04	1,4	10 R
			2.18			
			71. σ Scorpii.			
04	July 22.....	16.0	5.42	—.03	1,5	8 A
04	July 23.....	14.7	5.44	—.01	1,4	8 B
04	July 28.....	14.6	5.50	+.05	2,2	8 B
			5.45			
			72. ρ Ophiuchi.			
04	Aug. 4.....	14.2	0.49	—.03	1,5	3 L
04	Aug. 8.....	14.8	0.56	+.04	0,0	3 L
			0.52			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.		Seeing Moon	Images
		73.	17 Draconis.			
04	Oct. 8.....	14.4	0.81	−.03	3,0	3 R
04	Oct. 31.....	14.7	0.88	+.04	2,0	4 B
			0.94			
		74.	17, 16 Draconis.			
04	Oct. 8.....	14.9	0.17	+.07	2,0	6 B
04	Oct. 31.....	15.1	0.03	−.07	2,0	6 R
			0.10			
		75.	43 Herculis.			
04	July 22.....	16.8	3.83	+.05	2,4	10 R
04	Sept. 9.....	14.8	3.72	−.06	2,0	8 L
			3.78			
		76.	36 Ophiuchi.			
06	Feb. 27.....	21.9	0.04	+.02	1,0	4 R
06	Mar. 31.....	21.0	0.01	−.01	1,0	5 LL
			0.02			
		77.	α Herculis.			
04	Sept 10	14.4	2.12	±.00	1,0	5 A
04	Oct. 6.....	13.8	2.13	+.01	1,0	5 B
			2.12			
		78.	δ Herculis.			
04	July 22.....	17.3	5.50	+.07	1,4	6 L
04	Sept 10.....	14.8	5.36	−.07	1,0	7 R
			5.43			
		79.	39 Ophiuchi.			
04	July 12.....	17.3	1.45	−.01	1,0	9 R
04	July 17.....	15.5	1.46	±.00	2,1	8 R
04	July 23.....	15.1	1.48	+.02	1,4	8 R
			1.46			
		80.	ν Serpentis.			
04	July 12.....	17.8	4.18	−.22	2,0	10 R
04	July 17.....	16.0	4.20	−.20	3,0	8 L
04	July 23	15.5	4.34	−.06	2,4	10 L
04	Aug. 2.....	14.5	4.46	+.06	1,0	8 L
04	Aug. 3.....	14.1	4.48	+.08	2,5	8 L
04	Aug. 7.....	15.4	4.59	+.19	1,0	8 L
04	Aug. 8.....	13.8	4.52	+.12	2.5	8 L

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
		80. ν Serpentis. (Continued)				
04	Aug. 8.....	15.4	4.45	+.05	1,0	8 L
04	Aug. 10.....	14.2	4.46	+.06	1,0	8 L
04	Aug. 11.....	15.0	4.38	−.02	2,0	8 L
04	Sept. 7.....	14.0	4.21	−.19	1,0	8 L
04	Sept. 7.....	14.4	4.22	−.18	1,0	8 L
04	Sept. 10.....	14.0	4.41	+.01	1,0	8 L
04	Sept. 12.....	14.4	4.41	+.01	0,0	8 R
04	Sept. 15	14.0	4.45	+.05	1,3	8 R
04	Sept. 19.....	13.4	4.41	+.01	2,4	8 R
04	Sept. 28.....	13.6	4.42	+.02	1,0	8 R
04	Oct. 1.....	12.4	4.42	+.02	1,5	7 R
04	Oct. 1.....	12.7	4.42	+.02	1,1	7 L
04	Oct. 1.....	14.0	4.50	+.10	0,0	8 L
04	Oct. 6.....	12.3	4.46	+.06	1,5	8 R
04	Oct. 11.....	12.2	4.48	+.08	0,5	8 L
04	Oct. 15.....	12.1	4.38	−.02	2,5	8 L
04	Oct. 26.....	12.0	4.45	+.05	1,4	8 R
04	Oct. 31.....	11.9	4.32	−.08	2,5	8 R
			4.40			
		81. $\nu^1\ \nu^2$ Draconis.				
04	Oct. 17	15.9	−0.18	−.07	1,1	8 B
04	Nov. 6.....	14.7	−0.04	+.07	1,0	8 A
			−0.11			
		82. ψ Draconis.				
04	Oct. 3.....	15.7	1.21	−.03	1,0	8 B
04	Oct. 17.....	15.3	1.26	+.02	1,1	8 A
			1.24			
		83. 67 Ophinchi AB, C.				
04	July 17.....	16.4	4.21	+.07	3,0	8 L
04	Sept. 10.....	15.2	4.04	−.10	1,0	8 A
04	Sept. 16.....	13.5	4.18	+.04	1,3	8 A
			4.14			
		84. 95 Herculis.				
04	Oct. 7.....	14.4	0.12	+.04	2,0	5 R
04	Oct. 16.....	13.3	0.04	−.04	2,2	5 R
			0.08			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
		85. μ Sagittarii A, D.			
04 Aug. 7.....	15.9	5.76	+.05	2,0	8 A
04 Sept. 9.....	13.6	5.66	—.05	2,0	8 B
		5.71			
		86. μ Sagittarii A, E.			
04 Aug. 7.....	16.3	5.15	—.02	2,0	8 A
04 Sept. 9.....	14.0	5.19	+.02	1.0	8 B
		5.17			
		87. 39 Draconis A, B.			
04 Oct. 11.....	15.9	2.50	—.06	2,0	3 A
04 Oct. 31.....	15.9	2.63	+.07	2,0	3 B
		2.56			
		88. 39 Draconis A, C.			
04 Oct. 11.....	15.5	2.81	+.03	2,0	8 A
03 Oct. 31.....	15.5	2.75	—,03	2,0	8 R
		2.78			
		89. ζ Lyrae.			
04 July 16.....	14.7	1.30	—.05	2,0	10 A
04 Sept 28.....	15.3	1.45	+.10	2,2	7 B
05 Oct. 25.....	13.9	1.34	—.01	2,0	8 B
05 Nov. 20.....	13.7	1.32	—.03	1,0	8 A
		1.35			
		90. o Draconis.			
04 Oct. 3.....	16.1	3.30	—.02	1,0	7 B
04 Oct. 17.....	15.6	3.34	+.02	1,1	7 B
		3.32			
		91. θ Serpentis.			
04 July 17.....	16.8	0.31	—.09	3,0	8 A
04 Aug. 2.....	14.9	0.40	±.00	1,0	8 A
04 Aug. 5.....	15 2	0.37	—.03	2,0	8 A
04 Oct. 6.....	14.4	0.50	+.10	1,0	8 B
05 Oct 25.... .	13.7	0.42	+.02	1,0	8 A
		0.40			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
			92. η Lyrae.			
04	July 16.....	15.2	4.15	+.05	3,0	8 L
04	Sept. 28.....	15.7	4.29	+.19	3,2	6 R
04	Oct. 25.....	14.9	4.12	+.02	1,3	8 L
04	Nov. 29.....	13.9	4.06	−.04	2,0	8 L
05	Oct. 25	14.2	3.94	−.16	2,0	8 R L
05	Nov. 20.....	14.0	4.06	− 04	1,0	8 R L
			4.10			
			93. β Cygni.			
04	July 25.....	14.0	2.06	−.06	2,4	10 A
04	Oct. 25.....	15.2	2.19	+.07	1,3	8 R
			2.12			
			94. ϵ Sagittae.			
04	July 16.....	15.6	2.59	−.13	3,0	8 A
04	July 28.....	15.0	2.76	+.04	2,3	8 A
04	Aug. 2.....	15.2	2.77	+.05	2,0	10 A
04	Oct. 6.....	14.8	2.77	+.05	1,0	8 B
			2.72			
			95.17χ Cygni.			
04	July 25.....	14.4	3.40	+.04	2,3	8 L
04	Oct. 25.....	15.5	3.32	−.04	2,3	8 L
			3.36			
			96. 26 Cygni.			
04	Oct. 25.....	15.9	3.59	−.11	2,3	8 B
04	Nov. 12.....	15.6	3.74	+.04	1,0	8 A
04	Nov. 29.....	14.6	3.78	+.08	2,0	8 B
			3.70			
			97. κ Cephei.			
04	Oct. 16.....	15.0	3.61	+.02	2,1	6 R
04	Nov. 6.....	15.8	3.57	−.02	2,0	5 R
			3.59			
			98. Σ 2718.			
04	Aug. 2.....	15.8	0.03	−.10	2,0	5 B
04	Aug. 4.....	15.2	0.09	−.04	2,0	6 L
04	Sept. 9.....	15.2	0.16	+.04	3,0	6 A
05	Nov. 21.....	14.5	0.23	+.10	2,0	6 R
			0.13			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

	Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing, Moon	Images
		99. λ Delphini.				
04	July 13	15.9	0.80	+.02	3,0	8 R
04	July 16.....	16.0	0.80	+.02	2,0	8 L
04	Aug. 3.....	14 6	0.75	−.03	2,2	8 L
			0.78			
		100. 59 Cygni.				
04	July 13.....	16.5	4.13	—.27	4,0	8 B
04	Aug. 3.....	15.0	4.26	−.14	2,0	8 A
04	Sept. 28.....	16.2	4.44	+.04	3,2	6 B
04	Oct. 15.....	16.6	4.56	+.16	2,0	5 B
04	Oct. 26.....	16.3	4.54	+.14	2,3	6 A
04	Nov. 12.....	15.0	4.45	+.05	1,0	8 B
04	Nov. 29.....	15.4	4.47	+.07	2,0	6 A
04	Dec. 15.....	14.0	4.47	+.07	2,2	8 A
05	Oct. 25.....	15.8	4.31	−.09	2,0	8 A L
			4.40			
		101. 61 Cygni.				
04	July 13.....	16.9	0.76	−.05	4,0	8 L
04	Aug. 5.....	15.7	0.86	+.05	3,0	8 L
			0.81			
		102. 1 Pegasi.				
04	Aug. 4.....	15.7	4.80	−.05	1,0	10 L
04	Oct. 26.....	15.8	4.89	+.04	2,3	6 A
04	Nov. 6.....	15.1	4 85	±.00	2,0	8 B
			4.85			
		103. β Cephei.				
04	July 10.....	16.5	4.34	−.06	4,0	8 L
04	July 28.....	15.8	4.38	−.02	2,3	8 L
04	Aug. 3	16.4	4.41	+.01	2,0	8 L
04	Oct. 4.....	14.8	4.49	+.09	0,0	8 A
04	Dec. 15.....	14.5	4.39	−.01	2,2	8 L
			4.40			
		104. ξ Cephei.				
04	Oct. 27.....	16.0	2.03	+.09	2,2	5 L
05	Oct. 25.....	15.5	1.85	−.09	2,0	5 L
			1.94			

TABLE 1—(Continued)

Date	Hour	Diff. of Mag.	Resid.	Seeing Moon	Images
		105. β Piscis Australis.			
04 Oct. 15.....	15.6	3.41	−.03	1,2	8 R
04 Oct. 27.....	15.0	3.48	+.04	1,2	8 L
		3.44			
		106. ψ^1 Aquarii.			
04 Oct. 15.....	16.0	4.84	+.01	2,1	8 B
04 Oct. 27.....	15.4	4.82	−.01	2,2	8 A
		4.83			
		107. $O\Sigma$ 496 A B, C D.			
04 Aug. 5.....	16.2	1.99	−.06	2,0	8 R
04 Sept. 8.....	15.5	2.05	±.00	4,0	8 L
05 Dec. 11.....	15.1	2.11	+.06	1,3	8 L
		2.05			

Catalog. The results of this work are brought together in Table II. where the headings of the columns are self explanatory. The number refers to Table I. The right ascensions and declinations are from Vol. 45 Annals H. C. O., the magnitudes are the visual estimates of Struve as given in Vol. 11 of the same Annals. The angles and distances are for the epoch of my photometric measures, and were kindly furnished in advance by Professor S. W. Burnham from the manuscript of his General Catalog. On the second page is given the observed difference of magnitude with the number of sets. It should be noticed that in the Harvard work, a "set" was four readings of the circle, while in this work, I preferred to call sixteen readings or one complete observation a "set". The Harvard result and the difference, Harvard minus Observed, is given for comparison.

TABLE II—CATALOG OF DOUBLE STARS.

No.		Name	R. A. 1900 h	m	Decl. 1900 °	′	Mags.		Angle °	Dist. ″
1	π	Andromedæ	0	31.5	+33	10	4.1	8.0	173	36
2	55	Piscium	0	34.6	+20	54	5.0	8.2	192	7
3	η	Cassiopeiæ	0	43.0	+57	17	4.0	7.6	226	6
4	ψ^1	Piscium	1	0.4	+20	56	4.8	5.1	160	30
5	ζ	Piscium, A, BC	1	8.5	+ 7	3	4.2	5.3	64	24
6	ψ	Cassiopeiæ, AB, CD	1	18.9	+67	36	4.7	8.9	108	27
7	α	Ursæ Minoris	1	22.6	+88	46	2.0	9.0	214	18
8	γ	Arietis	1	48 0	+18	48	4.2	4.4	359	8
9	λ	Arietis	1	52.4	+23	7	4.9	7.7	46	38
10	γ	Andromedæ	1	57.8	+41	51	3.0	5.0	64	11
11	ι	Cassiopeiæ, AB, C	2	20.8	+66	57	4.7	8.6	111	7
12	ω	Fornacis	2	29.5	−28	40	5.0	8.0	243	11
13	η	Persei	2	43.4	+55	29	4.0	8.5	301	28
14	θ	Eridani	2	54.5	−40	42	5.0	6.0	88	8
15	30	Eridani	3	44.9	−37	55	5.0	5.0	135	8
16	32	Eridani	3	49.2	− 3	14	4.3	6.2	346	7
17	ϵ	Persei	3	51.1	+39	43	3.0	8.5	11	9
18	88	Tauri	4	30.2	+ 9	57	5.0	8.5	299	69
19	τ	Tauri	4	36.2	+22	46	5.0	8.0	213	63
20	ω	Aurigæ	4	52.5	+37	44	4.1	8.3	353	6
21	Σ	634	5	6.1	+79	7	4.5	7.9	22	12
22	μ	Orionis	5	8.1	+ 2	45	4.7	8.5	63	7
23	14	Aurigæ	5	8.8	+32	35	5.0	7.8	351	11
24	β	Orionis	5	9.7	− 8	19	1.0	8.1	201	10
25	23	Orionis	5	17.6	+ 3	27	5.2	7.2	28	32
26	δ	Orionis A,C	5	26.9	− 0	22	2.0	6.9	359	53
27	θ^1	Orionis C, D	5	30.4	— 5	27	4.7	6 3	61	13
28		" C, A	"		"		4.7	7.0	311	13
29		" C, B	"		"		4.7	8.0	343	17
30		" D, A	"		"		6.3	7.0	275	22
31		" D, B	"		"		6.3	8.0	300	19
32		" A, B	"		"		7.0	8.0	32	9
33	θ^2	Orionis	5	30.5	− 5	29	4.8	6.1	93	52
34	ι	Orionis	5	30.5	− 5	59	3.2	7.8	142	12
35	σ	Orionis AB, E	5	33.7	− 2	39	4.1	7.0	237	11
36		" AB, D	"		"		4.1	7.5	83	13
37		" AB, C	"		"		4.1	10.3	61	41
38		" E, D	"		"		7.0	7.5	232	30
39	γ	Leporis	5	40.3	−22	29	4.0	6.5	350	95
40	8	Monocerotis	6	18.5	+ 4	39	4.2	7.0	25	13
41	38	Geminorum	6	49.0	+13	18	5.4	7.7	160	7

TABLE II—CATALOG OF DOUBLE STARS.

No.		Name.	Diff. in Mag.	No. of Sets	Harvard Diff.	H−O	Remarks.
1	π	Andromedæ.....	4.07	9	4.25	+ .18	Spec. binary
2	55	Piscium.....	3.08	2	3.27	+ .19	
3	η	Cassiopeiæ.....	3.65	3	3.85	+ .20	
4	ψ^1	Piscium.....	0.29	2	0.20	− .09	
5	ζ	Piscium A, BC.....	1.06	2	0.96	− .10	
6	ψ	Cassiopeiæ AB, CD.	4.90	2	4.64	− .26	
7	α	Ursæ Minoris.....	6.63	7	6.62	− .01	Spec. binary
8	γ	Arietis.....	0.12	5	0.06	− .18	
9	λ	Arietis.....	2.41	3	2.51	+ .10	
10	γ	Andromedæ.....	2.76	2	2.85	+ .09	
11	ι	Cassiopeiæ AB, C...	3.40	2	....	.....	
12	ω	Fornacis.....	2.54	2	2.76	+ .22	
13	η	Persei.....	4.81	2	4.74	− .07	
14	θ	Eridani.....	1.09	3	1.09	.00	
15	30	Eridani.....	0.51	3	0.62	+ .11	
16	32	Eridani.....	1.36	2	1.38	+ .02	
17	ϵ	Persei.....	4.89	3	4.92	+ .03	Spec. binary
18	88	Tauri.....	3.39	2	3.45	+ .06	
19	τ	Tauri.....	2.84	2	2.92	+ .08	Spec. binary
20	ω	Aurigæ	2.60	2	2.62	+ .02	
21	Σ	634.....	3.58	2	3.69	+ .11	
22	ρ	Orionis.....	3.77	2	3.92	+ .15	
23	14	Aurigæ.....	2.81	2	2.96	+ .15	
24	β	Orionis.....	6.32	2	6.27	− .05	
25	23	Orionis.....	2.16	2	2.12	− .04	
26	δ	Orionis	4.51	11	4.38	− .13	Spec. binary
27	θ^1	Orionis C, D.....	1.46	3	1.48	[+ .02]	C is spec. binary
28		" C, A.....	1.55	3	1.49	[− .06]	
29		" C, B.....	2.59	3	2.58	[− .01]	Adjusted values
30		" D, A.....	0.09	3	0.01	[− .08]	
31		" D, B.....	1.13	3	1.10	[− .03]	
32		" A, B.....	1.04	3	1.08	[+ .04]	
33	θ^2	Orionis	1.28	2	1.51	+ .23	
34	ι	Orionis	4.31	15	4.53	+ .22	Spec. binary
35	σ	Orionis AB, E.....	2.77	3	2.68	[− .09]	A is spec. binary
36		" AB, D.....	2.90	3	2.91	[− .01]	Adjusted values
37		" AB, C.....	5.19	3	5.34	[+ .15]	
38		" E, D.....	0.12	3	....	.....	
39	γ	Leporis.....	2.56	2	2.32	− .24	
40	8	Monocerotis.....	2.16	2	2.15	− .01	
41	38	Geminorum.....	2.69	3	....	.....	

TABLE II—(Continued.)

No.		Name	R. A. 1900		Decl. 1900		Mags.		Angle	Dist.
			h	m	°	′			°	″
42	δ	Geminorum	7	14.2	+22	10	3.3	9.0	208	7
43	α	Geminorum, A, B	7	28.2	+32	6	2.7	3.7	224	6
44		" A, C	"		"		2.7	9.8	164	73
45	κ	Puppis	7	34.7	−26	34	5.0	5.0	318	10
46	ζ	Cancri AB, C	8	6.5	+17	57	5.0	5.7	114	5
47	ι	Cancri	8	40.6	+29	8	4.2	6.5	307	31
48	54	Leonis	10	50.2	+25	17	5.0	7.0	108	6
49	83	Leonis	11	21.7	+ 3	33	6.4	7.4	150	29
50	τ	Leonis	11	22.8	+ 3	24	5.0	7.0	174	92
51	93	Leonis	11	42.8	+20	46	4.7	8.4	355	74
52	δ	Corvi	12	24.7	−15	58	3.0	9.0	214	24
53	24	Com. Ber	12	30.1	+18	56	4.8	6.6	271	21
54	γ	Virginis	12	36.6	− 0	54	3.0	3.0	328	6
55	Σ	1694	12	48.3	+83	57	5.2	5.8	327	22
56	35	Com. Ber. AB, C	12	48.4	+21	48	5.0	9.0	125	29
57	12	Can. Venat	12	51.4	+38	52	3.4	5.6	227	20
58	θ	Virginis A, B	13	4.8	− 5	0	4.0	9.0	344	7
59	ζ	Urs. Maj	13	19.9	+55	27	2.6	4.1	150	14
60	κ	Bootis	14	9.9	+52	16	5.0	7.1	234	13
61	ι	Bootis	14	12.6	+51	50	4.9	8.3	33	39
62	π	Bootis	14	36.0	+16	51	4.8	5.8	103	6
63	44	Bootis	15	0.5	+48	3	5.2	6.2	243	4
64	δ	Bootis	15	11.5	+33	41	4.1	7.0	78	105
65	μ	Bootis	15	20.7	+37	44	4.5	6.5	172	108
66	ζ	Coronæ	15	35.6	+36	58	4.6	5.2	304	6
67	η	Lupi	15	53.4	−38	6	4.0	8.0	19	15
68	β	Scorpii	15	59.6	−19	32	2.0	5.5	25	13
69	κ	Herculis	16	3.6	+17	19	5.1	6.1	11	30
70	ν	Scorpii AB, CD	16	6.2	−19	12	4.0	7.0	337	41
71	σ	Scorpii	16	15.1	−25	21	4.0	9.5	272	21
72	ρ	Ophiuchi	16	19.6	−23	13	6.0	6.0	353	3
73	17	Draconis	16	33.9	+53	8	5.0	6.2	112	4
74	17,16	Draconis	"		"		5.0	5.0	194	90
75	43	Herculis	16	41.0	+ 8	46	5.0	9.0	230	83
76	36	Ophiuchi	17	9.2	−26	27	4.5	6.5	189	4
77	δ	Herculis	17	10.1	+14	30	3.0	6.1	115	5
78	ν	Herculis	17	10.9	+24	57	3.0	8.1	193	14
79	39	Ophiuchi	17	11.9	−24	11	5.5	7.5	356	11
80	ν	Serpentis	17	15.2	−12	45	4.0	8.5	27	47
81	ν^1, ν^2	Draconis	17	30.2	+55	15	4.8	4.9	312	62
82	ψ	Draconis	17	43.7	+72	12	4.0	5.6	15	30
83	67	Ophiuchi AB, C	17	55.6	+ 2	56	4.0	8.0	144	55

TABLE II—(Continued)

No.		Name.	Diff. in Mag.	No. of Sets	Harvard Diff.	H−O	Remarks.
42	δ	Geminorum.....	4.42	2	4.47	+ .05	
43	α	Geminorm A, B....	0.94	15	0.82	− .12	A and B are spec-
44		" A, C....	6.75	4	6.91	+ .16	troscopic binaries
45	κ	Puppis.....	0.14	2	−0.01	− .15	
46	ρ	Cancri AB, C.....	0.92	2	0.93	+ .01	
47	ζ	Cancri.....	2.62	2	2.53	− .09	
48	54	Leonis.....	1.86	2	1.90	+ .04	
49	83	Leonis.....	1.14	2	1.03	− .11	
50	τ	Leonis..... ...	2.50	2	2.72	+ .22	
51	93	Leonis.....	4.26	3	4.30	+ .04	Spec. binary
52	δ	Corvi.....	5.04	2	5.33	+ .29	
53	24	Com. Ber	1.56	3	1.65	+ .09	
54	γ	Virginis.....	0.04	3	−0.03	− .07	
55	Σ	1694.....	0.48	2	0.53	+ .05	
56	35	Com. Ber. AB, C...	4.58	2	4.74	+ .16	
57	12	Can. Venat.....	2.63	3	2.63	.00	
58	θ	Virginis A, B.....	3.90	2	3.77	− .13	
59	ζ	Ursæ Majoris.....	1.62	3	1.61	− .01	Spec. binary
60	κ	Bootis.....	2.13	3	2.11	− .02	
61	ι	Bootis.....	3.28	3	3.40	+ .12	
62	π	Bootis.....	0.85	3	0.92	+ .07	
63	44	Bootis.....	0 59	3	0.80	+ .21	
64	δ	Bootis.....	4.37	3	4.79	+ .42	
65	μ	Bootis.....	2.28	2	2.42	+ .14	
66	ζ	Coronæ.....	0.80	2	0.89	+ .09	
67	η	Lupi.....	4.08	2	4.18	+ .10	
68	β	Scorpii.....	2.17	13	2.16	− .01	Spec. binary
69	κ	Herculis.....	1.10	2	1.20	+ .10	
70	ν	Scorpii AB, CD.....	2.18	3	2.24	+ .06	
71	σ	Scorpii.....	5.45	3	5.44	− .01	Spec. binary
72	ρ	Ophiuchi	0.52	2	....	.....	
73	17	Draconis	0.84	2	1.06	+ .22	
74	17,16	Draconis.....	0.10	2	−0.11	− .21	
75	43	Herculis.....	3.78	2	3.73	− .05	
76	36	Ophiuchi	0.02	2	0.04	+ .02	
77	δ	Herculis..... ...	2.12	2	2.24	+ .12	
78	ν	Herculis.....	5.43	2	5.44	+ .01	
79	39	Ophiuchi	1.46	3	1.51	+ .05	
80	ν	Serpentis.....	4.40	25	4.52	+ .12	
81	ν^1, ν^2	Draconis.....	−0.11	2	−0.04	+ .07	
82	ψ	Draconis	1.24	2	1.18	− .06	
83	67	Ophiuchi AB, C....	4.14	3	4.23	+ .09	

TABLE II—(Continued.)

No.		Name	R. A. 1900		Decl. 1900		Mags.		Angle	Dist.
			h	m	°	′			°	″
84	95	Herculis	17	57.2	+21	36	5.0	5.0	260	6
85	μ	Sagittarii A, D	18	7.8	−21	5	3.5	9.5	312	48
86		" A, E	"		"		3.5	9.5	115	50
87	39	Draconis A, B	18	22.4	+58	45	4.4	7.6	358	4
88		" A, C	"		"		4 4	7.7	21	89
89	ζ	Lyræ	18	41.3	+37	30	4.4	5.5	150	44
90	o	Draconis	18	49.7	+59	16	4.3	7.5	334	32
91	θ	Serpentis	18	51.2	+ 4	4	4.5	4.6	104	22
92	η	Lyræ	19	10.4	+38	58	4.0	8.3	82	28
93	β	Cygni	19	26.7	+27	45	3.5	5.6	56	35
94	ϵ	Sagittæ	19	32.8	+16	14	4.7	7.7	81	90
95	17 $\varkappa$	Cygni	19	42.6	+33	30	5.0	8.2	71	26
96	26	Cygni	19	58.5	+49	49	4.5	8.2	147	42
97	κ	Cephei	20	12.3	+77	25	4.2	8.2	123	8
98	Σ	2718	20	37.8	+12	22	7.4	7.6	86	8
99	γ	Delphini	20	42.0	+15	46	4.0	5.0	271	11
100	59	Cygni	20	56.4	+47	8	4.7	9.0	353	20
101	61	Cygni	21	2.4	+38	15	5.1	6.0	127	32
102	1	Pegasi	21	17.5	+19	23	4.3	9.2	311	36
103	β	Cephei	21	27.4	+70	7	3.0	8.4	250	13
104	ξ	Cephei	22	0.9	+64	8	4.6	6.6	282	7
105	β	Pisc. Aust.	22	25.9	−32	52	4.0	8.0	172	30
106	ψ^1	Aquarii	23	10.7	− 9	38	4.2	9.0	312	49
107	$O\Sigma$	496 AB, CD	23	25.4	+58	0	5.4	7.4	269	76

TABLE II—(Continued)

No.		Name.	Diff. in Mag.	No. of Sets	Harvard Diff.	H−O	Remarks.
84	95	Herculis.....	0.08	2	0.05	− .03	
85	μ	Sagittarii A, D.....	5.71	2	5.70	− .01	A is spec. binary
86		" A, E.....	5.17	2	5.35	+ .18	
87	39	Draconis A, B.....	2.56	2	2.62	+ .06	
88		" A, C.....	2.78	2	2.92	+ .14	
89	ζ	Lyræ.....	1.35	4	1.38	+ .03	Spec. binary
90	o	Draconis.....	3.32	2	3.31	− .01	
91	θ	Serpentis.....	0.40	5	0.87	[+ .47]	Harvard meas-
92	η	Lyræ.....	4.10	6	3.94	− .16	[ures discordant
93	β	Cygni.....	2.12	2	2.14	+ .02	
94	ε	Sagittæ.....	2.72	4	3.10	+ .38	
95	17χ	Cygni.....	3.36	2	3.58	+ .14	
96	26	Cygni	3.70	3	3.87	+ .17	
97	κ	Cephei	3.59	2	3.68	+ .09	
98	Σ	2718.....	0.13	4	....	.....	
99	γ	Delphini	0.78	3	0.99	+ .21	
100	59	Cygni.....	4.40	9	4.49	+ .09	
101	61	Cygni.....	0.81	2	0.80	− .01	
102	1	Pegasi.....	4.85	3	5.08	+ .23	
103	β	Cephei.....	4.40	5	4.45	+ .05	Spec. binary
104	ξ	Cephei.....	1 94	2	1.97	+ .03	
105	β	Piscis Aust	3.44	2	3.50	+ .06	
106	ψ^1	Aquarii.....	4.83	2	4.63	− .20	
107	$O\Sigma$	496 AB, CD.....	2.05	3	....	.....	A is spec. binary

Accuracy of Results. The accordance of the measures is best determined from the residuals in Table I. From these the probable error of a single observation of sixteen settings has been computed, using Peter's formula for the first power of the residuals. The results are classified in Table III., where it appears that close pairs and stars with faint companions were measured with inferior precision. There being a range of about three magnitudes in the bright components of the list, the second and third parts of the table are not exact duplicates, but we should expect them to be very similar.

TABLE III.

Probable Errors.

Limits	No. of Resid.	No. of Stars	[+V]	Probable Error.
Distance.				
3″ to 9″	85	30	4.58	.057
10 " 19	88	23	5.00	.056
20 " 39	87	29	4.76	.052
40 " 108	95	25	5.18	.051
	355	107	19.52	.056
Difference of Magnitude.				
0.00 to 1.99	118	40	5.72	.050
2.00 " 3.99	104	40	5.05	.052
4.00 " 6.75	133	27	8.75	.062
	355	107	19.52	.056
Magnitude of Companion.				
3.0 to 5.9	84	23	3.84	.045
6.0 " 7.9	131	44	6.92	.055
8.0 " 10.3	140	40	8.76	.063
	355	107	19.52	0.56

I prefer to adopt the value 0.056 magnitude as the probable error of a single observation for all stars, and this makes the probable error of a result from two determinations 0.040 magnitude. Where a large number of determinations were made it might be permissible to assign a much smaller value to the probable error, but there may be some outstanding systematic errors of greater amount. It happens that this accordance of of results is almost exactly the same as that obtained by Mueller and Kempf in the Potsdam Durchmusterung, and is somewhat better than was obtained in the Harvard work in Vol. 11.

With the addition of the second prism in the focal plane, the probable error at Harvard is less than half that given above, and I have since found it possible to obtain a similarly close agreement.

Comparison with Harvard. In Table IV. are arranged the differences, H—O, from Table II. The three portions of the table are based upon the distance at the present epoch, the observed differences of magnitude in Table II, and the magnitude of the companion as estimated by Struve. The first column contains the limits of each group, next the number of positive and negative differences, and the total, there being two stars with H—O equal to zero. Then follows the sum of the positive differences, the sum of the negative ones, the sum of all without regard to sign, and the excess of the positive over the negative. The last two columns show the average numerical value of H—O, and the systematic difference between the two works.

TABLE IV.

Comparison with Harvard.

Limits	No.−	No.+	Total No.	$\Sigma+$	$\Sigma-$	$\Sigma\pm$	$\Delta\pm$	$\frac{\Sigma\pm}{n}$	$\frac{\Delta\pm}{n}$
				Difference.					
3″ to 6″	10	3	13	1.04	.22	1.26	+ .82	.10	+.06
7 " 9	9	2	12	.69	.31	1.00	+ .38	.08	+.03
10 " 19	10	7	17	1.21	.26	1.47	+ .95	.09	+.06
20 " 29	6	7	14	.82	.72	1.54	+ .10	.11	+.01
30 " 39	7	5	12	.81	.29	1.10	+ .52	.09	+.04
40 " 49	4	2	6	.38	.21	.59	+ .17	.10	+.03
50 " 59	3	1	4	.50	.13	.63	+ .37	.16	+.09
60 " 79	5	0	5	.41	.00	.41	+ .41	.08	+.08
80 " 108	5	3	8	1.30	.50	1.80	+ .80	.22	+.10
	59	30	91	7.16	2.64	9.80	+4.52	.11	+.05
				Difference of Magnitude.					
0.00 to 0.99	10	8	18	1.06	.86	1.92	+ .20	.11	+.01
1.00 " 1.99	8	4	13	.59	.28	.87	+ .31	.07	+.02
2.00 " 2.99	14	6	21	1.80	.41	2.21	+1.39	.11	+.07
3.00 " 3.99	10	3	13	1.29	.19	1.48	+1.10	.11	+.08
4.00 " 4.99	13	5	18	1.78	.82	2.60	+ .96	.14	+.05
5.00 " 5.99	3	2	5	.48	.02	.50	+ .46	.10	+.09
6.00 " 6.75	1	2	3	.16	.06	.22	+ .10	.07	+.03
	59	30	91	7.16	2.64	9.80	+4.52	.11	+.05

Magnitude of Companion.

3.0 to 4.9	1	4	5	.07	.38	.45	− .31	.09	− .06
5.0 " 5.9	9	7	17	.68	.65	1.33	+ .03	.08	+ .00
6.0 " 6.9	10	4	15	1.18	.47	1.65	+ .71	.11	+ .05
7.0 " 7.9	13	5	18	2.15	.19	2.34	+1.96	.13	+ .11
8.0 " 8.9	19	4	23	1.92	.54	2.46	+1.38	.11	+ 06
9.0 " 9.8	7	6	13	1.16	.41	1.57	+ .75	.12	+ .06
	59	30	91	7.16	2.64	9.80	+4.52	.11	+.05

From the data of the last column of Table IV, curves were drawn, and from these were derived the systematic differences in Table V. The constant difference of 0.05 magnitude is additional to the differences in Table V.

TABLE V.

Systematic Differences from Curves.

Distance. Limits.	Diff.	Difference of Magnitude. Limits.	Diff.	Magnitude of Companion Limits.	Diff.
3″ to 9″	.00	0.00 to 0.49	−.05	3 0 to 4.5	−.11
10 " 20	−.01	0.50 " 0.99	−.04	4.6 " 4.7	−.10
21 " 38	−.02	1.00 " 1.29	−.03	4.8 " 4.9	−.09
39 " 43	−.01	1.30 " 1 69	−.02	5.0 " 5.1	−.08
44 " 48	.00	1.70 " 1.99	−.01	5.2 " 5.2	−.07
49 " 52	+.01	2.00 " 2.49	.00	5.3 " 5.4	−.06
53 " 56	+.02	2.50 " 3.09	+.01	5.5 " 5.6	−.05
57 " 61	+.03	3.10 " 5.79	+.02	5.7 " 5.8	−.04
62 " 108	+.04	5.80 " 6.29	+.01	5.9 " 6.0	−.03
		6.30 " 6 75	.00	6.1 " 6.2	−.02
				6.3 " 6.3	−.01
				6.4 " 6.5	.00
				6.6 " 6.7	+.01
				6.8 " 6.9	+.02
				7.0 " 7.1	+.03
				7.2 " 8.1	+.04
				8.2 " 8.4	+.03
				8.5 " 8.8	+.02
				8.9 " 9.3	+.01
				9.4 " 9.8	.00

The value of H—O, has been corrected for each star, first by applying the constant correction 0.05 magnitude, next from the three parts of Table V., and finally by cancelling the correction from the second part of Table V. It seems that the change due to difference of magnitude is sufficiently taken care of by allowing for the faintness of the companion. The squares of the differences are reduced as in the following table:

TABLE VI.

Squares of Residuals H − O.

H — O without correction,	17,100
H — O—0.05 magnitude,	14.855
H — O—0.05 magnitude minus three corrections from Table V,	14,105
H — O—0.05 magnitude minus first and third correction from Table V,	13,201

It will be seen from Table VI, that there is some justification for considering the difference between Harvard and the observed results not exactly constant, but not much is gained by a further discussion.

In Table VII is given the same comparison with Harvard as in Table V after applying the corrections corresponding to the last line of Table VI. It will be observed that the average numerical value has been reduced from 0.11 to 0.09, and that the signs in the last column show no evidence of outstanding errors. The average differences between Harvard and Struve, before and after applying corrections to the latter were 0.46 and 0.35. magnitude.

TABLE VII.

Comparison with Harvard, after applying Corrections.

Limits	No. +	No. −	Total No.	$\Sigma +$	$\Sigma -$	$\Sigma \pm$	$\Delta \pm$	$\frac{\Sigma \pm}{n}$	$\frac{\Delta \pm}{n}$
				Distance.					
3″ to 6″	5	6	13	.65	.23	.88	+.42	.07	+.03
7 " 9	5	7	12	.43	.42	.85	+.01	.07	.00
10 " 19	8	8	17	.84	.59	1.43	+.25	.08	+.01
20 " 29	7	7	14	.61	.94	1.55	− 33	.11	−.02
30 " 39	6	6	12	.51	.40	.91	+.11	.08	+.01
40 " 49	3	3	6	.18	.34	.52	−.16	.09	−.03
50 " 59	2	2	4	.31	.23	.54	+.08	.13	+.02
60 " 79	2	3	5	.14	.18	.32	−.04	.06	−.01
80 " 108	5	3	8	.71	.70	1.41	+.01	.18	.00
	43	45	91	4.38	4.03	8.41	+.35	.09	.00
				Difference of Magnitude.					
0.00 to 0.99	8	8	18	1.06	.60	1.66	+.46	.09	+.03
1.00 " 1.99	5	8	13	.42	.42	.84	.00	.06	.00
2.00 " 2.99	11	9	21	.92	.88	1.80	+.04	.09	.00
3.00 " 3.99	8	5	13	.57	.48	1.05	+.09	.08	+.01
4.00 " 4.99	8	10	18	.97	1 29	2.26	−.32	.13	−.02
5.00 " 5.99	2	3	5	.37	.17	.54	+.20	.11	+.04
6.00 " 6.75	1	2	3	.07	.19	.26	−.12.	.09	−.04
	43	45	91	4.38	4.03	8.41	+.35	.09	.00

Magnitude of Companion.									
3.0 to 4.9	2	3	5	.13	.19	.32	−.06	.06	−.01
5.0 " 5.9	9	5	17	.83	.48	1.31	+.35	.08	+.02
6.0 " 6.9	7	8	15	.84	.76	1 60	+.08	.11	+.01
7.0 " 7.9	9	9	18	1.04	.65	1.69	+.39	.09	+.02
8.0 " 8.9	10	13	23	.75	1.17	1.92	− 42	.08	−.02
9.0 " 9.8	6	7	13	.79	.78	1.57	+.01	.12	·00
	43	45	91	4 38	4.03	8.41	+ .35	.09	.00

There seems no need of discussing whether the "corrections" should be applied to the Harvard results or to those made here, and I have been content to "correct" simply the differences. It should not be overlooked that the positive difference, H—O, would result if the bright stars as a whole had grown fainter with reference to their companions in the twenty-seven years that elapsed between the two series of observations, but for the present at least we must consider the change to be in the observers.

Multiple Stars. The two multiple stars θ^1 and σ Orionis furnish an interesting check upon the accuracy of these observations. In θ^1 Orionis, or the Trapezium, we have four stars each of which can be compared with three others. These give six differences of magnitude which are measured independently, but are connected by three rigorous conditions. A method of solution for this star is in Harvard Vol. 11, p. 171. For completeness the Harvard results are given below. I have used the conventional designation of the components, as given by Burnham, the order of brightness being C, D, A, B, and I have changed the Harvard notation to conform with this. On page 146 of Volume 11, the Harvard angles and distances for this star are nearly all wrong, due evidently to a clerical mistake. The results at Harvard depend upon a total of 196 settings on four nights, while the Urbana measures included 288 settings on three nights.

TABLE VIII.

θ^1 Orionis.

	Observed.			Harvard.		
	Obs.	Comp.	O — C	Obs.	Comp.	O — C
C, D	1.42	1.46	— .04	1.46	1.48	— .02
C, A	1.55	1.55	.00	1.47	1.49	— .02
C, B	2.63	2.59	+ .04	2.62	2.58	+ .04
D, A	0.12	0.09	+..03	0.17	0.01	+ .16
D, B	1.06	1.13	— .07	0.92	1.10	— .18
A, B	1.06	1.04	+ .02	1.22	1.08	+ .14

The average difference O — C is only 0.03 magnitude, while at Harvard it was 0.9 magnitude. Perhaps one observer should obtain more accordant results than several observers, but this is not important. The fact to emphasize is that the greatest difference between the computed results here and at Harvard is only 0.08 magnitude, showing that the relative brightnesses of the Trapezium stars have remained constant within that limit since 1878.

σ Orionis furnishes similar data for comparing observed with adjusted values. The bright star is a close double, and was observed as one, its designation by Burnham, being AB.

Table IX.

σ Orionis.

	Obs.	Comp.	O — C.
AB, E	2.81	2.77	+ .04
AB, D	2.85	2.90	— .04
AB, C	5.19	....	...
E, D	0.16	0.12	+ .04.

The components E and D were not compared at Harvard so there was no cause for adjusting their results. The faint star, C, was found too difficult by the writer to compare with E or D.

Variability. During the course of this work, the observer was naturally on the alert for variations of brightness, especially in those cases where the brighter component was already known to be a spectroscopic binary. For this reason additional measures were made on several stars, among them being π Andromedae, Polaris, δ Orionis, which has previously been suspected of variation, ι Orioni, Castor, each of whose compo-

nents has a dark companion, β Scorpii, υ Serpentis, and 59 Cygni. Serpentis is peculiar in that the fainter component appears reddish to my eye, which is perhaps the reason that the first measures indicated a possible change, but it may be that the observer was not settled in his habits at the beginning. In each of the above mentioned cases there seems to be no change large enough to be detected, as may be seen by an inspection of the residuals in Table I.

In conclusion acknowledgments are due to Mr. A. E. Fath, who checked many of the reductions.

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The University Studies

Vol. II DECEMBER, 1907 No. 6

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

By

KATHARINE L. SHARP, M.L.S.
FORMERLY DIRECTOR ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

PART III

College, institutional and special libraries
(EXCEPTING CHICAGO)

Public school libraries by counties

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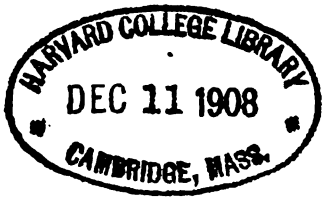

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CONTENTS

	Page
Historical sketches	7
Table of obsolete libraries	69
Public school libraries by county	77

PREFACE

Part 1 was issued in May 1906 as University studies, vol. 2, no. 1. Part 2 was issued in January 1907 as University studies, vol. 2, no. 3. The publication of Part 3 has been made possible by voluntary subscriptions from the libraries of Illinois. There still remain unpublished historical sketches of Chicago libraries, illustrations of buildings, and the list of library publications.

KATHARINE L. SHARP

University of Illinois
May 1907

HISTORICAL SKETCHES

Arranged alphabetically under place, with cross references from special names.

ABINGDON — Knox county — Pop. 2022

HEDDING COLLEGE

1855 *Hedding collegiate seminary.* 1857 *Hedding seminary and Central Illinois female college.* 1869 *Hedding Seminary and female college.* 1875 Hedding college (including *Abingdon normal college*).
(1904) 3000 vols 25 period. Open shelves Student librarian Meth. Co-ed. 15 faculty 225 students

The library was founded with the college but has grown very slowly being supported only by gifts and students' fees. It is strongest in theology, philosophy and law.

ANNA — Union county — Pop. 2618

ILLINOIS SOUTHERN HOSPITAL

Est. 1869 Opened 1875
(1902) 1085 patients (1904) 2200 vols 12 period. income $300

The library is exclusively for the hospital patients and employees, and is supported by varying legislative appropriations. On January 3, 1895 the entire library, numbering 1500 volumes, was burned. The legislature made a special appropriation of $1500 to replace it and an annual appropriation of $200 a year until the last session when $300 a year was granted.

The library is not used as a reading room but the patients borrow books through their attendants.

Augustana college and theological seminary *see* Rock Island.

AURORA Kane county Pop. 24147

AURORA COLLEGE

(1904) 1200 vols 14 faculty 244 students

Austin college *see* Effingham

Blackburn university *see* Carlinville

BLOOMINGTON McLean county Pop. 23286

CHICAGO AND ALTON CIRCULATING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(31 Dec. 1904) 3050 bd vols 400 unbd vols 72 period home use 6081 vols ref use 602 vols income $600 Open 10 a m to 8 p m Local classification Partial mss catalog Open shelves

The association was organized in 1879 for the use of railroad employees and their families. The first year's work brought in $160 from subscriptions and three concerts. A room given in an office building was not suitable, so Mr Van Horne put up the present building in 1880, and Mr McMullin provided book cases. A charter was obtained in August 1880. In February 1881 seven directors of the road gave $1100; $600 of this was spent for books and $500 was placed in the treasury. The library is supported by the company and by voluntary subscriptions. The reference use is naturally strongest in railroad subjects, but the circulation is largest in fiction, travel, and history.

Chicago & Alton employees association *see* Chicago & Alton circulating library association

ILLINOIS WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY

Est 1850 Opened 1857 Meth Co-ed 32 faculty 1465 students
(31 Dec 1904) 8000 bd vols 500 unbd vols 50 period No record of use income uncertain Open 8 to 3 when college is open

The first catalog of the university mentions a library of 1000 volumes of miscellaneous and scientific books on the

second floor of the preparatory building. A short time after this the library was divided between two literary societies and removed to the Munsellian and the Belles Lettres halls. Later the library was arranged in what is now the natural history museum on the second floor of the college building, but in the fall of 1891 it was again moved to the preparatory building, on the third floor.

The Lichtenthaler library is a small but desirable collection on science. The R. N. Davies library and the Oliver S. Mumsell library have been given to the university, though the latter is kept as a separate collection in accordance with the conditions of the gift. Several departments have collections in their own rooms. The Wilder reading room is in the library and is under the supervision of the librarian. It contains the leading magazines and newspapers and is supported by the Wilder reading room association which for several years has conducted the Wesleyan lecture course. The class of '78 gave a valuable series of histories and the Alumni association gave 30 volumes of miscellaneous works. "Competent monitors" are in charge under a librarian. There is also a good working law library.

BOURBONNAIS Kankakee county Pop. 595

ST. VIATEUR'S COLLEGE

Est. 1869 Rom. Cath.
(1 Jan 1898) 4000 vols 25 period. income $100 Local classification Closed shelves

The library is strictly reference, free to professors but open to students only upon payment of a fee. The library helps the public school of the village in reference work. The Mivart scientific association was organized in November 1889 for the prosecution of scientific studies. Members are students of the higher branches and graduates of the classical course. The association occupies Science hall and has charge of the music and the scientific library.

BUSHNELL McDonough county Pop. 2490

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

Est 1888 (1902) 500 vols

A reading room opposite the public office in the main building contains a reference library and periodicals. Each student pays a library fee of twenty-five cents. In the college book store is a library of history, biography, travel, poetry and fiction for circulation on Wednesday and Saturday.

CARBONDALE Jackson county Pop. 3318

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

Est. 1869 Opened 1874
(31 Dec. 1904) 18298 vols 102 period. circ. 7212 vols Open 8:15 to 4 ex. Sat. and 9 to 12 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

The original building had a mansard roof 21 feet high and in this the library was first established. As early as 1877 a dictionary card catalog was made and in 1880 a professional library for teachers was begun. The two literary societies, the Zetetic and the Socratic also began libraries for their members. In 1882 the legislature appropriated $2500 for the library. On November 26, 1883, the building was burned but the books were safely removed. In sixty days after the fire a building was completed and occupied. In 1884, $1500 was appropriated for the library. On June 27, 1885, the legislature appropriated money for a new building. This had a library hall in the second story and was dedicated February 24, 1887. The library appropriation in 1886 dropped to $400 and in 1888 was omitted altogether, so that for a few years nothing but periodicals and necessary reference books could be bought although there was increasing use of the books by the people of southern Illinois as well as by the university. In 1890 an appropriation of $1000 was made but in 1892 and 1894 there was none, though in 1894 the attendance more than doubled. In 1895 the legislature ap-

propriated $40000 for a building to contain the library, the museum, laboratories and class rooms, and this was dedicated December 21, 1896 as the science and library building. The library was a room 50 by 60 feet on the first floor at the right of the main corridor. The books were in locked cases to which students had access upon permission from the librarian. The next legislature appropriated $6000 for the library, museum, etc. but the library report for 1898 shows less than $1500 spent for the library. As the library is supported by legislative appropriations the income varies but late reports urge an annual grant of $1000.

In 1903, $25000 was given for a new library building and on June 7, 1904, this was dedicated. The building is of red brick with sandstone trimmings, the style of architecture being Romanesque somewhat modified, costing $30000. It is a two story building 98 feet long and 92 feet from front of building to rear of stack wing. At present only the main floor is used for library purposes, the second floor being used for literary society halls and Christian association rooms. The delivery room, main reading room, and periodical room, separated only by columns, are in the front of the building, the stack room together with cataloging room and librarian's office in the rear. The stack room has a capacity of 35000 volumes. There is a separate children's library in the training school where the critic teacher acts as librarian. The children's library consists of 300 volumes of general works and 200 volumes of supplementary reading. Instruction is given to new students in the use of the library.

CARLINVILLE Macoupin county Pop. 3502

Blackburn university

1857 *Blackburn seminary* 1868 Blackburn university Pres. Co-ed 11 faculty 106 students
(1904) 4000 bd vols 500 unbd vols 35 period Open 8 to 6 Local classification Mss catalog Closed shelves

The library dates from the opening of the institution and now occupies four rooms on the first floor of the university building. Formerly access to shelves was allowed but the loss was so great that the privilege was withdrawn. The Oioparthenian society has a library and the Orthopatetic society has a reading room. The Philomathean society gave its library to the university in 1899. In 1893 Dr. Richard Edwards gave $500, the income to be used for reference books for the "Richard Edwards memorial reference library."

CARTHAGE Hancock county Pop. 2104

CARTHAGE COLLEGE

Est. 1870 Opened 1871 Evan. Luth. Co-ed. 14 faculty 240 students (30 June 1902) 5000 bd. vols 2000 unbd. vols Open 8 to 5 on school days Dewey classification Card catalog closed cases

The library dates from the opening of the college in 1871. There is no regular appropriation for books or for services, but the library is operated by volunteers in connection with other departments.

In 1902 Henry Denhart offered to give $1000 for new books on condition that the faculty and other friends give $500. The two literary societies, the Galileo and the Cicero, have good collections of books, each society having invested funds, whose income is used for the library. The public library and the private libraries of the faculty are free to the students. The reading room was formerly under the auspices of a committee from the Christian association, but in 1902 it was connected with the college library.

Cassell library *see* Mount Morris Mount Morris college.

CHARLESTON Coles county Pop. 5488

EASTERN ILLINOIS NORMAL SCHOOL

(30 June 1902) 5124 bd vols 600 unbd vols 92 period. circ. 7196 vols income $1000 Open 7:30 to 12:35, 1:40 to 5 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library dates from the foundation of the school in 1899, is located in two rooms in the south west corner of the ground floor of the school building, and is supported by legislative appropriations. In 1902 the appropriation was $3000 and in 1904, $6000. In 1901, 1902 and 1903 the librarian gave in the summer session a library science course on the use, selection and care of books in school libraries.

CHESTER Randolph county Pop. 2832

Illinois asylum for insane criminals

The asylum was founded in 1890. The first appropriation asked for the library was for $100 for a medical and hospital library and $200 was received for the biennial period 1892-94. This money was spent mostly for medical books with a few miscellaneous books and periodicals for the patients. In 1894 and 1896 $500 was received, in 1900 and 1902, $400 but in 1898 and 1904 only $200. There were 165 patients in 1902.

Southern Illinois penitentiary

(30 June 1902) 4532 vols 75 period circ. 6400 vols income $250 Local classification

This institution is known as located in Chester, but the post office is Menard. The library was organized in 1878 but received its first state appropriation in 1882, having previously been supported by gate fees. It is in the prison building, supported by legislative appropriations and is free to all prisoners and officers and their families. The first report, 1878, showed the library composed of 192 Bibles and 30 Testaments from the American Bible society, 300 miscellaneous volumes, and 100 volumes of bound periodicals received as result of an appeal to the public. In 1898 the books were in such a bad condition that $1500 was asked to renew the library. $1000 was granted in 1900. Many books had been lost and many

more injured by the men eating food in their cells. In 1886, 1890 and 1892 the library appropriation was $700 and in 1894, $600, but the usual sum is $500 for two years. The chaplain is librarian and regulates the use of books by the prisoners. Books are carried to the cells at any time during the week and prisoners have from 6 to 9 every evening and Sunday afternoons free for reading. The catalog shows a general collection with first place given to religious and moral books and a special list of German books, also a special list of Roman Catholic books. All periodicals are gifts. The Chautauqua reading circle course has been introduced and twenty men have joined the circle. Magazine reading circles have been formed composed of five men, each paying fifty cents, so that by means of exchange each man may read a large list of magazines.

NOTE: *Chicago libraries are omitted from this list but will be published as a separate part.*

Chicago and Alton circulating library association *see* Bloomington.

Concordia college *see* Springfield.

CREAL SPRINGS Williamson county Pop. 940

CREAL SPRING COLLEGE
(1902) 400 vols

DAKOTA Stephenson connty Pop. 269

COLLEGE OF NORTHERN ILLINOIS
(1902) 500 vols

Dearborn observatory *see* Evanston Northwestern university

DECATUR Macon county Pop. 20754

DECATUR YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RAILROAD DEPARTMENT

(31 Dec. 1904) 2000 vols 35 period. Dewey classification

The library was given to the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. by Helen Miller Gould through gifts of $500 in 1898 and $500 in 1900. The books were selected, classified and cataloged by W. F. Stevens, librarian of the railroad branch of the Y. M. C. A.

JAMES MILLIKIN UNIVERSITY

(Dec. 1905) 4000 vols 110 period. home use 2216 vols income $500 for books and periodicals Open 2-4 p. m. Mon., 7:45 a. m. to 5 p. m. Tu Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was opened with the university on September 15, 1903 and occupies three rooms on the first floor of the main building. It is primarily for reference but books are loaned subject to recall.

A course in library science and management is given as an elective in the general college work, running through the four years. Students who complete the four years college course including this elective receive the degree of A. B. in library science. The number of students each year has varied from five to seven.

DEKALB Dekalb county Pop. 5904

NORTHERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
HAISH LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 12000 bd vols 15000 unbound vols 90 period. circ. 19016 vols income $1000 Open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mon.-Fri. 8-12 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was established with the school and opened in the fall of 1899, in the school building, wholly for school use. It was named for Jacob Haish who gave at that time $10000 for books.

DIXON Lee county 7917

DIXON COLLEGE

(31 Dec. 1904) 5000 vols

In 1863 *Dixon seminary* was founded. On April 18, 1872 the *Northern Illinois normal school* was established by the legislature. On April 6, 1876, the *Rock River university* was chartered under the auspices of the Rock river college association, composed of members of the different religious organizations of the state. The university appropriated the property of *Dixon seminary* as a foundation. It also named the *Northern Illinois normal school* its normal department. Up to 1900 catalogs bore the name *Dixon college, Northern Illinois normal school* and *Dixon business college.* Under the management of the school are the *Northern Illinois college of music, Northern Illinois college of shorthand, Northern Illinois college of telegraphy, Northern Illinois college of art, Northern Illinois college of law, Dixon school of oratory, Dixon military college* and *Dixon business college.* On June 3, 1901 the institution was chartered as Dixon college. The library contributes to the varied interests named above. It is located on the first floor of the new college building near the college book store, and has a large, well lighted reading room.

Eastern Illinois normal school *see* Charleston

EFFINGHAM Effingham county Pop. 3774

AUSTIN COLLEGE

Est. 1890 8 faculty 180 students
(1904) 2000 bd vols 500 unbd vols income $5000 Open daily except Sunday

ELGIN Kane county Pop. 22433

ILLINOIS NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Est. 1869 Opened 1872
(31 Dec. 1904) 3000 vols 100 period. income $500 (1902) 1183 patients

The library for the patients was begun by many gifts received in response to a circular request in 1871-72. It was originally in the center of the building but was later distributed to the wards where books and magazines are loaned to patients by the ward attendants. Up to 1883 the library increased very little as the few additions barely replaced the books which were worn out through hard use. In 1883-84, the first appropriation of $1000 was received. For four years following there was no appropriation, then for six years it ranged from $500 to $800 for the biennial period, but since 1896 the library has regularly received $1000 every two years.

ELMHURST — Dupage county — Pop. 1728

Evangelical Lutheran pro-seminary menschverein

Est. 1867 (1904) 7 faculty 106 students
(30 June 1902) 1943 bd vols 100 unbd vols 23 period. circ. 1800 vols income $80 Open 8:30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Tu. and Fri. 8 to 9 a. m. Sun. Not classified

In 1877 the Menschverein library was founded for the students. It is a subscription library with free rooms furnished by the college. Early in the history of the society an attempt at museum work was made, but there has been little progress as it is not closely associated with the college work.

EUREKA — Woodford county — Pop. 1661

Eureka college

1848 *Walnut grove academy* 1855 Eureka college 1892 incl. *Abingdon academy* and *Abingdon college*
(30 June 1902) 7000 bd vols 3000 unbd vols 75 period. income $500 Open during college hours Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library is on the second floor of Burgess Memorial hall which was open in September 1892, in memory of Professor O. A. Burgess, a teacher in Eureka college at the time of the Civil war, who took a company of Eureka students to the battle field,

where he served to the close of the war. Before this, the library occupied the lower story of the chapel building. The union of *Abingdon college* with Eureka college in 1892 nearly doubled the Eureka college library and museum. The library is supported by fees and appropriations. A small book fund called the Waverly Seass fund and the sum of $2500 from Mrs. Harness Tuttle have been given. Besides the general library there are special libraries in the departments of Biblical literature, English literature, natural science, and mathematics, and in each of the five society halls. There is also a small missionary library. The books may be used by citizens, but there is very little circulation outside of the school. Students also have access to the Peoria public library.

EVANSTON Cook county Pop. 19259

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Est. 1877 (1886) 987 vols

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Est. 1851 1873 incl. *Northwestern female college* Meth. Co-ed. 345 faculty 3843 students
(30 Apr. 1905) 57989 bd vols 39100 unbd vols home use 16576 vols ref. use 18203 vols income varies Open 8 a. m. to 9 p m. ex. Sun. Summer vacation 8 to 12 a. m. 1:30 to 5 p. m. ex. Sat. aft. and Sun. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The university now comprises a college of liberal arts, a medical school, a law school, a school of pharmacy, a dental college, a school of oratory and a school of music. It also has three academies giving preparatory instruction. The Garrett Biblical institute has also served as the theological department of the university. The college of liberal arts, the Garrett Biblical institute and one academy are in Evanston, one academy is in Onarga and one in Elgin, the other departments are in Chicago.

The first circular of the university, in 1856, speaks of a library appropriation, and an early catalog says the library is

accessible to all students. In 1865 Orrington Lunt gave to the university 157 acres of land in North Evanston for an endowment, now valued at $90000. This land is not now a source of revenue, but will in years to come yield an increasing income for the purchase of books. Appropriations from university funds constitute the main support. The library contains a special collection known as the Greenleaf library which is a special philological library for scholars given by Luther L. Greenleaf of Evanston, in 1869. It was the library of the Hon. Johann Schultze, member of the Prussian ministry of Public instruction and a specialist in classical philology. The library was bought from his heirs, and contained 11246 volumes and nearly as many unbound dissertations and monographs, chiefly publications of foreign universities and learned societies. About half of this library pertains to the classics, of which it is a notable collection, every author being represented by the best editions from the earliest date. The rest of the library is in the modern languages, being especially strong in German. In history, philosophy, theology and the fine arts, there are many extremely rare works.

In 1874 the library of Henry S. Noyes was bought. In 1878 William Deering and Lyman J. Gage gave a valuable collection in American history and political economy from the library of the late Oliver A. Willard, containing many rare volumes relating to the Northwest. In 1896 the university received as a gift from friends a full set of the English Parliamentary debates from the year 1066 to date, about 500 volumes. In 1895 Mrs R.W. Patterson, of Evanston, gave 500 volumes from the library of her husband. This collection is strongest in Biblical, theological and philosophical literature but includes some history and biography. In 1898 friends of the university gave $1850 to be used to supplement the Greenleaf library by the purchase of editions of classical authors issued since 1865. About $1200 was contributed by the Germans of Chicago to buy a valuable German library of 2533 volumes of works of German literature

in the classical period. It was collected by Geheimer Regierungsrath Schneider of Schleswig, Germany, and contains many rare and curious editions, and many first editions of standard authors. Among its rarities are original prints from the period of the Reformation, and a large collection of annuals of the 18th and 19th centuries.

In 1900, Dr H. F. Fisk secured about 500 volumes which are placed in the Evanston academy for reference, but are a part of the university library. About 250 volumes have since been added to the original number.

In 1900 also Mrs Oliver Marcy gave 101 volumes and 182 pamphlets from the geological library of her husband, and Mrs Henry Cohn presented some rare volumes from her husband's library. In 1900 Norman Waite Harris of Chicago gave the library $750 for books on political economy. The class of 1895, College of liberal arts, voted in 1901 to give the university library its class fund of $543, the principal to remain intact, to draw four per cent interest and to be known as the Class of 1895 library fund. In 1904 the economic library of the late Professor John E. George was given to the university and also more than 400 volumes from the economic library of the late Charles Franklin Dunbar of Harvard university.

All officers and students of the university may draw books for home use, and any resident of Evanston who is responsibly introduced may use the library.

A committee of three from the faculty of the College of liberal arts is charged with the customary administrative responsibilities. Though there are special collections in seminars and laboratories, there is no system of departmental libraries, and with the exception of the theological schools all of the professional libraries are in Chicago.

From 1869 to 1894 the library occupied three rooms on the third floor of University hall, but in 1893-94 the *Orrington Lunt library* building was erected at a cost of about $100000. In July 1891 Mr Lunt gave $50,000 toward a library building, to cost

$100,000. Mrs R. N. Hatfield added $5000 in memory of her husband, other friends contributed smaller sums and the university drew from its own funds to complete the required amount. The building is 162 by 73 feet in the center and stands on the campus facing Sheridan road at an angle. It is of Bedford limestone, in an adaptation of the Italian Renaissance style. The main floor contains the book room and the reading room separated by the delivery desk and card catalog cases. In the rear are the administration rooms. The reading room has high windows allowing wall shelving below for about 3000 volumes of reference books, periodicals, and reserved books. The basement contains a public documents room and class rooms. The second floor contains an assembly room seating 500 persons, an art room containing the collection of the University guild, and seminar rooms. In the third floor, which extends over the center only, there are recitation rooms and offices. The building has been so planned that it may be extended in the rear for book storage and administrative rooms, allowing possibly the entire first floor of the present building to be used as a reading room. All stories are connected with the book room by a book-lift and a speaking tube. The architect was William A. Otis of Chicago and the decorator of the interior was Ida J. Burgess of Chicago. In the vestibule are four panels which symbolize in draped figures four nations which have influenced modern thought: Egypt, Judea, Greece and Rome. The reading room and book room have a frieze of thirty-two panels bearing printers marks in harmonious colors. The assembly room has a conventional frieze.

Dearborn observatory

About 1000 titles

This consists largely of exchanges from other observatories and may be used upon application to the director of the observatory.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE

Est. 1853 Opened 1856 Meth. 10 faculty 186 students (30 Apr. 1905) 19407 bd vols 4125 unbd vols 100 period. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

The institute has always served as the theological school of the university and its library was located in Heck hall until 1887 when Memorial hall was dedicated, containing a library and reading room in addition to chapel, lecture rooms and offices. The library now receives varying annual appropriations from the general endowment of the institute. Dr T. M. Eddy and Dr D. P. Kidder have added many gifts, and Dr H. B. Hemenway gave the hymnological collection of his father Dr F. D. Hemenway. Noteworthy among the library's treasurers are the Migne Patrology, 338 volumes, Brian Walton Polyglot, 8 volumes, and a photograph fac-simile of the Codex Vaticanus given by William Deering. In 1897-98 William Deering of Evanston, the president of the board, gave the collection of Francis M. Jackson, of Alderly Edge, England, the result of 100 years of careful selecting and the largest and richest collection of Methodist literature in the world. It was begun by Rev. Thomas Jackson, the grandfather of Francis Jackson, a distinguished Methodist preacher and early follower of Wesley. The Institute intends to supplement this "Deering-Jackson collection" with a complete library of American Methodistica. Mr. Deering has purchased and presented to the library many valuable manuscripts and autograph letters of the Wesleys and Adam Clarke, the Morrell collection of New York, the Ezekiel Cooper collection of manuscripts and books, the original journal of Thomas Rankin and the diary of Bishop Whatcoat.

Orrington Lunt library *see* Northwestern university

EWING Franklin county Pop. 419

EWING COLLEGE

1867 *Ewing high school* 1874 Ewing college Bapt. Co-ed. 16 faculty 295 students
(31 Dec. 1904) 6000 bd vols 500 unbd vols 25 period. income $100
Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library dates from the establishment of college and is supported by small fees and by gifts, being strongest in theological works. The literary societies, the Pythagorean, the Logossia, and the Euterpean, had growing libraries as early as 1879. In 1883-84 the college received 500 volumes from Hon. S. S. Marshall of McLeansboro, Illinois, and in 1900, the library received a large addition from Mrs W. P. Everett of Elgin, Illinois. Other donors have been Mrs Gray of New York city, Dr Trumbull of Philadelphia, and Dr J. D. Young of Brookport. The library was classified and cataloged by one of the professors in addition to his regular duties. The routine of the library is in charge of two student assistants.

FREEBURG St. Clair county Pop. 1214

FREEBURG SAENGERBUND AND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Open 8 p. m. Tu. Mss catalog

The library was founded in 1867 for the use of members and was chartered April 14, 1869. It is in the Singerhall which is owned by the association and is supported by monthly dues. No books have been added recently and the present number is unknown. The library is most used by elderly Germans who take the books home.

FULTON Whiteside county Pop. 2685

NORTHERN ILLINOIS COLLEGE

1861 *Western Union College and military academy* 1866 *Illinois soldiers college and military academy* 1867 *Soldiers college* 1873 Northern Illinois college Non-sect. Co-ed. 8 faculty 164 students

The library was founded with the college in 1873. It occupies a room on the first floor adjoining the prdsident's office and is supported by endowment.

GALESBURG Knox county Pop. 18607

KNOX COLLEGE

1836 *Prairie college* 1837 *Knox manual labor college* 1857 Knox college Non-sect. Co-ed. 32 faculty 630 students
(31 Dec 1904) 9000 vols 45 period. Open 9:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The first class entered in 1841 and the library was established at that time. In 1844 President Kellogg while in England received gifts of books as well as money. In 1846 the Adelphi society was organized and in 1849 the Gnothautii society was formed. Both were chartered and both owned libraries which were supported by a lecture course. The books were free to all, and in 1892 both society libraries were incorporated with the college library. The library is in the east room of Alumni hall and is used as a study room. The expense of classifying and cataloging was provided in 1898 by a gift of $300 from the class of 1873. During the spring term of 1890, the memorabilia society was organized "to collect and preserve all college publications, programs of college entertainments, newspaper accounts of college affairs, and items concerning students, photographs of the members of the graduating classes, and all other memorabilia pertaining to Knox college and its history." It has collected considerable material which it has bound and cataloged. In 1897 the college reported a large addition of books from the library of the late Rev. Dr W. R. Patterson, and another addition from the library of Dr Bateman. In the conservatory of music a carefully selected library of standard music is provided from which students may borrow by paying from twenty-five cents to one dollar per term according to the number of pieces.

LOMBARD COLLEGE

1851 *Illinois liberal institute* 1855 *Lombard university* 1899 Lombard college Universalist Co-ed. 23 faculty 210 students
(1904) 7000 vols Open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Classified Card catalog Open shelves

The library is in the college building. The card catalog was made by the class of 1893 as a class memorial. A reading room under the auspices of the Reading room association is supported by the voluntary efforts and contributions of students, faculty and friends. In 1860 the Athenian and the Autokeluethii societies united to form Erosophian society for men. This received 500 volumes in 1866 from the Thesmenosian court, making at that time a collection of 1200 volumes. In 1860 also the Philomathian society for men was organized and in 1870 it owned 500 volumes.

Garrett Biblical institute *see* Evanston

GENEVA Kane county Pop. 2446

STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

1893 *Illinois state home for juvenile female offenders* Chicago 1902 State training school for girls (1902) 244 pupils
(1904) 700 vols besides school library 12 period. income $100

Each school room has an adjoining library of about 300 volumes. The books are graded for the rooms and story telling and reading aloud are part of the schedule. The library is supported by legislative appropriations, receiving in 1896 and 1900, $400 for two years, but in 1898, 1902 and 1904 only $200 for the biennial period.

GLADSTONE Henderson county Pop. 433

NEW CHURCH FREE LIBRARY

(1898) 113 bd vols 65 unbd vols 2 period. circ. 56 vols Not classified Open shelves

This library was founded in February 1898 by J. W. McSlarrow to furnish good reading matter, particularly the works of Swedenborg. It occupies rented quarters and is supported by contributions. A few gifts have been received from the New Church Sunday school at Cincinnati, Ohio and some volumes

have been loaned by the Bureau for the distribution of New church literature, Boston.

GLENWOOD Cook county

ILLINOIS MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL FARM

1887 *Illinois industrial training school for boys* Norwood Park 1890 *Illinois school of agriculture and manual training for boys* 1895 Glenwood
(31 Dec. 1904) 3000 vols

The library is exclusively for the boys of the institution and is maintained by gifts. In 1890 the Norwood Park people raised a library fund for the new home. In 1895 the school received a gift from D. K. Pearsons, also some books from the Chicago public library.

Grand Prairie seminary *see* Onarga

GREENVILLE Bond county Pop. 2504

GREENVILLE COLLEGE

1858 *Almira college* (girls) 1892 Greenville college Free Meth. Co-ed. 14 faculty 250 students
(31 Dec. 1904) 6500 bd vols 500 unbd vols 15 period. Open 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Classified Not cataloged Limited access to shelves

The library occupies rooms in the second floor of the college building, supported by voluntary contributions and by specially solicited funds. John A. Augsbury, of Watertown, N. Y., gave $1000 in 1902 for books on condition that the trustees appropriate $60 a year for library maintenance. Publishers and friends also gave $500 worth of books. In 1902 also the library received 3000 volumes from Rev. E. M. Sandys of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Haish library *see* DeKalb Northern Illinois state normal school

Hedding college *see* Abingdon

HOOPESTON Vermilion county Pop. 3823

GREER COLLEGE

Non-sect. 11 faculty 222 students
(1 Jan. 1898) 2000 vols 13 period. Local classification

The library was established with the college in 1891. The college was the gift of John Greer of Hoopeston, and in 1894 it bought the Northwestern normal school at Normal, acquiring its library and other property. The library occupies one large room in the college building. There being no special library fund, a fee of fifteen cents a term is collected from students using the library and this fee barely pays for periodicals.

Illinois agricultural experiment station *see* Urbana University of Illinois

Illinois appellate court, 2nd district *see* Ottawa

Illinois asylum of feeble-minded children *see* Lincoln

Illinois asylum for insane criminals *see* Chester

Illinois asylum for the incurable insane *see* Peoria

Illinois central hospital for the insane *see* Jacksonville

Illinois college *see* Jacksonville

Illinois Eastern hospital for the insane *see* Kankakee

Illinois geological survey *see* Springfield

Illinois industrial school for girls *see* Evanston

Illinois law school *see* Ottawa

Illinois manual training school farm *see* Glenwood

Illinois northern hospital for the insane *see* Elgin

Illinois school for the blind *see* Jacksonville

Illinois school for the deaf *see* Jacksonville

Illinois soldiers and sailors home *see* Quincy

Illinois soldiers orphans home *see* Normal

Illinois southern hospital *see* Anna

Illinois state board of agriculture *see* Springfield

Illinois state historical library *see* Springfield

Illinois state laboratory of natural history *see* Urbana

Illinois state law library *see* Springfield

Illinois state museum of natural history *see* Springfield

Illinois state normal university *see* Normal

Illinois state penitentiary *see* Joliet

Illinois state reformatory *see* Pontiac

Illinois state training school for girls *see* Geneva

Illinois steel works club *see* Joliet

Illinois supreme court, northern division *see* Ottawa

Illinois Wesleyan university *see* Bloomington

Illinois western hospital for the insane *see* Watertown

Illinois woman's college *see* Jacksonville

JACKSONVILLE · Morgan county Pop. 15078

Christian endeavor loan library *see* Joshua Rhoads memorial library

ILLINOIS CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

Est. 1847 *Illinois state hospital for the insane* Opened 1851 (1902) 1457 patients
(31 Dec. 1904) 3200 vols 10 period. income $500

The library dates from the opening of the institution when 700 volumes were given consisting mostly of history and fiction for the recreation of the patients. Up to 1867-68 the books were in the patients' dining room but at that time a reading room was provided. Now the books are arranged in bookcases in the various wards and patients are allowed to borrow them once a week. The attendants in these wards have the library in charge and receive no extra compensation. In 1869 the legislature appropriated $1000 for this library for two years. At the next session in 1871 only $250 was given and after that nothing was given until 1890 when the appropriation was $800. In 1892, $1200 was given, and in 1894 and 1896, $800 was the amount. Since then, regularly, $1000 has been given for each biennial period for its support. There is no regular classification because of the nature of the collection and there is no printed catalog. In 1895-96 the Assembly hall was supplied with books and periodicals for the attendants when off duty.

ILLINOIS COLLEGE

Pres. Co-ed. 27 faculty 212 students
(31 Dec. 1904) 16000 vols 40 period. Dewey classification Card catalog Open Shelves

The library was probably founded with the college in 1829. In 1835-36 the Benevolent library was founded to furnish text books to poor students for a small fee. Besides the main library there are departmental libraries in connection with the biological and physical laboratories. In 1869 Illinois college received the library and other property of the *Jacksonville*

business college and English training school. This college had been organized in May 1866 and reported 100 vols in 1876. The main library, moved from Beecher hall, is in Jones memorial hall built in 1896 by Dr. Hiram K. Jones, of Jacksonville in memory of his wife, Elizabeth Orr Jones. A well equipped reading room adjoins the library and is open every evening. The library is open only during the day. There is one assistant who gives his services. A library and gymnasium fee of two dollars each semester is charged each student.

Phi Alpha library

(30 June 1902) 2100 vols

This was started in 1845 by the Phi Alpha literary society for the use of its members. It is located in Beecher hall, the first building erected on the campus in 1829, and is supported by endowments and gifts. The books are roughly classified by a block system and are not cataloged. It is reported as open at all hours but only to alumni and resident members. No salaried attendant is necessary.

Sigma Pi library

(1 Jan. 1899) 2000 vols

This was strted in 1851 by the Sigma Pi literary society, for the use of its members. It also is located in Beecher hall and is supported by the society. For some years it was the custom for each member to pledge a certain sum when he left college, the money to be spent for books. The books are roughly classified and catalogued and are free to members only.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

Est. 1849 *Illinois institution for the education of the blind* 1905 Illinois school for the blind
(1902) 242 pupils
(30 June 1902) 1800 vols 33 period. income $400

In 1853-54 the library reported one copy of every book printed for the blind in the country. The report for 1869 re-

grets the use of six kinds of type and recommends that all adopt the type of the Massachusetts institution for the blind. In 1875 and in 1877 the legislature gave $500 for books and maps, in 1878 it gave $1000, and in 1880 $600. In 1890 the institution asked for $200 for this library, on the basis of one dollar per pupil, and received it. In 1892 the enrollment had increased to 241 and $250 was requested for books, but only $200 a year was received. In 1894 $1000 for two years was received and a trade was established in music printed in America Braille. Since then $800 has been the regular biennial appropriation. The report for 1896 printed the catalog of music published by the school. On September 12, 1891, the school issued the first specimen of Boston line ever printed in Illinois. The type was set and the press operated by pupils. Hundreds of copies of the following selection were printed and distributed:

"And I will bring the blind by a way they know not; in paths that they know not will I lead them; I will make darkness light before them, and crooked places straight. These things will I do and I will not forsake them." Isa. 42:16.

During the year sheets were printed every Saturday for distribution for Sunday services, hoping the next year to print music and school exercises in American Braille and several books in Boston line, 50 or 100 copies of each. During 1898 several books were stereotyped and bound as pamphlets of 25-40 pages, enabling the school to give to high school pupils at small cost, all of the text books as fast as printed. In June 1898 the school gave one book to each pupil below the high school who stayed until the end of the term. It was expected in two years more to have plates of all of the text books used in the school and to be able to supply each pupil at little above the cost of paper. Before this, pupils were taught to read and then sent home without books, being obliged to pay charges both ways on books borrowed from the school. In 1902 nearly 14000 plates had been made up on stereos and stored in a vault, half of them music plates, the others miscellaneous. The plates

are alphabetically arranged in the vault, and may be printed from at the rate of 150 pages per hour. Music is sold at two cents a page. An ink print catalog of music is free but the Braille print catalog of music costs 25 cents.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

Est. 1839 *Illinois institution for the education of the deaf and dumb* 1905 Illinois school for the deaf
558 pupils (30 June 1902) 14500 vols ref.use 3600 vols circ. 7110 vols income $500 Local classification

No definite steps were taken towards a library until 1870 though as early as 1857-58 an appropriation of $400 a year for several years was asked for. An appropriation of $400 a year was requested in 1859-60 but was not granted. In 1860 the American Sunday school union gave a few hundred of its publications. In 1861-63 the institution bought Appleton's New American encyclopedia, but not until 1870 did it receive an appropriation. In 1871-72 $500 was the library appropriation. In 1872, Hon. John A. Chesnut gave a complete set of the London illustrated news in 57 volumes. On September 26, 1876, real library progress began. The books were renumbered, a new loan system was introduced, and a catalog was planned. The library was kept open on school days from 8 to 12, and on Saturday from 4:30 to 5:30 for exchange of books. In February 1876 the library moved to the second floor of the new school building. In 1878 the library was open each school day from 8 to 4:30 and on Saturday from 3:30 to 5 and from 6 to 8. On Saturday pupils could take books and look over illustrated magazines. The librarian suggested a reading room in the lower hall of the school building for papers and the best current periodicals to be used by pupils at certain hours as a reward. In this year an index catalog was prepared with the hope of printing. In 1882 the library moved to a larger room in the store building where the older pupils were given access three times a day and on Saturday and Sunday, and the younger ones were allowed on Saturday afternoons and evenings. The new room had the disadvantage of being far from the school building, thereby

decreasing the reference work and the librarian urged a special building with library room, reading room and lecture room where lectures might be given in English literature and the use of books. In this year the library was made a depository for U. S. documents. In 1894 a wing for the school building was requested for the library and the art classes. A catalog of 3017 volumes in the juvenile department was prepared for the printer but delayed on account of other printing. In 1896 $1000 a year was asked for to maintain the library and almost $15000 was appropriated for an industrial art and library annex. A catalog of 300 pages was published in 1896. A reading circle was organized among the pupils and 409 volumes selected by teachers were bought and transferred from the library to the school room. The Jacksonville institution now has the largest library of any school for the deaf in this country. Since 1878 it has regularly received from the legislature $1000 for each biennial period. Of late years it has been strengthening its juvenile department. Pupils are required to visit the library. Teachers help in selecting books and encouraging pupils to take books to their rooms, and the librarian does much personal work with readers.

Illinois woman's college

1847 *Illinois conference female academy* 1851 *Illinois conference female college* 1863 *Illinois female college* 1899 Illinois woman's college
Meth. 23 faculty 340 students
(1904) 1200 vols

The college library is supplemented by the president's private library and by the libraries of the two literary societies, Belles lettres and Phi Nu. There is also a reading room maintained at slight expense to students.

Joshua Rhoads memorial library

(30 June 1902) 1067 vols income $200 Dewey classification

This library was founded on October 2, 1895, by Miss Alice S. Rhoads in memory of her father. Miss Rhoads used as nucleus a collection of books known as the *Christian Endeavor*

loan library which she started about six years before with about 150 volumes. This collection she loaned to the Christian endeavor society of the Congregational church for the use of those attending the church, Endeavor society and Sunday school. At the request of Miss Rhoads the society appointed a committee to aid in the care of the library. The collection was added to from time to time by Miss Rhoads who retained the ownership and real control of the library. From the first the library was general in character. In the fall of 1895 Miss Rhoads replaced the book cases, providing more room and increased the number of books to over 500 volumes, placing the whole under the care of the Congregational church under the name of the Joshua Rhoads memorial library, but still retained the ownership. On Christmas 1895 Miss Rhoads formally gave the library to the church. She continued to add to the library, consulting as before with the pastor of the church about additions. In 1898 Miss Rhoads died, leaving a legacy of $4000 to the trustees of the Congregational church, the income from which was to be used for the maintenance and enlargment of the library. This is managed by a committee appointed by the church, of which the pastor and librarian ex-officio members. In addition to attendants of the church, Sunday school and Christian endeavor society, the privileges of the library have been extended to a number of others, largely the friends of the founder. The Sunday school does not maintain a library of its own, the best of the Sunday school library having been merged with the Rhoads library a few years ago.

JOLIET Will county Pop. 29353

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY

1833 *Alton penitentiary* 1857 *Illinois northern penitentiary.*
(30 June 1902) 14605 vols Local classification

The *Alton penitentiary* was the first in the state. As usual in such institutions the chaplain served as librarian. In 1851-52 he reported Bibles and other suitable books for the prisoners' cells. In 1855-56 he urged an immediate appropriation of $500

for books instead of $50 a year as previously and urged books of general interest rather than on religion. In 1857 the state decided to transfer the prison to Joliet and the move was completed in 1860. In the lease of the warden in 1861-62 there was provision for him to furnish a library for the convicts to cost $500. In July 1872 a new library room was fitted up with 3150 volumes. In 1874-76 there was formed an officers' library consisting of prison reports from other states and other reports of public institutions and works on penology. In 1878 $2000 was appropriated by the general assembly and a new room was furnished. The appropriations for this library have been very irregular, being $500 in 1882 and 1884, $600 in 1886 and in 1890, and $1000 in 1892 and 1894. Many papers are sent by individuals or institutions and many convicts or their friends subscribe for papers. In 1900-02 the library was repaired and $1500 was spent for books. The library is for convicts and employees and the chaplain is librarian. Each convict may have a copy of the printed catalog from which to select books. The time for receiving and exchanging books is fixed by the chaplain and is indicated by a banner hung upon the gallery marked "change books." To order a book, a convict must write his name and register number on a small slate in his cell with about twelve numbers of books selected from the catalog. If there are two men in the cell, the second man must use the other side of the slate. A book may be renewed by writing on the slate "held over" and marking the number of the book under it. On change days, the convict places his books with the slate containing the new numbers on the foot of the bed. The latest catalog was printed in 1902, and is classified by a block system. Religion occupies first place in the catalog, though in numbers fiction ranks first with 5406 volumes, and history next with 2344 volumes. It is a general collection, containing nearly 500 reference books, which may be consulted on request, bound periodicals, school books, 1100 Bibles, and foreign books in German, French, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, Spanish, Polish, and Hebrew.

ILLINOIS STEEL WORKS CLUB

(31 Dec. 1904) 5140 vols 56 period. circ. 7560 vols
Open 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was founded in 1889 for the benefit of the employees of the Illinois iron and steel company (now the Illinois steel company) and was organized in 1901. It is in the club building, free to members of the club and their families but is supported by the corporation. Membership in the club costs $2 a year and is open to any employee of the Iillnois steel company, American steel and wire company, E. J. & E. railroad, or the C. L. S. & E. railroad by showing certificates of employment signed by a club director or a time keeper. Special appropriations are made as needed. There is a reading room with book room adjoining.

Joshua Rhoads memorial library *see* Jacksonville

KANKAKEE Kankakee county Pop. 13595

ILLINOIS EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

(1902) 2177 patients

The institution was established in 1877 and the first patients were received in December 1879, but it is not until 1886 that we find mention of a library. It is difficult to know how much of the legislative appropriation has been spent for library books, as the library grant is usually combined with some other object; e. g. in 1882, $2500 was given for a patients library, medical books and labaratory apparatus; in 1884, $3500 was given for library and musical instruments and pictures and a carriage; in 1886, $2000 was granted for library, musical instruments and pictures. The usual appropriation since then has been $1000, though there have been several exceptions, notably in 1890, $1600; 1892, $1700, and 1898 and 1904, $2000, in each case for the biennial period. No information could be obtained as to size and condition of library.

Knox college *see* Galesburg

LAKE FOREST Lake county Pop. 2215

Arthur Summerville Reid memorial library *see* Lake Forest college.

Lake Forest art institute see Lake Forest college

LAKE FOREST COLLEGE

1857 *Lind university* 1865 *Lake Forest university*
1902 Lake Forest college
Pres. Co-ed. 18 faculty 150 students

The first department opened (1856) was a preparatory school for boys, *Lake Forest academy*, now *Lake Forest school* for boys. This was followed in 1869 by a similar school for girls, *Ferry Hall seminary*. Each has its own library which is accessible to all students. The collegiate department, known as Lake Forest college, was not opened until September 7, 1876. The professional schools began to be added in 1887, as follows: *Northwestern college of dental surgery*, later the *Chicago colleye of dental surgery*, in May 1887; *Rush medical college*, in June 1887 the *Chicago college of law*, later the *Chicago-Kent college of law* in October 1889. All of these schools were located in Chicago. In 1902-03 the trustees decided to abandon the university idea and build up a strong undergraduate college. They therefore cut off the professional schools in Chicago and the institution now consists of Lake Forest college, *Lake Forest school for boys* and *Ferry hall.*

ARTHUR SOMERVILLE REID MEMORIAL LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 18297 bd vols 2500 unbd vols 86 period Income $1000
Open 8:30 to 12:00, 2 to 5:30 Mon-Fri. 9 to 12, 2 to 5. Sat. Cutter classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves.

This is the library of Lake Forest college and dates from its establishment in 1876. It occupied rooms in one of the university buildings until June 13, 1900, when the new library building was erected by the Simon S. Reid family to the memory of a former student whose name it bears. It is of Bedford

stone, planned by Frost and Granger, of Chicago, costing $30,000. The first floor contains book room, periodical room, and modern literature room; the second floor has three rooms for documents, papers and seminar purposes. The building is connected by a cloister with the chapel, also a memorial erected by the Reid family. The library has received other gifts as follows: Mrs Ruth E. Quinlan, endowment $1,000 in memory of Charles H. Quinlan; friends, $500; Mrs A. B. Dick, $500; William H. McClure memorial fund, $500 to be used for purchase and care of translations, versions and editions of the Bible: and a fund in memory of Eliza P. Matthews. The support is from endowment, appropriations, and students, fees of $4 a year. The use of the library is extended to graduates, clergymen, and teachers in the vicinity. The library is strongest in biblical literature and philosophy. In 1888-89 the university bought 4,000 volumes on ancient languages, the library of Dr Reifferscheid, formerly of the University of Breslau, later of the University of Strasburg, eminent as editor of Latin and Greek authors. The purchase of new books is made largely by instructors to suit departmental needs, but one quarter of the fund is at the disposal of the library committee of the faculty for more general uses. A small but well chosen collection of books on art belonging to the *Lake Forest art institute*, which was dissolved in 1905, is kept in the library building.

Nathaniel Bross library

Hon. William Bross of Chicago, one of the founders of the university, wishing to make some memorial to his son Nathaniel Bross who died in 1856, made an agreement with the trustees in 1879, by which some years later there was transferred to the trustees $400,000, the income of which was to accumulate in perpetuity for successive periods of ten years at compound interest, the accumulation of one decade to be spent in the following decade for the purpose of stimulating the production of the best books or treatises "on the connection, relation, and mutual bearing of any practical science, or the

history of a race, or the facts in any department of knowledge with and upon the Christian religion." The trustees formally announced in 1902 their plan to establish the Nathaniel Bross library, to consist of books and treatises of the specified character, to be selected by the two following methods: (1) a prize of $6,000 will be given to the author of the best book on any of the lines above indicated, which may be presented on or before June 1, 1905: This offer is open to scientific men, the Christian philosophers and historians of all nations. The prize will be awarded by a committee composed of distinguished men in divinity, science and letters, the book or treatise to become the property of the trustees of Lake Forest university, and to be published as a part of the Nathaniel Bross library. Authors of books on these lines expecting to publish about June, 1905, were allowed to send proof sheets in competition, provided (a) the proof were anonymous, (b) publication were deferred till the award was made (c) copyright were transferred to the university in case of success.

(2) With a view to stimulating the production of the class of books contemplated, a course of lectures will be established on the Bross foundation. If the lectures prove especially effective, the authors will be asked to expand them into book form, to be published as a part of the Nathaniel Bross library.

The first appointments were those of President Patton of Princeton for the year 1902-03, and Rev. Marcus Dods, D. D. of New college, Edinburgh, for 1904. Appointments will not be limited to theologians, but will also extend to Christian men distinguished in science, history, literature, sociology, and other lines.

Nathaniel Bross library *see* Lake Forest college

Reid memorial library *see* Lake Forest college Arthur Somerville Reid memorial library

LEBANON St. Clair county Pop. 1812

McKENDREE COLLEGE

1828 *Lebanon seminary* 1830 McKendree college 1835 *McKendreean college* 1839 McKendree college
(1904) 13 faculty 215 students 10000 vols 30 period Not classified nor cataloged Open shelves.

The Philosophian society library consists of over 1700 volumes and is supported by membership dues. It is both classified and cataloged. The Platonian society library consists of about 1000 volumes and is supported by endowment. It is not classsified but is cataloged. In 1869-70 there was also the Clionian society for ladies, with a library. These society libraries are in their own halls, for their members, and have voluntary service. Law students have the privilege of the college library and may by consent of the faculty become honorary members of either of the literary societies and thus obtain access to the society libraries. The library possesses some valuable old prints, some 400 years old.

LINCOLN Logan county Pop. 8962

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN

1865 *Illinois institution for idiots and imbeciles*, Jacksonville 1871 *Illinois institution for the education of feeble-minded children*, Jacksonville 1877 Illinois asylum Lincoln
(1902) 1051 pupils 2500 vols income $500

The library is supported entirely by legislative appropriations. In 1871 and 1873, $500 was given, in 1875 and 1877, only $250. After its removal to Lincoln, $500 was given in 1881, but no more until 1890. The foundation of a reference library was then laid. For the next ten years the biennial appropriation was $400, then it began to increase, $600 in 1900, $900 in 1902, and $1000 in 1904. A careful selection has been made for a children's library, all cheap fiction has been excluded, and the books are of good moral tone, including biography, light histories, travel and stories.

LINCOLN COLLEGE

Est. 1865 Cumb. Pres. Co-ed. 13 faculty 251 students
(30 June 1902) 3000 bd vols 1300 unbd vols 25 period. income $200
Open 8 to 12, 2 to 4 Not classified nor cataloged Closed shelves

The library is located in the college building and is supported by subscription and gifts. There is no reading room now but there will be in the new building. The college societies, Amasagacian, Amicition, and the Athenian, each has a library. In 1899-1900 an annual subscription list for current additions was met by a fee of one dollar a year until further notice. The college is now affiliated with the *James Millikin university* at Decatur.

Lombard college *see* Galesburg

McKendree college *see* Lebanon

MACOMB McDonough county Pop. 5375

WESTERN ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

(31 Dec. 1904) 2341 bd vols 74 unbd vols 61 period. income $2000 Open 8:15 to 5 ex. Sun. and Mon. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

This library was opened with the school in September, 1902, for the use of students. It occupies rooms in the school building and is supported by legislative appropriations.

Menard *see* Chester

MENDOTA Lasalle county Pop. 3736

MENDOTA COLLEGE

(31 Dec. 1904) 3305 vols 5 period. income $250 Local classification Limited access to shelves

The college was founded in 1893 by the Western Advent Christian publication association. There are really three libraries, college, Bible training and scientific, all in the college

building and each having its reading room. The general library was founded in 1896, the Biblical library in 1901. Support is from bequests. Students have access to the 6000 volume library of the President. There is no regular attendant.

MOLINE Rock Island county Pop. 17248

MOLINE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION RAILROAD DEPARTMENT

Morris Rosenfield memorial library

(30 June 1902) 700 vols 30 period
Open day and evening Classified and cataloged

This library is in the Natick yards and was founded by Mrs Julia E. Rosenfield with a gift of $500, for the use of the railroad department of the Y. M. C. A. Free to every railroad man in the three cities, Moline, Rock Island and Davenport. It is in the Y. M. C. A. building, supported by endowment and by annual appropriation of about $50 from the association budget.

Morris Rosenfield memorial library *See* Moline Young men's Christian association Railroad department

MONMOUTH Warren county Pop. 7460

MONMOUTH COLLEGE

Est. 1856 Pres. Co-ed. 20 faculty 421 students
(30 June 1902) 6000 bd vols 2000 unbd vols 20 period
income $200 Open 8:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

On account of the accessibility of Warren county library, the college library has probably not developed so rapidly as it otherwise would. A close connection exists between the two. One of the faculty, Professor Rogers of the mathematics department, has been secretary of the Warren county library association from its organization and has given special help to college students. Four free tickets to the Warren county library have been offered to students as prizes for excellence in work. Through the liberality of Dr Wallace in 1892–93, the

use of two tickets to the Warren county library is given to the two students making the highest grade in the Junior class, one in the classical, the other in the scientific course. The class of 1885 left with the faculty a ticket to the Warren county library as its memorial, the use of which during the Junior year was to be given to the student making the highest grade in the Sophomore class in the classical course. Through Dr M. Ure of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, in 1894–95 the use of a Warren county library ticket was given to the student ranking highest in the Sophomore class in the scientific course to be used during the Junior year. Each department of the college is acquiring a library which was intended to be kept separate but in 1901–2 an anonymous giver of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, gave $400 to open a library and reading room in the main building and all books are now shelved together, both departmental and general. Each of the literary societies also has a library. The Amateur de Belles Lettres and the Aletheorian societies have given their libraries to the college library. Sharon E. Jones of Richmond, Indiana, gave a collection of books to the college in 1901–02. An incidental fee is charged including one dollar per term for library and physical culture. A professor is librarian.

Morris Rosenfield memorial library *see* Moline Young men's Christian association Railroad department

MOUNT MORRIS Ogle county Pop. 1048

Cassel library *see* Mount Morris college

MOUNT MORRIS COLLEGE

1820 *Pine Creek grammar school* 1839 *Rock River seminary* 1879 *Mount Morris seminary and Brethren college institute* 1884 Mount Morris college
Cassel library (31 Dec. 1904) 20000 bd vols 1000 unbd vols 32 period
Home use 500 vols ref. use 1200 vols income $175
Open 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Local classification Open shelves

At one time the library formed part of the books owned by Abram H. Cassel of Harleysville, Pennsylvania, as patriarch of the Brethren church. It was bought in 1881 by Messrs Miller,

Newcomer and Stein, and is sometimes quoted as the Cassel library. As a rule only students are admitted to the shelves. In addition to the general library, on the second floor, there is a library of the Bible department on the main floor, 600 volumes, a library of the scientific department, 400 volumes, and a library of 500 volumes belonging to each of the literary societies, the Amphictyon and Philorhetorian. Students pay a library and reading room fee.

MOUNT VERNON Jefferson county Pop. 5216

APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS—4TH DISTRICT

(31 Dec. 1904) 10000 vols income $1100

This is strictly a law library, supported by the state and open at all times to lawyers and others seeking legal information. In 1898 and 1900 it received $2000 from the legislature, in 1902, $1000 and in 1904, $2200 for the biennial period.

NAPERVILLE Dupage county Pop. 2629

NORTHWESTERN COLLEGE

1861 *Plainfield college* at Plainfield 1864 Northwestern college 1869 Naperville.
Evang. Co-ed. 20 faculty 436 students
(31 Dec. 1904) 7850 bd vols 275 unbd vols 45 period.
income $250 open 8:30 a. m. to 5:20 p. m. Dewey classification No catalog Open shelves

The library was established by the college in 1867, and is supported by appropriations and contributions. There is a reading room, but no periodicals are taken by the college, the reading room being supplied by the Y. M. C. A. free to all.

Nathaniel Bross library *see* Lake Forest Lake Forest college

New church free library *see* Gladstone

NORMAL McLean county Pop. 3795

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS ORPHANS HOME

(1902) 268 pupils
(31 Dec. 1904) 4000 vols 10 period
income $300 Local classification No catalog

The home was founded February 16, 1865. In the reports for 1869 and 1870 a library is mentioned. In 1871 the legislature gave $500 for its support. The home asked for $1000 more. In 1876 the legislature gave $250 and in 1878 it again gave $500. In 1880 it made no appropriation and the periodical subscriptions had to be dropped. Since then the appropriations have been regular, $500 in 1882, 1884, and 1888, only $400 in 1886, but $1000 in 1890. Beginning with 1892 the appropriations have been $600 for the biennial period. The reading room in the school building is open to the children five evenings a week during school time and every afternoon during vacation, also on Sunday after chapel.

ILLINOIS STATE NORMAL UNIVERSITY

(31 Dec. 1904) 15800 bd vols 7700 unbd vols 119 period circ. 24212 vols 5039 pictures income $2480 (not incl. janitor, clerical help, heat and light) open 7:45 to 12:20, 1 to 5 Mon. to Fri. also 8:30 to 12:30 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was established with the school in 1857. The first report notes a text book library of over 2600 volumes, 700 of which were given by W. B. Smith and company of Cincinnati, and 450 by Ivison and Phinney, New York. The rest were bought. It also notes plans for the building with space on the third story for the library. In 1859–60 the museum and library of the *Illinois Natural history society* was placed in the university building. Later these books were combined with the *State laboratory library* and finally merged in that of the State normal university. It was not however until 1890 that the library was thoroughly organized and placed under a librarian. In 1889 the oldest two literary societies gave their books on condition that the library should be organized, that a librarian should be engaged, and that their collections should be kept separate. The Philadelphian gave 1000 volumes and the Wrightonian 1500 volumes. These were placed in the library in 1890 and gave it a decided impetus. The library has also received $100 from Ella F. Young of the board of education for books in literature. It now occupies one floor of the Gym-

nasium building and is in one large room. Certain departments of the public schools form the training school of the normal university and these children have free use of the library. There is a children's alcove and much reference work is done with both books and mounted pictures. A large collection of artistic advertising has been made from contributions from the best advertising firms in the United States. The librarian gives talks to the students on the use of the library. The library receives its support entirely from the state, but no separate assignment is noted for it in the auditor's reports until 1902 when it received $1000.

NORMAL PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL

(1902) 4 years 5 teachers 134 pupils
(30 June 1902) 2500 vols $1075 apparatus
open 8:30 a. m. to 4:15 p. m. Dewey classification Mss catalog Closed shelves.

On May 21, 1895, the *Normal reading room* was opened by the *Normal library association* to be supported by subscriptions and entertainments. In 1896 the board of education began collecting books for a school library, and appropriated $500 for that purpose. On December 17, 1898, the Normal and Bloomington division of the Bloomington city railway gave to the library association the receipts of one day. The ladies of both cities took charge of the cars and netted between $150 and $200. In 1899 the library association gave to the public schools its collection of about 1500 titles. These had all been given and were mostly for young people. They were distributed among the grades so that every room in the school now has its own select library all free to the teachers and pupils though there is not direct access to the cases. In September 1901 the model school of the Normal university became part of the public school system. This allowed the use of the university library by public school grades, while formerly it had been available only by the practice school. A record is kept of the reading of each pupil.

Northern Illinois college *see* Dakota

Northern Illinois college *see* Fulton

Northern Illinois state normal school *see* DeKalb

Northwestern college *see* Naperville

Northwestern university *see* Evanston

ONARGA Iroquois county Pop. 1270

GRAND PRAIRIE SEMINARY

1863 *Grand Prairie seminary and commercial college* 1879 *Grand Prairie seminary, commercial college and conservatory of music*
(1901) 1000 vols 14 period Not classified nor cataloged Open shelves

In 1898 a room was fitted up for the library with a reading room adjoining for quiet study. Books amounting to $500 were given the same year, including one gift of $302.50. Before this it had received small gifts amounting to $300.

Orrington Lunt library *see* Evanston Northwestern university College of liberal arts

OTTAWA Lasalle county Pop. 10588

ILLINOIS APPELLATE COURT LIBRARY—2ND DISTRICT

(1 Jan. 1899) 10347 bd vols 327 unbd vols 2 period

The library of the appelate court for the second district of Illinois was established in 1849 by the legislature and is supported by state appropriations. It is classified and cataloged and is free for reference, though its use is mainly confined to lawyers and the court. It is cared for by the Clerk of the Appelate court, who is ex-officio librarian. In 1880 it received $1300, but no more until 1898 when it received $2000, again in 1900 it received $2000, in 1902 only $1000, but in 1904, the largest amount in its history, $2700.

OTTAWA ODD FELLOWS LIBRARY

(1 Jan. 1899) 1400 vols

This library was established in 1869 for the members of Ottawa lodge No. 41, and is maintained in connection with the

lodge room, supported by voluntary contributions and an occasional appropriation. It is open to the families of members. Books are not classified but there is an old printed catalog. No periodicals are taken. The use of the library is slight owing to the good public library. It is cared for without compensation by the library committee.

PLEASANT VIEW LUTHER COLLEGE

(1902) 200 vols

PEORIA Peoria county Pop. 56100

BRADLEY POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

30 faculty 479 students
(31 Dec. 1904) 10750 vols 40 period

The library opened with the institute October 8, 1897. It is on the first floor next to the auditorium, and is supported by endowment, having no special fund. The heads of departments draw on their departmental appropriation. The library has received several small gifts and a valuable set of the earlier government documents complete. The books are classified only by departments and they are not yet cataloged. Students are admitted to the shelves and no serious loss is reported. The library is accessible at all hours. One of the instructors is acting librarian without salary, assisted by five students who receive free tuition for their services. Systematic organization has been deferred until the institution could afford a trained librarian.

ILLINOIS ASYLUM FOR THE INCURABLE INSANE

This asylum was established June 21, 1895 at Bartonville, a suburb of Peoria. It has a library of 1200 volumes, largely fiction, but there is no regular appropriation and no books have been added for three years.

PEORIA LAW LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 5800 vols

The association was incorporated January 6, 1879 for the

convenience of the bench and bar with a capital stock of $15000 in shares of $100 each. The original collection of books consisted of the private libraries of the stockholders amounting to 4000 volumes. Duplicates were disposed of by sale or exchange. The library occupies a room in the court house.

PERU Lasalle county Pop. 6863

ST BEDE COLLEGE

Est. 1889 (1902) 8000 vols

The college contains a library of selected works for students who have formed the St Bede college library association with one dollar annual subscription for the use of books.

Pleasant View Luther college *see* Ottawa

PONTIAC Livingston county Pop. 4266

ILLINOIS STATE REFORMATORY

1874 *Illinois reform school* 1891 Illinois state reformatory (31 Dec. 1904) 11100 bd vols 1200 unbd vols circ. 62210 vols 10 period Income $1000 Open 7:30 a. m. to 6 p. m. Local classification Open shelves

In 1875 the legislature was asked for $100 for the library and $500 was received. With this 500 volumes were bought, a case was made, and a reading room was fitted up. Library appropriations have been regular, $400 from 1878–94 except in 1888, 1890 and 1894 when it was $600. In 1896 it was $1000 and since then it has been $2000 for the biennial period. 1200 volumes were added between 1900 and 1902. The library, dispensary, and assistant superintendent's office are in the same building. There is also a bindery in the institution. There is a reading room in connection with the library. There is also a special children's department and a special children's librarian. There are two juvenile branches. In 1902 there were 1000 volumes in the west building and 800 volumes in the dormitory. Since 1902 the cells have been lighted until 9 p. m. Each boy may draw one book a week and the two boys in the

cell may exchange. The circulation averaged 5000 a month in 1902. In the children's department from one to four volumes a week may be drawn. The rules of the institution require that all books sent to inmates by friends shall be turned into the library when read. The office of librarian was until recently adjunct to position of editor of the institutional weekly paper.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HOME

(1902) 1405 residents Income $600

The home was established June 26, 1885 and is supported by the state. Its first library appropriation of $1000 in 1890 has been regularly maintained except in 1896 when it was dropped to $500. In 1898, 1902 and 1904 the appropriation advanced to $1200. The size and condition of the library could not be learned.

QUINCY Adams county Pop. 36252

ST FRANCIS SOLANUS COLLEGE

(1 Jan. 1899) 5500 bd vols 2000 unbd vols 20 period Local classification Author and subject catalog

The college was founded about 1860. It has a library and reading room, a reference library for advanced students and circulating library for the younger ones. Students pay one dollar each five months for the use of the circulating library. A priest acts as librarian. A library association is noted.

ST FRANCIS SOLANUS MONASTERY

(1 Jan. 1899) 3500 bd vols 100 unbd vols 22 period

This library was organized by the Franciscan fathers for exclusive use of the monastery. The books are arranged alphabetically by subjects and cataloged for private use. One of the members of the community is librarian.

Reid memorial library *see* Lake Forest Lake Forest college Arthur Somerville Reid memorial library

Rhoads memorial library *see* Jacksonville Joshua Rhoads memorial library

RIVERSIDE Cook county Pop. 1551

SECKEL LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 1465 vols

This library was founded in November 1896 by Albert Seckel in memory of his brother Adolph Seckel, by a gift of $1000, and has received numerous gifts from Mr Seckel since that time. It is for the public schools but is available to parents through the children. The board of education appointed a committee to select and buy books, suitable cases were procured and the books were entered in a dictionary card catalog. The list was published in the school report. A librarian is in charge at stated times to lend books.

ROCKFORD Winnebago county Pop. 31051

ROCKFORD COLLEGE

1847 *Rockford seminary* 1892 Rockford college
(1904) 19 faculty 147 students
(30 June 1902) 6685 vols Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library began with the proceeds of a fair given by the young ladies in 1850, with gifts of a few books also and has depended a great deal upon gifts since there is no library fund. Literary societies have their own libraries. The literary societies, the Castalian (Kappa Theta) and the Vesperian (Chi Theta Psi) united to form the Pierian union. Until 1881 a fee of fifty cents each session was charged each student for use of books and periodicals. The library now has its main room in Middle hall, and the science books and art books are in Adams hall of science.

ROCK ISLAND Rock Island county Pop. 19493

AUGUSTANA COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

1860 *Augustana seminary* Chicago 1863 *Augustana seminary* Paxton 1875 *Augustana college* Rock Island Luth
(1804) 41 faculty 534 students

(30 June 1902) 19000 bd vols 7000 unbd vols 50 period
Income $2000 Circ. 700 vols Open 9 to 12, 1 to 5 p. m. ex. Sat. aft.
Dewey classification Card catalog Closed shelves

The library was founded with the institution in 1860 but the real nucleus was 600 volumes given in 1862 by Charles 15, king of Sweden and Norway. King Charles' gift was chiefly historical works belonging to his father King Oscar 1. The library has also received many gifts from the Royal library in Stockholm and from friends in Sweden as well as this country. It also received the contents of the Swedish school house at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition which contains many rare books in Swedish, Latin and German. In 1892–93 1200 volumes and many pamphlets constituting the library of the late Dr Hasselquist were bought by the Iowa and Illinois conferences and given to the college. During 1901–02 about $800 was added to the library fund by the Swedish-American press. The theological library, in the theological lecture room, is specially rich in exegetical theology. Each literary society, the Phrenokosmian, the Adelphic and the Ionian had a small library but in 1892–93 the Adelphic gave to the main library its collection of 269 volumes and pamphlets and the Phrenokosmian gave its 50 volumes. In the early years the museum was in the same room with the library. Now they are separate. In 1888–89 a reading room was established open three hours each week day free to all in the college, but in 1894–95 this was combined with the library under one attendant. In 1887–88 the library moved into the new college building on the third floor. It is supported by annual appropriations, by the synod, and by students fees. It also receives many gifts from publishers and from the Students union. The hours of opening have steadily increased.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL

(31 Dec. 1904) 1300 vols 27 period

The Post library was founded in 1880 and now consists of 1300 volumes. The library has no fixed income, but books are bought from time to time from the profits of the Post exchange.

Periodicals are bought by the Ordnance detachment and the Quartermaster's department. The library is for the use of the officers and enlisted men at the Post and is very freely used.

Rosenfield, Morris, memorial library *see* Moline Moline Young men's Christian association Railroad department

Saint Francis Solanus college *see* Quincy

Saint Francis Solanus monastery *see* Quincy

Seckel library *see* Riverside

Shurtleff college *see* Upper Alton

SMITHTON St Clair county Pop. 405

SMITHTON LESEVEREIN

(31 Dec. 1904) 904 vols circ. 207 Income $14.30

The library was organized May 21, 1860. The books are kept at the librarian's place of business, which is a saloon. The library is supported by monthly dues amounting to sixty cents a year. The librarian's compensation is exemption from membership dues. The books are mostly German, but are general in character.

Southern Illinois college *see* Carbondale

Southern Illinois penitentiary *see* Chester

Southern Illinois state normal university *see* Carbondale

SPRINGFIELD Sangamon county Pop. 34159

CONCORDIA COLLEGE

1847 *Hillsboro academy* or *Hillsboro literary and theological institute* or *Hillsboro college* at Hillsboro 1852 *Illinois state university* at Springfield 1879 Concordia college Evan. Luth.
(1904) 5 faculty 194 students
(30 June 1902) 2200 bd vols 500 unbd vols 10 period income $100 Local classification Mss catalog Closed shelves

In 1857–58 the school reported a library of 2000 volumes besides small libraries belonging to the two literary societies the Utilior and the Philomathaean. The university closed in

1867. The present college library is supported by gifts and an appropriation from the synod, and is open about two hours daily.

ILLINOIS STATE HISTORICAL LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 16000 vols (8000 general, 5000 govt publications, 3000 pamphlets) income $6320 Open 9 to 12, 2 to 5, except Sat. aft. Cutter classification Dictionary card catalog Closed shelves

On May 25, 1889 the general assembly established a state historical library, and the first library board was organized November 25, 1889. The management is vested in three trustees, who are appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate for a term of two years. There is no compensation except for official expenses. These trustees are authorized by law "to procure from time to time, as may be possible and practicable, at reasonable cost, all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, monographs, writings and other materials of historical interest and useful to the historian, bearing upon the political, physical, religious, and social history of the state of Illinois, from the earliest known period of time." To carry out these provisions the legislature at first appropriated $2500 a year including the librarian's salary, but in 1894 the sum was changed to $1000 with $600 extra for the librarian. The salary has since been raised to $1200 with an assistant. The forty-first general assembly was the first to make an appropriation for publishing the history of the state, setting aside $600 for the publication of original matter relating to Illinois. $1000 is now appropriated for this purpose. On May 10, 1901, $2500 was appropriated to procure documents, papers, &c, relating to the Northwest and the state of Illinois, and to publish the same. This material was collected and edited by H. W. Beckwith, one of the trustees. The library was located in the north anteroom of the state library, with furniture borrowed from the general assembly and began with 442 volumes on state history transferred from the state library to avoid duplication. In 1900 a strong plea was made for better and larger quarters.

By that time 12000 volumes besides newspapers, maps, manuscripts, portraits, engravings, &c, together with 23 book cases and five tables were crowded in a room 14 by 40 feet. Some additional storage was provided in an ill-lighted attic not easy of access. A new room was then assigned in the space made vacant by the removal of the Museum of natural history to the armory. This space was originally intended as a place for storing and displaying flags and other war relics now kept in Memorial hall on the first floor. The new room occupies almost the entire third floor in the east wing of the state house and is well equipped with steel furniture and locked cases for the most valuable material. The library contains rare books from 1700 to date tracing the history of the state as a Spanish province, then under French regime, then as an English possession, then under American rule, as the most western county of Virginia, as the Northwest territory, as Indian territory, as Illinois territory, and as a state in 1818. It possesses maps from 1600. It is rich in books by and about early explorers of the Mississippi valley and the Northwest, on Indians and archaeology, early gazetteers and emigrants' guides, legislative and city directories. Its collection on the Mormon religion is unequalled in this section of the country, and it hopes for additions from Nauvoo and Hancock counties. The library owns sections of the Book of Mormon including the Palmyra edition of 1830. Its collection of county histories is fairly complete. It collects state reports, church, society, and other organization reports, newspapers, portraits, manuscripts and curios. In 1894 the library sent circular letters to old soldiers asking for histories of their regiments in the Civil war and for personal sketches. There are fair Grant and Logan collections and the library is specializing in Lincolniana. In 1896 Sangamon county gave all records and documents among the county archives having on them the name of Lincoln. Since then the library has added everything possible, volumes, pamphlets, prints, pictures or writing relating to or illustrating the public or private life of Lincoln. The Sangamon county material included poll books

from Clary's Grove precinct, New Salem precinct, and from Springfield, which contained Lincoln's name, all reports made by Lincoln as surveyor or road-reviewer with maps and plates accompanying, or petitions for roads in which his name appears, all election lists, county commissioner's court records, in Lincoln's writing, marriage licenses, receipts and certificates. The original list was published in the fifth report 1896–98 p. 16–18. The library hopes for books of Illinois authors, one paper from each county, and for publications of historical societies. It tries to avoid duplication with the state library. The collecting of local historical material has been slow and difficult because Illinois had no state historical society until 1899. In most states the society precedes the library and collects for this depository. In Illinois the Illinois state historical society was organized June 30, 1899 as the outgrowth of a preliminary meeting held at the University of Illinois May 19, 1899. The society was conducted until July 1903 at the expense of its members, its proceedings being published by the state historical library from its publishing fund. On May 16, 1903 the law creating the Illinois state historical library was amended to make the Illinois state historical society a department of the Illinois state historical library, so that henceforth all expenses of the society will be borne by legislative appropriations to the library and all material collected by the society will be the property of the library. The legislative appropriations vary. Frequently the appropriations have been combined with some other state institution, as the natural history museum, and the state historical society. Separate appropriations are made for maintenance and for salaries.

Illinois state law library

(31 Dec. 1904) 18000 bd vols 150 unbd vols Income $3000
Open 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. Local classification Partial mss catalog

On February 22, 1839 an appropriation of $5000 was made for the purchase of a law and miscellaneous library for the use of the legislature and the supreme court. On December 15,

1843 it was enacted that the miscellaneous books should be separated from the law books, the latter remaining in charge of the clerk of the supreme court at the capital. This was really the beginning of the Illinois state law library. The miscellaneous books formed the Illinois state library. The law library continued in charge of the clerk of the supreme court until December 1, 1902. At this time the three grand divisions of the supreme court were consolidated and the clerk of the court was relieved of the care of the library and a regular librarian was appointed. Because of its management this library is also called the *Illinois Supreme court library.* It is located in the west wing of the state house on the second floor, is supported by legislative appropriations and may be consulted by any one, whether judge, lawyer or layman. By an act of April 13, 1849, $5000 was appropriated to the supreme court for law libraries in the northern and southern grand divisions and these appropriations continued until the consolidation, making it difficult to build up a strong central library at the capital. The 43rd general assembly gave the library an extra appropriation of $5000 for books and binding and an annual appropriation of $3000. The request before the 44th general assembly is for an annual appropriation of $5000.

Reports are arranged alphabetically by states, and the text books by subjects. Only the text books are cataloged and these only in manuscript.

ILLINOIS STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

(30 June 1902) 2000 bd vols 2000 unbd vols
Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not classified. Partial catalog

The library was established with the museum in 1877 and is located in the museum rooms formerly in the capitol, now in the arsenal building. It has no regular appropriation. The library is private, but teachers are allowed to use it. The curator of the museum is librarian.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 600 vols 14 period

In 1868 the *Catholic institute association and debating society* was organized and in 1871 it reported 1000 volumes and a library club of 50 members, meeting once a week. In 1896 it seems to have been reorganized, and in 1899 the books were sold to the Knights of Columbus. They now occupy a place in their club room but are not in use. It is expected soon to move the club rooms to better quarters, and then to rearrange the books and put them in attractive shape for the use of members. There is no fixed income, there being no expense except for periodicals.

YOUNG LADIES SODALITY OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL'S CHURCH

(31 Dec. 1904) 416 vols Circ. 360 vols

The date of the establishment of this library is unknown, but in 1895 Sister Anastasia revived the interest in the library and added to the number of books. These are in the chapel of the church school and are about one-half in German. They are issued to members of the society meeting the first Sunday in each month and may be retained a month.

TEUTOPOLIS Effingham county Pop. 498

ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE

Est. 1861 (1900) 5000 vols

Todd seminary *see* Woodstock

UPPER ALTON Madison county Pop. 2373

SHURTLEFF COLLEGE

1827 *Rock Spring seminary* 1832 *Alton seminary* 1835 *Alton college* 1836 Shurtleff college Bapt
(1904) 14 faculty 166 students
8000 vols

The college library is supported by a library fee which was formerly one dollar a year but since 1900 has been one dollar a term. Tho two literary societies, Sigma Phi and Alpha Zeta, have their own libraries for members. These were established between 1850 and 1860 and are supported by endowments Each of them has about 1000 volumes. The catalog of 1867–68

mentions a fund established by Mrs Renewa Gove of Quincy, Illinois, the proceeds to be annually applied to buying books selected by the theological faculty, and presented to each member of the theological department who graduated from the regular course. This was known as the Gove ministerial fund.

URBANA Champaign county Pop. 5728

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY TEACHERS AND PUPILS LIBRARY

(March 1905) 3334 vols 15 period. Circ. 1244 vols Income $75–100 Open 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. office days

At the close of the Champaign county teachers institute held in 1882, the sum of five dollars was left after the expense of the institute had been met. Since this sum belonged to the teachers, each one having paid a certain fee to make possible the holding of the institute, it was decided to put the money into books for the teachers, and fourteen volumes were purchased. In 1883 a collection amounting to $75 was taken at the close of the institute for the same purpose. This money with the exception of $16 for a book case, was spent for books. Since that time there have been made annual contributions to the library. The total annual income now varies from $100 to $200. The money has come from personal contributions and from the proceeds of the entertainment given each year by the county children at the close of the competitive examinations. Only once has the library received aid from the county, $100 being the amount then given.

The books are kept in book cases in the county superintendent's office in the court house in Urbana. They are selected by the superintendent, but his selection has been based somewhat upon the requests that have come from the teachers. Many books are sent by publishers to county superintendents, and for years these have been turned over to the library. Much use has been made of them as supplementary reading in the school districts. Though organized by the teachers for their especial benefit, the children were admitted later and even the public may take books, though there has not much use been

made of this opportunity. The teachers may take as many books as they wish and keep them as long as desired.

The influence of this library has been marked. Whenever books have gone into districts where there were no libraries, it has almost always followed that district libraries have been established. As many as 3000 volumes have been sent out annually.

Illinois state laboratory of natural history

(Mar. 1905) 5500 bd vols 1:00 unbd vols 148 period.
Open 8 to 12, 2 to 5 p. m. Dewey classification Card catalog Limited access to shelves

The library was established with the laboratory in 1877 by special act of the legislature to facilitate the natural history survey of the state. It was at first established in connection with the *Illinois state normal university* at Normal, but in 1885 was transferred to the University of Illinois. Rooms are furnished by the state in buildings of the university, thus far in the natural history hall and the library is free to all university students, though its collections are increased with reference to the needs of the laboratory staff. It is primarily zoological and secondarily botanical, and its collection contains many valuable separates. The staff use the university library for other subjects. Since 1891 it has been classified and cataloged with detailed analytic work. There is no reading room in connection. Only the laboratory staff and the faculty have access to the shelves. Until 1903 the position of librarian was combined with other duties connected with the laboratory.

University of Illinois

1867 *Illinois industrial university* 1885 University of Illinois
(June 1905) 74326 bd vols 10583 unbd vols 1031 period. Income varies ($40000 for books 1903-05)
Open 7:50 a. m. to 10 p. m. Dewey classification
Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The University of Illinois is unique among the colleges of the state for its early recognition of the library, due to the scholarship and foresight of its first regent. The trustees

appropriated $1000 the first year (1867). A classed catalog was published the following year and another in 1869–70, both in the trustees report. A manuscript catalog was begun in 1870. As early as 1869 a librarian was engaged at a salary of $1000 a year. Although some teaching was combined with this position the title and duties of librarian were placed first which was quite unusual at that date. Within two years however the position of librarian lapsed and until 1894 the duties were discharged by instructors. Since then the librarian has been officially recognized, first with the rank of assistant professor and since 1897 with the rank of professor.

The library was at first supported by matriculation fees, but since 1878 the legislature has made special appropriations with rare exceptions. Until 1897 this amount had not exceeded $3000 for the biennial period. In 1897, $20000 was given; in 1899 the appropriation was vetoed by the governor; in 1901 it again amounted to $20000 and in 1903 this was doubled. In 1905 the legislature appropriated $50000 for the library but the governor allowed only $25000 for two years. The marked growth of the library dates therefore from 1897 but it has been irregular owing to the uncertainty of its support.

In the early years it naturally developed along the lines of agriculture, science and the useful arts. As other departments expanded and new ones were added, the library changed accordingly. All recommendations for books come from the professors, but the books are ordered and prepared at the library. The departmental system has never been emphasized, though practical use has separated several collections from the main library, notably architectural drawing and design, astronomy, chemistry and law. In 1897 the *Illinois agricultural experiment station* deposited in the university library its collection of nearly 5000 titles including many pamphlets. In March 1904 Mrs Arthur William Palmer gave to the library the collection of 700 books and pamphlets on chemistry belonging to her husband, late professor of chemistry in the university. The library is a depository for United States government publications.

The books were housed in crowded quarters in University hall until September 1897 when they were moved into the new building erected by the state at a cost of $160000. Plans presented in competition were rejected as unsuitable and the work was given to Ricker & White of the department of architecture of the university.

The building is 167x113 feet with a tower 132 feet high. The main floor contains the reference room, the periodical reading room, the conversation room, the cataloging room and the delivery room, which opens into the second story of the book stack. The second floor contains the library school study room, seminary rooms, and the administrative offices of the university. The basement contains the library school lecture room and several well lighted rooms which are at present used for various collections and offices. The book stack forms a rear wing to the building, separated by a fireproof wall. This will eventually contain five stories, accommodating 150000 volumes. At present only three stories are fitted with shelving and the upper portion is floored to form a study room for the library school. Here students have desks specially fitted for library work and there is easy access to the book stack directly below. The building is modern Romanesque in style, an adaptation of ecclesiastical architecture in the middle ages. The outline is trefoil with the stack opposite the entrance and a reading room in either wing. The central feature is the delivery room which is open to the roof, lighted by a dome of art glass. This is said to be a copy of the throne room of King Ludwig of Bavaria. The general scheme of mural decorations is Byzantine, the work of Newton A. Wells, then of New York, now of the University of Illinois. The walls are treated in conventional designs in stencil. At the height of the main floor the delivery room is surrounded by a frieze of medallion portraits of distinguished Americans. The lunettes were decorated with frescoes symbolic of the oldest four colleges of the university: agriculture, science, literature and arts, and engineering. Two of the panels are 37½ feet long, the other two are 22½ feet. Each is 12 feet high, allowing

life size figures. Agriculture is represented by a procession called Arcadia, treated in classic style. The science fresco is the Laboratory of Minerva. The composition for literature and arts is called the Sacred wood of the muses. The engineering panel is the Forge of Vulcan. Besides these lunettes, there are life size figures in the spandrels between the arches, representing the leading industries of the state. The reading rooms are supplied with wall shelving, one having reference and reserved books, the other having periodicals, bound and unbound. Both stack and reading space have now reached a limit and there is need at an early date of the rooms occupied by general administrative offices.

As the library staff teach or supervise laboratory work and the library students in turn assist in every department it is difficult to compute the amount of paid service for the library alone. The presence of the library school has raised the standard of service and all of the assistants are school trained. The library is a depository for the Library of Congress card catalog and the John Crerar card catalog. It receives also all cards issued by the U. S. department of agriculture and the U. S. office of experiment stations.

While primarily a reference library, books are loaned on request for two weeks subject to recall. Books recommended by professors for collateral reading are reserved on open shelves in the reading room. All books in both reading rooms are free of access. Access to the stack has been allowed but lack of room will necessitate restricting the privilege. A table of interesting books for general reading is supplied by the library to offset the required technical reading which is apt to absorb students. New books are displayed on open shelves at the loan desk for inspection. The course in general reference given by the library school teaches general students the use of the library and has a noticeable effect. Help is given to all local clubs and to some at a distance when time will permit.

The professional schools of the university with the exception of law and library science are in Chicago.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened in September 1893 as the department of library science of Armour institute (later Armour institute of technology) in Chicago. It gave only a short elementary course to meet a certain demand felt in the middle west and its connection with a technical school was at first considered peculiarly fortunate. As conditions changed the course was extended to two years, but it soon became evident that the school could not meet the demands upon it without larger quarters, more generous equipment, and advanced requirements. Accordingly in September 1897 with the good will of the institute the school moved part of its faculty, its students, and its technical equipment to Urbana and became the Illinois state library school of the University of Illinois. Its entrance requirements were at the same time advanced two years and its course honored by the degree of bachelor of library science, B. L. S. Since September 1903, three years of college preparation have been required. It is the purpose of the school to offer instruction to students who wish to specialize in library work as a profession and to those who wish to elect liberal library courses as part of a general education.

Three years of the course are devoted to general university studies and students are urged to complete a four years' college course before entering. The fourth year combines technical and liberal work and leads to the degree of bachelor of arts in library science. The fifth year is advanced and comparative technical work with the addition of bibliographic and historic subjects, leading to the degree of bachelor of library science. The general student, not a candidate for the degree of bachelor of arts in library science, may elect any subject in the list of library electives for which he is prepared. Subjects have been indicated which will help students in general reading, in research work, in club work, or as members of library committees and boards. For the general student who does not care to take the required fourth year nor to elect any regular library course,

the school offers a course of fifteen lessons on the use of the library and the ordinary reference books, which will help in general reading or study.

There are no special entrance examinations but students must matriculate and satisfy the university requirements for three years. The university library of over 70000 volumes forms the laboratory of the school. The school rooms are on the second floor of the beautiful library building, with a temporary lecture room in the lower floor. The removal of the university administration offices in a few years will free more room on the second floor for the school. In 1893 the school received the nucleus of its museum from the World's Columbian exposition. This has been constantly receiving additions from librarians and manufacturers until the collection is one of great value as illustrating methods of administration in different types of libraries, and labor-saving devices and samples of fittings for all departments.

Results have fully justified the transfer of the school. In 1893 the school admitted high school graduates and gave only one year of instruction, all of it required. Now it aims to offer instruction in amount suited to the varying needs of its constituency, from the 15 lessons on the use of the library, and the 10 or 12 hours of library electives for general information and club and school use, to the one year of library work preparing for small public libraries and the two years of library work for advanced positions, requiring three years of college preparation for the degree.

In 1893, the school admitted 12 students on the lowest requirements. In 1903 the number was 85 on a two years requirement. The advance in entrance requirements at that time temporarily reduced the number. In 1893 the school occupied alcoves in the Armour institute library which was one room 50x60 feet. Now it has three large, well-lighted rooms in the University of Illinois library. In 1893 it had direct access to 2000 volumes, in 1897 to 10000 volumes, and now to over 70000 volumes.

The school naturally draws a larger number of students from Illinois than from any other state, but from the establishment of the school more than one-half of the students have come from outside the state. Of the 350 students matriculated since 1893, eight have the master's degree, 103 the bachelor's degree. Of the students entering since 1893, 25 completed the one year course at Armour institute of technology, Chicago, 11 received the diploma of Armour institute and 1 the diploma of the University or Illinois for the two years course and 145 have received the degree of bachelor of library science (B. L. S.) from the University of Illinois.

The school does not promise positions but it willingly helps to place worthy students. Since 1893 it has filled 576 positions. In 1904–05 students were filling 174 positions in 25 states and 91 cities. Classified by type of library there were 54 in colleges or universities, 12 in normal schools, 16 in state libraries, state societies, or state commissions, 13 in government departments, 62 in public libraries, and the rest in special libraries. 64 of of these positions were filled during the year. Classified by position they show 49 librarians, 9 assistant librarians, 51 catalogers, 8 organizers, and 13 instructors in library science.

In 1897 the instructors and students of the library school organized a library club which has alternate programs of literary or technical library interest. In 1898 former students organized the Illinois state library school association to promote social intercourse and the advancement of the school. Membership is open to any student of the school since its establishment in Chicago in 1893.

The university publishes occasional circulars of information containing the same material as the university catalog. In June 1903 to celebrate the first decade of the school there was privately printed a report and student record, 1893–1903, for distribution to students and to a few selected libraries. The edition was small and is entirely exhausted.

WATERTOWN Rock Island county

ILLINOIS WESTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

(1902) 661 patients (1904) 1600 vols Income $300 for books

The hospital was established May 22, 1895 and opened in May 1898. Beginning with 1900 it has received from the legislature $500 for each biennial period.

Western Illinois state normal school *see* Macomb

Western normal college and commercial institute *see* Bushnell

WESTFIELD Clark county Pop. 820

WESTFIELD COLLEGE

1861 *Westfield seminary* 1865 Westfield college United Brethren Co-ed.
10 faculty 150 students
(31 Dec. 1904) 3500 bd vols 100 unbd vols 35 period. Income $100
Open at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Local classification

The library was founded with the college in 1865. The four literary societies, the Colomentian, Zetagathean for men, Cleiorhetean and the Philalethean for women have libraries. The college library is supported by a fifty cent fee and by gifts, $200 for books having been received in 1904. There is a reading room supplied by friends.

WHEATON Dupage county Pop. 2345

WHEATON COLLEGE

1848 *Illinois institute* 1860 Wheaton college Cong.
(1904) 21 faculty 253 students
4529 vols 30 period. Income $50-$100 Open 8:30 to 12, 1:30 to 4:30 p. m
Local classification Card catalogs Open shelves

The college library dates from the time of the transfer and has depended upon contributions for support. In early years 2500 volumes were received from Dr J. B. Walker, J. P. Willeston, Rev. I. A. Hart and others. The book fund originated with Rev. C. W. Hitt. The *Illinois institute*, also known as *Wheaton institute*, had previously absorbed the *Wheaton school house* with its library. The library is now located on the second floor of the east wing of the main building in a well lighted

room 40 feet square. The room has been furnished by Dr E. J. T. Fischer of Elmhurst and Prof. W. H. Fischer. Mrs Plumb has offered, if a library be erected, to furnish it and to fill a department of Temperance literature, also a department to be selected by and named for President John Blanchard. The college library is free to citizens of Wheaton as well as to members of the college. Three permanent societies, Aelioian for young women, and Beltionian and Excelsior for young men jointly possess a library and reading room which is increased by purchase and gifts. The missionary society supplies the general reading room with leading American missionary publications. A large and carefully selected musical library is open to the students at a charge of three dollars per term for three pieces. Access to *Adams memorial library* supplements the college resources. One of the professors is librarian and several students take turns in keeping the library open. The privilege of selling supplies to students pays for attendance.

WOODSTOCK McHenry county Pop. 2502

TODD SEMINARY

(30 June 1902) 1600 bd vols 1000 unbd vols 25 period. Local classification Not cataloged Open shelves

This school for boys was founded in 1848 by Rev. R. K. Todd and the library dates from its establishment. The principal of the school is librarian.

TABLE OF OBSELETE LIBRARIES

(College, institutional, and special)

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	Remarks
Abingdon	Abingdon acad	....	....	.....	See Eureka, Eureka col.
"	Abingdon col	....	....	.....	Joined Eureka col. at Eureka in 1892
"	Abingbon normal col	....	...	.....	See Hedding col.
"	Hedding Collegiate sem	....	....	.....	See Hedding col.
"	Hedding sem. and Central Ill. fem. col	....	....	.....	See Hedding col.
"	Hedding sem. and fem. col	....	....	.....	See Hedding col.
Addison	Addison Collegiate inst	1849	....	.....	Became Addison sem.
"	Addison teachers sem	....	...	.....	Same as Addison sem.
"	Evan. Lutheran normal school	..	....	.....	Same as Addison sem.
"	Evan. Lutheran normal sem	....	....	.....	Same as Addison sem.
Alton	Alton col	1835	1836	.....	Became Shurtleff col. at Upper Alton.
"	Alton penitentiary	1833	1860	.....	Moved to Joliet, now Ill. state penitentiary.
"	Alton sem	1832	1835	.....	Became Alton col.
Aurora	Clark sem	1855	..	.....	Became Jennings sem
Belleville	Inst. of Immaculate Conception	1859	1884	400	
"	St Peters inst	1891	1894	120	
Bloomington	Major's fem. col	1856	1870	500	
"	Odd Fellows lib. assn	1865	....	....	
Bourbonnais	Notre Dame acad	....	1882	100	
Cairo	St Joseph's Loretto acad	1864	1884	200	
Carbondale	Southern Ill. col	1866	1868	200	
Carlinville	Blackburn sem	1857	1868	.....	Became Blackburn univ.
Carmi	McClure inst	1860	1881	500	Same as Carmi pub. lib. Placed in S. Ill. norm. sch. [and com'l col.
"	Southern Ill. norm. school and com'l col	...	1881	.....	Burned.
Danville	Danville historical lib	....	1883	.....	Became part of Danville pub. lib.
"	Danville lyceum	....	....	.....	See Danville pub. lib.
"	Vermilion co. hist. assn	....	....	.....	Given to Danville pub. lib.
Desplaines	St Mary's tr. school	...	....	.....	See Feehanville.
Dixon	Dixon business col	....	....	.....	Same as Dixon col.
"	Dixon business univ	...	....	.....	Same as Steinmann col.
"	Dixon military col	....	....	.....	See Dixon col.

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	Remarks
Dixon	Dixon sch. of oratory	....	....	.....	See Dixon col.
"	Dixon sem	1863	1904	120	Appropriated by Rock river univ.
"	Dixon Y. M. lit. assn	1858	....	.....	
"	Midland univ	....	....	.....	Now Rock river mil. acad. No lib.
"	Northern Ill. col. of art	....	....	.....	See Dixon col.
"	Northern Ill. col. of law	....	....	.....	See Dixon col.
"	Northern Ill. col. of music	....	....	.....	See Dixon col.
"	Northern Ill. col. of shorthand	....	....	.....	See Dixon col.
"	Northern Ill. col. of telegraphy	..	....	.....	See Dixon col.
"	Northern Ill. normal sch	1872	....	.....	See Dixon col.
"	Rock river univ	1876	....	.....	See Dixon col.
"	Shakespearian reading assn	1869	....	.....	
"	Steinmann col	1882	1902	1500	Became lib. dept of Midland univ. in 1901. Books
"	Steinmann inst	....	....	.....	Same as Steinmann col. [cattered.
Dover	Normal and business col	1876	....	300	
Duquoin	Female sem	1853	1868	430	
East St Louis	East St Louis Y. M. C. A. (R. R. dept)	....	1885	550	
"	Howe lit. inst	....	1882	200	
Enfield	Normal univ	....	1896	400	
"	Southern Ill. acad	1879	1880	.....	Became Southern Ill. col.
"	Southern Ill. col	1880	1894	200	
Eureka	Walnut Grove acad	1848	1855	.....	Became Eureka col.
Evanston	Northwestern fem. col	1855	1873	.....	Transferred to Northwestern univ.
Ewing	Ewing female univ	1859	1868	....	Became St Mary's sch. at Knoxville.
Fairfield	Hayward col. and com'l sch	1886	1898	500	
Feehanville	St Mary's man. tr'g sch	1883	1885	2000	Formerly Desplaines man. tr'g sch.
Fulton	Ill. Soldiers col	1867	1873	.....	Became Northern Ill. col.
"	Ill. Soldiers col. and mil. acad	1866	1867	.....	Became Ill. soldiers col.
"	Western union col. & mil. acad	1861	1866	.....	Became Ill. soldiers col. and military acad.
Galena	German-Engl col	1881	1890	.....	Moved to Charles City, Ia.
"	Northwestern Ger.-Engl col	1868	1881	.....	Became Ger.-Engl col.
"	Western Kindergarten assn	1896	1900	150	

OBSOLETE COLLEGE, INSTITUTIONAL AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	Remarks
Galesburg	Kindergarten norm. sch	....	1902	800	Burned.
"	Ill. liberal inst	1851	1885	.....	Became Lombard univ.
"	Knox manual labor col	1837	1857	....	Became Knox col.
"	Lombard univ	1855	1899	.....	Became Lombard col.
"	Prairie col	1836	1837	.....	Became Knox manual labor col.
"	Standard lib. and soc. club	1885	1886	.....	
"	Western business col	...	1881	250	No lib. now.
Geneseo	Geneseo Y. M. C. A	....	1876	1250	
"	Northwestern norm. sch	1884	1894	1400	School closed. Fate of lib unknown.
eneva	Ill. state home for juv. fem. offenders	....	....	....	Now State tr'g sch. for girls.
German Valley	Pleasant Prairie col	1896	1896	250	
Glenwood	Ill. sch. of agric. and man. tr'g	1890	1895	.....	Now Ill. man. tr'g sch farm.
Grayville	Normal col. & com'l & lit. inst.	1879	1886	560	
Greenville	Almira col	1858	1892	.....	Now Greenville col.
Hillsboro	Hillsboro acad	1847	....	....	See Springfield Concordia col.
"	Hillsboro col	1847	....	.....	See Springfield Concordia col.
"	Hillsboro lit. and theol. inst	1847	....	.....	See Springfield Concordia col.
Irvington	Ill. agric. col	1861	1876	500	
"	Irvington col	1863	1883	1500	
Jacksonville	Ill. conf. fem. acad	1847	1851	.....	Became Ill. conf. fem. col.
"	Ill. conf. fem. col	1851	1863	.....	Became Ill. fem. col.
"	Ill. fem. col	1863	1899	.....	Became Ill. woman's col.
"	Ill.instn.for idiots and imbeciles	....	....	.....	See Lincoln Ill. asylum for feeble minded children.
"	Ill. instn. for the educ. of feeble minded children	...	....	.....	See Lincoln Ill. asylum for feeble minded children.
"	Ill.instn.for the educ.of the blind	....	....	.....	See Ill. sch. for the blind.
"	Ill. instn. for the educ. of the deaf and dumb	....	....	.....	See Ill. sch. for the deaf.
"	Ill. state sch. for the deaf	....	....	.....	See Ill. sch. for the deaf.
"	Jacksonville bus. col. and Engl. tr'g sch.	....	....	.....	See Ill. col.
"	Jacksonville hort. soc. lib.	....	....	.....	Given to Jacksonville pub. lib.

OBSOLETE COLLEGE, INSTITUTIONAL AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	Remarks
Jacksonville	Jacksonville med. & sci. assn. lib	....	....	.....	Given to Jacksonville pub. lib.
"	Jacksonville Odd Fel. lib	....	....	.....	Bought by Jacksonville pub. lib. assn.
"	Jacksonville Y. M. C. A	....	....	.....	Merged into Jacksonville pub. lib. 1899.
"	Oak Lawn retreat lib	1872	1885	450	
"	Young ladies' Athen	1864	1884	700	
Joliet	Ill. northern pen	....	....	.....	See Ill. state pen.
"	Joliet Y. M. C. A	1882	1885	360	Assn failed. Books distrib.
"	Joliet bus. col	1866	....	.....	Became Russell bus. col.
"	Russell bus. col	....	....	.....	Became Rutland bus. col.
"	Rutland bus. col	...	1896	12000	No trace of lib. now.
"	Will co. hist. lib	...	....	.....	Given to Joliet pub. lib.
Keithsburg	Reading and conversational club	1880	1882	120	
Knoxville	Ewing fem. univ	1859	1868	.....	Became St Mary's sch.
"	St Ansgarius col	1873	1890	.....	Became St Alban's acad.
Lake Forest	Lind univ	1857	1865	.....	Became Lake Forest univ.
"	Lake Forest univ	1865	1902	.....	Became Lake Forest col.
Lasalle	St Patrick's total abstinence soc	1874	1876	850	
"	St Vincent's sch	1869	1885	350	
"	Society of the children of Mary	1870	1885	300	
Lebanon	Lebanon sem	1828	1830	.....	Became McKendree col. 1830–35; 39–date.
"	McKendrean col	1835	1839	.....	Resumed name McKendree col.
Lincoln	Lincoln univ	....	....	.....	See Lincoln col.
Mascoutah	Lesenerim	...	1885	845	
Mendota	Mendota Wesleyan sem	1856	1868	175	
"	Wartburg sem	1853	1876	2000	
Moline	Concordia soc	1862	1876	300	
"	Moline Turnverein	....	1898	1500	Given to Moline pub. lib.
Monmouth	United Pres. theol sem. of the northwest	....	1870	2250	Moved to Xenia, Ohio.
Morgan Park	Chicago fem. col	1874	1887	400	
Morris	Morris normal and sci. sch	1878	1890	800	
Mount Carroll	Mount Carroll sem	1853	..	.....	Now Frances Shimer acad.
Mount Morris	Mount Morris sem. & col. inst.	1879	1884	.....	Became Mount Morris col.

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	REMARKS
Mount Morris	Pine Creek gram. sch	1820	1839	.....	Became Rock river sem.
"	Rock river sem	1839	1879	.....	Became Mount Morris sem. and col. inst.
Mount Zion	Mount Zion male and fem. sem	1855	1868	200	
Newark	Fowler inst	1857	1868	143	
New Athens	Verein vorwaerts	1876	1904	325	
Normal	Ill. state nat. hist. soc. lib	....	....	.....	Merged with Ill. state norm. univ.
"	Northwestern norm. col	....	1894	.....	Merged with Greer col. at Hoopeston.
Norwood Park	Ill. indust. tr'g sch. for boys	1887	1890	.....	See Glenwood tr'g sch. farm.
Onarga	Grand Prairie sem. & com'l col	1863	1879	.....	Became Grand Prairie sem. com'l col. and conserv. of [music.
"	Grand Prairie sem. com'l col. & conserv. of music	1879	....	.....	Became Grand Prairie sem.
Ottawa	Ill. law sch	....	1896	8000	
"	Ill. Supreme court, northern div	....	1885	6000	
"	St Xavier's acad	1867	1898	300	
Paris	Edgar collegiate inst	1868	1886	400	
"	Hurty's norm	....	1876	500	
Paxton	Paxton Y. M. C. A	....	....	.....	Given to Carnegie lib.
"	Augustana col. and theol. sem	....	....	.....	Moved to Rock Island.
Pekin	Pekin Turnverein	1874	1885	680	
Peoria	Peoria co. norm. sch	1868	1880	485	School closed. Fate of lib. unknown.
Peru	Peru Turnverein	1855	1886	395	
Pittsfield	Southwest sem	1850	1858	400	
Plainfield	Northwestern col	1864	1869	.....	Became Northwestern col. Moved to Naperville.
"	Plainfield col	1861	1864	.....	
Polo	Y. M. C. A	....	1859	100	
Pontiac	Ill. reform sch	1874	1891	.....	Became Ill. state reformatory.
Quincy	Chaddock boys school	1900	....	.....	No lib. now. Fate of books unknown.
"	Chaddock col	1876	1899	2000	Became Chaddock boys sch.
"	Johnson col	1874	1876	.....	Became Chaddock col.
"	Quincy col	1859	1874	.....	Became Johnson col.
"	Quincy Engl. and Ger. male and fem. sem	1857	1859	.....	Became Quincy col.
"	Quincy Engl. and Ger. sem	1855	1857	....	Became Quincy Eng. and Ger. male and fem. sem.

OBSOLETE COLLEGE, INSTITUTIONAL AND SPECIAL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS

Location	Name of library	Est.	Last rept	Vols	Remarks
Quincy	Friends in Council	1875	1885	525	
"	Gem city bus. col	1869	1876	100	See Quincy free pub. lib. and R. R.
"	Quincy med. lib. assn	1896	....	....	
"	Quincy fem sem	....	1870	300	
"	Quincy Turnverein	....	1888	800	
"	St Mary's inst	....	1885	300	
Richview	Washington sem	1865	1868	600	
Rockford	Rockford bus. col	1881	1885	300	
"	Rockford sem	1847	1892	....	Became Rockford col.
Rock Island	Fairview acad	1864	....	.....	Became Visitation acad.
Roodhouse	Y. M. C. A	....	1885	850	
Rushville	Rushville young ladies sem	1865	1868	50	
Saint Anne	Saviour's col	1860	1876	1000	
Saint Charles	Odd Fellows lib	1860	1885	460	
Salem	Southern Ill. fem. col	1853	1858	200	Col. closed in 1867. Fate of lib. unknown.
Springfield	Catholic inst. and debating soc	1868	1899	.....	Books sold to Knights of Columbus.
"	Ill. geol. survey	1858	1885	1250	
"	Ill. state bd of agri	....	1876	801	
"	Ill. state univ	1852	1879	.....	Became Concordia col.
"	Ill. Supreme court, central div	....	....	....	Became Ill. state law lib.
"	U. S. dist. court lib	1855	1876	385	
Stockton	Lee's acad	1871	1876	300	
Sugar Grove	Sugar Grove norm. & indust. sch	1875	1876	400	
Upper Alton	Rock Spring sem	1827	..	.....	See Shurtleff col.
"	Western mil. acad	1878	1900	1000	Burned in 1903.
Urbana	Ill. indust. univ	1867	1885	.....	Now Univ. of Ill.
Virginia	Cent. Ill. sci. soc. lib	....	....	.....	Soc. disbanded. Books divided among members. [shop
Waterloo	Monroe advance soc	1875	1882	.....	Reorg. as Waterloo Turnverein. Few bks in libn's barber
Westfield	Westfield sem	1861	1865	.....	Became Westfield col.
Wheaton	Ill. inst	1848	1860	.....	Became Wheaton col.
"	Wheaton inst	....	....	....	See Wheaton col.
"	Wheaton sch. house lib	....	....	....	See Wheaton col.
Winnetka	Winnetka inst	1872	1876	300	

PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES BY COUNTY

*HISTORY OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIES IN ILLINOIS

(As shown by reports of County Superintendents).

Adams county.

The county superintendent reported for the years 1883-84 that most of the schools in Adams county were without libraries. Three schools had cyclopedias, four gazetteers, and twenty-six unabridged dictionaries. The other books belonged to the Illinois library sets introduced as a result of library agitation in 1857. Additions were made through the efforts of the teachers, and superintendent advised the placing of libraries in each school house. At that time 14 of the 170 districts reported libraries. In 1902 with the same number of districts 63 libraries are reported. The number of volumes added during the year was 985. Expenditures for books amounted to $25.20. The total number of volumes in the district libraries has increased from 571 volumes in 1867 to 5819 in 1902. Seventy-five per cent of the teachers belong to reading circles, but not much is done with the pupils' reading circle.

Alexander county.

Until 1898 only one district library had been reported, but since then several have been added each year, until in 1902 there were 22. The number of volumes added has varied from 925 in 1901, to 102 in 1902. The total number of volumes is 2864. About 75 per cent of the teachers belong to the reading circles which add much to the interest of the teachers' meetings. The books of the Pupils reading circles are added to the school libraries as they are established. There are no schools with less than ten pupils.

Bond county.

Bond county has one school with less than ten pupils, but no school with less than five. There are in all 78 school dis-

* See also Illinois libraries pt 1 p. 24-35

tricts, 58 having libraries. A decided increase has been made since 1897 when only six were reported. In 1902 the total number of volumes amounted to 1916, only two volumes having been purchased that year, at an expenditure of $7.50 as against $104.95 spent for apparatus. 75 per cent of the teachers are enrolled in reading circles, or are doing reading equivalent to that, but there are no pupils in reading circles.

Boone county.

In 1883-84, Boone county reported 71 schools, 25 of that number having unabridged dictionaries, two having gazetteers and four, cyclopedias. Exhibitions for the purpose of raising money had been given, the books thus acquired becoming the property of the school rather than of the district. In 1902 there were 58 schools with libraries, the total number of volumes being 2678. The proportion of money spent for books was high, being $151.38 as against $393.50 spent for apparatus. Nearly half of the teachers do the reading circle work or its equivalent, but the pupils reading circles are not emphasized, though a large number of children do a part of the work each year.

Brown county.

In 1903 there were 62 district schools and two high schools in Brown county. About 20 per cent of the teachers do all or a part of the Teachers reading circle work or its equivalent. About 10 per cent of the teachers are encouraging the Pupils reading circle. In 1902 about half the schools had libraries with a total number of volumes amounting to 1395, of which 170 were purchased that year, there having been spent for books about one-tenth of the amount paid for apparatus.

Bureau county.

Bureau county has ten schools with less than ten pupils. About half of her 196 districts have school libraries. The whole number of volumes was 5529 in 1902. The amount spent for books was $243.88, that being about one-fourth the sum

expended for apparatus. 75 per cent of the teachers are in the reading circle or its equivalent, and Pupils reading circles are encouraged.

Calhoun county.

In 1888, Calhoun county reported an organized Teachers association with provisions for a library, and in 1896 about half of the teachers were doing reading circle work but in 1903 the county superintendent estimated that only about one-fourth of the teachers were doing the reading. In 1898-1900 Calhoun county bought more pupils reading circle books according to the size of the county than any other. One school with only one pupil was reported. Only eight schools out of 36 are without libraries.

Carroll county.

There are in Carroll county 98 district schools, less than half being without libraries. Of the six high schools all have library equipment. Three-fourths of the teachers do reading circle work. The Pupils reading circle is not emphasized, but very many of the books of the circle are purchased as additions to the school libraries. There has been a steady and substantial increase in the total number of volumes in these libraries, the amount spent for books in 1902 being a little less than half the sum spent for apparatus. Carroll county reports four schools with less than ten pupils.

Cass county.

In 1893-94, the county superintendent tried to arouse interest in school libraries, yet in 1900 one-half of the 64 district schools had no libraries. 181 volumes were added to the libraries that year at a cost of $132.50, that being a little more than one-fifth of the amount spent for apparatus. Similar expenditures for previous years present a varying proportion. 90 per cent of the teachers are in reading circles, but little or no encouragement is given to Pupils reading circles.

Champaign county.

Of the 236 schools in Champaign county in 1883 only 19 contained libraries. Nine of these belonged to towns but were founded for the schools. The others were a combination of Sunday school and day school libraries consisting of the usual Sunday school library books. About 90 schools had globes, many of them old and worthless. About one-half possessed wall maps, a large number of which were old worn and small. Unabridged dictionaries were to be found in half the schools and smaller ones were supplied to about one-third of the others. The library movement has steadily advanced. In 1898 there were 112 libraries with 8103 volumes. In 1902, 162 libraries were reported with a total of 15255 volumes, 2358 having been added that year. For a good many years the amount paid for books, has varied from $150 to almost $500, while in the same time the sum spent for apparatus has ranged from $687 to $1512. For *Champaign county Teachers and pupils library* see p. 59.

Christian county.

In 1884 the county superintendent reported that but little had been done to foster school libraries. Since then however there has been a gradual increase in numbers, there being now 74 libraries among 137 district schools. The total number of books is 4094. There are no schools with less than ten pupils. 50 per cent of the teachers are in reading circles, but not much encouragement has been given to Pupils reading circles. There are four high schools in the county, each having a library.

Clark county.

About 1893 the district school library movement received an impetus in Clark county that resulted in fairly good libraries, ranging from 20 to 100 volumes, in every district, chosen with direct reference to the Illinois Pupils reading circle. There were included some standard works for the use of the

adults of the district. A slight modification of the Pupils reading circle was permitted by the state board, and a system of awards was adopted. After a pupil had read two books in his division he received a certificate, for each additional book he received a seal, star-shaped and of assorted colors, their arousing much interest among teachers, pupils and parents. Entertainments were given and by the close of the winter over $1000 was secured by this means, $50 more being given from public funds. 3500 certificates and 21000 stars were awarded. Interest however lapsed and in 1900 the report came that little had been done with pupils' reading circles for several years and that very few schools had good libraries. However, 75 per cent of the teachers are doing reading equivalent to that of the state reading circle. In 1902 about half of the schools had libraries, with a total of 2518 volumes. $87.84 was paid for books, about one-third of what was spent for apparatus.

Clay county.

Clay county in 1884 reported 88 schools, six being graded. One-fourth of them had dictionaries, two a gazetteer, and one a cyclopedia. There were no real libraries, though some districts furnished the textbooks used in the school and called this collection a library. In 1896–98 over 1000 volumes of miscellaneous books were purchased. Some boards made appropriations, but the money came mostly from proceeds of suppers and cake sales. Of the three methods of raising money, lecture, entertainment and subscription, the first two seem to have been favored. In 1900 about one-half the districts were without libraries. Many teachers bought books through club offers and a "Teachers library plan" which enrolled more than one-third of them. In the report for 1900–02 is a note of the starting of the "Teachers library," and Reading circle sales rose from 50 sets to 100. In 1903, Clay county had 98 district schools with about 25 school libraries, and one high school with a library. One-half of the teachers were reading in the circle, and

about three-fourths were encouraging the pupils along the same line.

Clinton county.

In 1900, about one-half of the teachers in Clinton county were doing some kind of reading circle work. In 1902 there were in all 73 public schools, 67 of which were district schools. Of the latter 24 had libraries. 490 books were added during the year, this being considerably in excess of the additions of any previous year. The total number of volumes amounted to 1954. Two schools were reported with an attendance of less than ten pupils.

Coles county.

In Coles county, as in a good many counties, considerable interest was manifested in 1893, resulting in the placing of a good many new libraries. In 1901–2 ten good libraries were added. Many schools have had libraries but through countless handling have lost them. 58 of the 125 district schools are now supplied with them. The amount expended for books has varied, sometimes exceeding that expended for apparatus, but usually standing about three to one in favor of the apparatus. In 1901 only 37 teachers were reported as taking the state Teachers circle work. In Mattoon and Charleston they chose other reading. Much library enthusiasm has been manifested at the institutes, and wide-awake teachers are encouraging Pupils reading circles. Two schools with less than ten pupils are noted.

Cook county.

In 1884 Cook county had 319 public schools with 132 libraries, 70 of which were in district schools. 150 schools had unabridged dictionaries. and 105 a cyclopedia. 25 had old "Illinois school libraries" but these books were seldom read. The teacher was generally responsible for the library, and many teachers directed the pupils reading. From the fifth to the tenth grades, ten books were suggested for home reading.

To arouse enthusiasm at the teachers meetings, and then depend upon the teacher to arouse it in the district has been considered one of the best means of securing results. A large per cent of the county teachers do reading circle work. No special effort has been made to introduced Pupils reading circles but most of the books in the circle lists are in many of the schools. Of the 173 district schools in 1902, 110 had libraries and 5759 volumes were added during the year, making a total of 184255. The amount spent for books, $10512.74, was about one-half that spent for apparatus.

Crawford county.

The number of district libraries has slowly increased. In 1903 about 90 per cent were without them, there being an enrollment of about 7000 pupils in the 92 schools. The two high schools of the county have libraries. About 50 per cent of the teachers do reading circle work, but little is done to foster the Pupils reading circle.

Cumberland county.

In 1884 there were no school libraries in Cumberland county. Three schools owned unabridged dictionaries and one a gazetteer, but there were no other books. In 1903 there were 90 district schools, two-thirds having no libraries. The three high schools were supplied with libraries, one, however, being very small. The teachers are interested in reading circles, about three-fourths of them being enrolled. A Teachers county library has been undertaken and has succeeded well in the short time. Very little has been done with Pupils reading circles, but the subject is being agitated.

Dekalb county.

By school socials, and by appropriations for libraries and apparatus at school meetings, the district libraries have been increased in Dekalb county. In 1900 there were twenty-one schools with less than ten pupils, and twelve with less than five. In 1902 there were 107 district school libraries among 164

district schools. 1347 volumes were added, the amount expended for books exceeding that paid for apparatus. About four-fifths of the teachers are in the reading circle, and there are several pupils reading circles.

Dewitt county.

In 1890 there were only nine district school libraries among the 97 schools of Dewitt county, notwithstanding the efforts of the superintendent to establish reference libraries and to encourage Pupils reading circles. In 1896 an effort was made to revive the work. Yet, in 1900 the circles were reported as unsuccessful. In 1903 at least 90 per cent of the teachers were doing an equivalent of the reading. Pupils reading circles are but slightly encouraged, though most of the books are in the school libraries, and more than two-thirds of the districts are supplied with libraries. $23 were spent for books, that being less than one-third of the amount put into apparatus. Ten schools have less than ten pupils, three have less than five pupils.

Douglas county.

When the movement for district school libraries was agitated in 1893, it received but little encouragement from the school boards of Douglas county but the teachers through private subscription succeeded in establishing some libraries, and in making additions to others. Since then there has been a very substantial increase every year until in 1903 there were only 20 districts among 89 that were without libraries. Each of the three high schools has a library. The amount of money spent for books is, however, small when compared with the sum expended for apparatus. In 1900, less than one-third of the teachers were engaged in reading circle work, but there was a good outlook for a larger enrollment. 40 per cent of the pupils were in the Pupils reading circle. Two schools with less than ten pupils were recorded.

Dupage county.

In 1884 there were 82 schools in Dupage county, 26 of these owning an unabridged dictionary, four a gazetteer, and seven a cyclopedia. In nearly every village school and in a few of the better country schools there was more or less of a miscellaneous collection of books. Additions were made to the village collections, but little was done in the rural communities. A few boards made appropriations but usually the books were bought from funds raised from entertainments. In 1893-94 the circular sent out by the state superintendent was published in the county papers and sent to school boards and individuals. Teachers were urged at the institutes to use all possible influence to persuade boards to buy reference books. In 1900 the county superintendent reported that nearly all schools have at least a nucleus of a library, the teachers being very active in the matter and also in the reading circle. A large number of children are now interested in the Pupils reading circle.

Edgar county.

Edgar county in 1900 had four schools with less than ten pupils and two schools with less than five. In 1903 there were four high schools, each one having a library. Of the 145 district schools 87 were without libraries. 50 percent of the teachers were doing special reading but they were not paying much attention to pupils reading circles. In one year only, 1901, has the amount for books exceeded that expended for apparatus, it having usually fallen far below.

Edwards county.

Of the 49 schools in Edwards county in 1884 only two had libraries. Four had an unabridged dictionary and one a gazetteer. The other books were chiefly reference. In 1893 there was an effort made to urge boards to make appropriations and teachers arranged entertainments to increase the book fund. The increase in numbers came slowly until about 1900 when

there was a decided advance of 120 per cent during the year. In 1902 there were 45 district schools and 42 district libraries. For several years the number of books added each year has ranged from 200 to 700 volumes. About 25 per cent of the teachers have been doing the regular reading circle work and about 75 per cent do part of it.

Effingham county.

In the rural schools little interest was manifested in 1893–94 when the county superintendent was urging the need of books. In 1902 there were 16 libraries among the 78 district schools. Since 1900 there has been a marked increase in the number of volumes added yearly, a thousand books having been added in two years.

Fayette county.

There were practically no school libraries in Fayette county until about 1896 when the county superintendent recommended that as a foundation each school have at least an unabridged dictionary and a cyclopedia. This was also the first year of the Teachers reading circle in the county. A majority of the teachers favored the reading, and as an incentive the superintendent promised that those teachers who passed the Saturday examination on these books should have their certificates renewed. In 1903 the superintendent reported that all the teachers were doing professional reading although the Teachers reading circle work was not done the previous year. The Pupils reading circle has not received much attention, though there has been much reading of books in the school libraries. In the five years previous to 1903 there were placed in the county schools alone 4000 volumes at a cost of $1860, the whole sum having been raised by box socials and entertainments. In addition to this 1600 volumes were added to the libraries in the graded schools. Of the latter about 500 volumes were given by individuals and the balance were purchased from funds obtained as proceeds of commencement exercises, etc., so

that now there are in the county 5600 volumes, valued at $2800 none of which have been bought by money raised from taxes.

Ford county.

In 1883 Ford county had a few small school libraries, 23 libraries had dictionaries, three gazetteers, and three the American cyclopedia. Since then the district libraries have increased to 49, there being 109 districts in all. The total number of books in 1902 was 4860. The amount spent for books was $31.75 as compared with $595.14 spent for apparatus. Practically all teachers in graded schools and about half in the country schools are doing the Teachers reading circle work or an equivalent. The Pupils reading circle is not emphasized. Six schools in the county have less than ten pupils, one has less than five.

Franklin county.

In 1883 there were no cyclopedias or gazetteers in Franklin county schools except those owned by teachers, but five schools owned dictionaries. There were many small libraries belonging to literary societies, but no libraries established at public expense. About ten years later some began to be established, and in very recent years there has been a substantial increase, so that in 1902 there were 59 district schools with libraries and about 30 still without. The amount spent for books has been very meagre, less than ten dollars in the year just quoted, while $189 was spent for apparatus. There were at that time 2257 volumes in the county in school libraries. About 75 per cent of the teachers are doing special reading.

Fulton county.

In 1893, 17 schools in the county owned an unabridged dictionary while there were three with a gazetteer and five with a cyclopedia. Three among 18 graded schools and three among 192 ungraded schools, had libraries. Astoria public school library was the largest, having been started in 1880 by

private subscription and since increased by funds raised by school entertainments. No special effort was made to further the library movement among the rural schools. A teachers professional library was suggested at that time but nothing was done about it. At Canton and Lewiston in 1896 the school libraries contained Teachers reading circle books and many other professional books. The Pupils reading circle books were in a good many of the town and country school libraries Teachers reading circle work was done in connection with the teachers associations held monthly in many parts of the county. Two years later the plan was to select one book from the teachers reading circle each year for study in local association meetings and examinations were given during the year with good results. In 1902 about half of the 200 district schools and all of the 12 high schools had libraries. The total number of volumes was 6342 and the expenditure for books for the same year amounted to $180.28. Four schools have less than ten pupils, one has less than five.

Gallatin county.

In 1903 about one-half of the 65 district schools were without libraries. In these schools were enrolled 4020 pupils. The one high school with an enrollment of 25 has a library. About 45 per cent of the teachers are doing special reading. In 1902 the total number of books in the libraries was 821, the expenditures for books for that year being $43.50 as opposed to $423.03 paid for apparatus. Two schools in the county have less than ten pupils, one has less than five.

Greene county.

In 1881-82 a Teachers library was established from the balance in the treasury after paying the expenses of the Normal of the summer of 1881. Books were distributed to four places in the county according to membership. After three months they were collected at the central library and redistributed for three months. All teachers attending the summer Normal

were members, all others could have membership by paying one dollar. The funds thus received were used for books. In 1895 twenty schools in the county had Pupils reading circles and nearly everyone of the more than 600 pupils read part of the books. Since 1900 special efforts have been made to introduce libraries into the schools. In 1903 there were 101 schools in the county and all owned libraries, except twelve, there being about 1300 volumes in the rural schools, the total number of volumes in all the schools being upwards of 6000.

Grundy county.

Since 1893 the district school libraries have rapidly increased. There were 19 libraries at that time and in 1903 there were only two schools among the 84 which were without some kind of a library. At about the same time that the movement towards school libraries was inaugurated, the Grundy county Teachers library was organized with decided success. The books were distributed in proportion to membership to each town in the county and redistributed three times each year In 1903 the Teachers library consisted of about 250 volumes. 90 per cent of the teachers do reading circle work, or its equivalent, but the Pupils reading circle receives little encouragement.

Hamilton county.

In 1900 about 50 per cent of the teachers in Hamilton county belonged to the state Teachers reading circle and 25 per cent encouraged the Pupils reading circle. A good many of the advanced pupils belonged to the county Teachers library and did good work there. There have been very few district school libraries until within the last three or four years. In 1900 there were eight, and in 1902, 47, the latter number representing about half the schools. There were 1594 volumes in the libraries. The amount paid for books was $65.60, for ap-

paratus $86.87, showing an increase over previous years in the amount spent for books.

Hancock county.

In 1896 no special work had been done with school libraries. In 1900 there were no libraries in 134 districts, but three years later that number had been cut down to 93, representing about one-half the districts in the county. The nine high schools have libraries. In 1902, $1573.13 was spent for apparatus, and only $68.75 for books. The total number of volumes was 3595, 242 having been added that year. No reading circle work is being done among teachers or pupils.

Hardin county.

In 1884 five schools were supplied with dictionaries and three with gazetteers, there being 32 schools at that time. In 1902 there were 31 ungraded schools, and two graded. 19 districts reported libraries, with 288 as the total number of volumes. The teachers do not favor the Teachers reading circle, but do considerable equivalent reading. Pupils reading circles are encouraged.

Henderson county.

In 1884 there were 75 schools in Henderson county, 40 of these were supplied with unabridged dictionaries, three had a gazetteer, and five a cyclopedia. There were some other books but no recent additions had been made. One district had bought Harper's library. There were no professional books for teachers. In 1902, 26 of the 69 district schools owned libraries with a total number of volumes aggregating 2181. $44.85 was spent for books, that being twice the amount put into apparatus. About one-half of the teachers have been engaged in reading circle work, but they have paid no attention to Pupils reading circles.

Henry county.

In 1884 every school except the primary departments of

the graded schools, was supplied with an unabridged dictionary. There was one cyclopedia in each of the schools, and two schools owned two each. A few other books were added from school funds, chiefly for high school pupils. There were no professional books. In 1900, 100 districts had school libraries consisting of Pupils reading circle books or a good equivalent, but in the rural districts 78 schools had no libraries. In 1902 the total number of volumes amounted to 6636. The additions for the year were 486 books. The expenditures for books $241.50, was slightly less than one-fourth of the amount spent for apparatus. About 90 per cent of the teachers have been doing some kind of special reading, and much attention has been paid to Pupils reading circles. In 1900 about 20 per cent of the schools had less than ten pupils, 10 per cent had less than five.

Iroquois county.

In 1884 there were 236 schools in Iroquois county, and 30 owned an unabridged dictionary, with a few other books. In the ungraded schools there were no libraries worthy of the name. Remnants of old libraries were found in dusty boxes in schools or in some retired corner of a farmhouse. In one instance 40 volumes were found and the director for 20 years had not known of anyone reading them. A few books were added during the year from district funds. In 1893 the county superintendent issued a circular urging the spending of all distributable funds in each rural district in 1894 for books. That year there were 29 districts with libraries, 19 of these in graded schools. Of the total number of volumes, amounting to 1433, 820 were in the five high schools, and at least 75 per cent of the remaining 613 were volumes in the 14 other graded schools, leaving only 150 volumes in the rural schools. For the following ten years the establishment of libraries was slow, as boards were not active in appropriating. But since 1900 appropriations have materially increased and in 1902 district libraries number-

ed 118. Many teachers do some kind of special reading and encourage Pupils reading circles.

Jackson county.

In 1884 seven of the 102 schools owned unabridged dictionaries and two had gazetteers. There were a few other books, read by the older pupils and citizens. There were no professional books for teachers. In 1893, talks were given upon the importance and need of libraries, but there was no special activity. In 1902 there were 126 schools in 105 districts with 35 libraries, and 845 volumes were added that year.

Jasper county.

Jasper county contained 98 schools in 1884, 20 of these owning unabridged dictionaries, one a gazetteer, and ten, cyclopedias. Recent additions had been made by taxation. In 1903 there were 112 district schools, and the superintendent hoped to have libraries in all of them within two years. $40 worth of the Pupils reading circle books for 1901-03 were bought. The amount spent for books in 1902 was $101.15, being a considerable increase over previous years, but only about one-fourth of the sum spent for apparatus. Practically all of the teachers have been doing the state Teachers reading circle work or its equivalent.

Jefferson county.

There were no teachers professional libraries in Jefferson county in 1884. At that time, there were 108 schools, with no real libraries. Ten schools had unabridged dictionaries, and two possessed cyclopedias, but there were no gazetteers. About 1895 the teachers began making an effort to secure libraries. 25 or more sets of the Pupils reading circle books, about 250 volumes, valued at $125 were placed in the schools. In 1902, with the total number of districts, 135, there were reported 91 libraries with a total of 4389 volumes, 849 having been added that year. About one-half the teachers are in reading circles.

They are not trying to organize Pupils reading circles, but the books are being added to the libraries.

Jersey county.

In 1893 the teachers were asked to used their influence in urging school boards to put in school libraries, but very little was accomplished. In 1900 with 67 districts in the county, only one good library was reported, though there were four other districts with some books. In 1902 six were reported with the total number of volumes at 599, only 15 having been added during the year. Only 40 per cent of the teachers were in the reading circle, and the Pupils reading circles were limited to a few schools.

Jo Daviess county.

All the graded schools in Jo Daviess county contained good libraries in 1892. Only three or four however, of the ungraded schools had libraries and these contained but few books. The teachers were active in the matter. The total number of volumes in all the schools was 2654. In 1893 circulars were sent to the boards, but without much result. In 1900 1880 volumes mostly chosen from reading circle lists were placed in the rural schools at an expenditure of $1100. In 1903 there were 120 districts and 76 libraries with a total number of 7166 volumes, considerably more being spent for apparatus than for books. The one high school had a library. The teachers do not enter the state Teachers reading circle but most of them do equivalent reading. Some standard work on pedagogy and one other book were adopted for local association meetings. The teachers have been urged to encourage the Pupils reading circles.

Johnson county.

When the effort was begun about 1893 in Johnson county to establish school libraries only one school had a library, but within four years the majority of schools owned them. They were mainly reference books and one or more sets of Pupils

reading circle books. In 1902 all the districts reported libraries with a total of 3243 volumes, 711 having been added that year. The one high school contained a library. The teachers have been active in doing special reading. In 1903 about 50 per cent of them did the culture reading of the state reading circle in connection with the county course, but after that year they expected to take the state course exclusively. If the teachers have attended the South normal in the spring they have been excused from doing all reading circle work for the year. In 1900, 42 of the 72 schools had organized Pupils reading circles.

Kane county.

Of the 145 schools in Kane county in 1884, 45 were furnished with unabridged dictionaries, 12 with gazetteers and 25 with cyclopedias. There were about 23 so called libraries, but with the exception of six they were a miscellaneous collection of inferior books poorly cared for and little read. Since that year several hundred volumes have been added every year until in 1902 the total reached 21460 volumes. $1182.45 was spent that year for books, that being about one-fourth the amount spent upon apparatus. In 1900 25 schools reported no libraries and many reported libraries of only a few miscellaneous books. Nearly all the city and village schools have libraries, mostly well selected. About three-fourths of the ungraded schools are not supplied. All of the nine high schools have libraries.

Kankakee county.

Outside of Kankakee there were in 1884 two schools in the county which owned cyclopedias, 40 had an unabridged dictionary and one a gazetteer. Any other books were mainly reference or text books furnished by the district. One library had some miscellaneous books but these were seldom read. There was no professional library. Libraries did not increase, and ten years later the county superintendent began to agitate the question. The teachers reported that the boards were averse

to the movement, but since that time there has been a steady though not a phenomenal gain in libraries. There are 145 districts, and in 1903 there were 55 libraries averaging about 85 volumes each. About half of the teachers have been doing reading circle work. In 1900 there were two schools with less than ten pupils.

Kendall county.

The superintendent in Kendall county in 1893 emphasized the need of impressing school boards with the value of school libraries. He also encouraged the Pupils reading circle and the use of supplementary reading. From that time there has been a steady increase in libraries. In 1903 there were 69 district schools, only ten being without libraries. The superintendent expected that all would have them by the end of 1904. All of the high schools contained libraries. Nearly all of the teachers were doing reading circle work, and the Pupils reading circle was encouraged to a great extent.

Knox county.

In 1883 there were three schools in Knox county that furnished textbooks to the pupils. Of the 15 graded and 168 ungraded schools there were 65 with unabridged dictionaries, five with cyclopedias and four with gazetteers. Other books consisted of biography, history and travel. If there were as many as 15 or 20 volumes the directors furnished a case. A good many collections started with books drawn as premiums for work at the county fair. Recent large additions had been made at Yates City and Maquon. For several years 100 or 200 volumes had been added to each of these libraries by entertainments by pupils and citizens. A professional library of 100 volumes was kept in the superintendent's office in a case furnished by the county board. This began in 1880 with seventy-five volumes. During the school year of 1885–86, $700 worth of books were added to the school libraries, and 20 districts which had no reference books then possessed the nucleus of a

library. Nearly all of this money had been raised by entertainments. In 1903 there were 159 districts in the county, 12 of these without libraries. Each one of the eight high schools owned a library. About 85 per cent of the teachers were doing special reading but the Pupils reading circle was receiving slight attention. In 1900 there were ten schools with less than ten pupils, and two with less than five.

Lake county

In 1884 the superintendent voiced the thought that every district school in the county should contain at least four sets of first readers by different authors and at least three sets of second readers. Every pupil should read one of each set besides several others before taking up the third reader. At that time there were 75 unabridged dictionaries, 20 gazetteers, and ten cyclopedias in the schools. The other books were mostly agricultural, with a few in biography and fiction. There was, however, little reading done. In 1895–6 over 40 libraries were started by pupils from funds raised by entertainments. Most of these contained all or a part of the Pupils reading circle books. Several other schools bought these books for supplementary reading. In 1902 there were reported 107 districts and 52 libraries, with a total of 8451 volumes. $561.45 was spent for books. At least one-half as much has been spent for books as for apparatus for several years. The teachers have been interested for years in reading circle work. In 1900, 95 per cent were in the state Teachers reading circle or doing equivalent work. There has been little attention paid to a formal organization of Pupils reading circles, but most schools use these books or others equally good for supplementary reading.

Lasalle county

Lasalle is one of the counties which had socalled libraries in the schools very early in her history. The first report that mentions them, that of 1871, credits her with 29. The superintendent in his report for 1884 says that the books were then old and had been poorly selected. A few recent additions had

been made from district funds. The isolation of the county schools rendered the libraries liable to robbery and destruction, but such cases had been rare. In 1893 an appeal was made to the good sense and judgment of the boards with the result that whereas in 1882 there were 35 districts with libraries, in 1894 there were 71 and the total number of volumes had increased fourfold. In 1903 all of the 279 district schools owned libraries, and the same was true of the eleven high schools. There had been added that year 5046 volumes, making a total of 29386. The book expenditure for the year amounted to $512.46. The teachers have been doing special reading for years practically all of them being in the state reading circle or its equivalent in 1903. Many of the Pupils reading circle books are in the libraries. In 1897–98 many schools contained from one to four sets of these books and 4000 country children read 16000 of these books. In 1903, 3000 pupils were enrolled in the circles and 2300 diplomas had been granted the year before. Lasalle county has 23 districts with less than ten pupils, five with less than five, and 20 districts with only ten pupils part of the year, and for the greater part of the year less than ten.

Lawrence county

There were 2500 pupils enrolled in 80 district schools of Lawrence county in 1903. 20 of these districts were without libraries. Each of the four high schools was supplied. The total number of volumes in 1902 was 2248, 254 books having been added that year. The amount paid for books varies considerably from year to year. In 1897 it was as low as $10 but the next year it went up to $345.81. There has been no regular system of Pupils reading circle work but individual teachers have been doing much. All of the teachers do the state reading circle work or its equivalent.

Lee county

There were 161 schools in Lee county in 1884, having among them six gazetteers, eight cyclopedias, and 78 una-

bridged dictionaries. Many of the graded schools had a dictionary in each room above the primary. There were only a few libraries, but they were well cared for and much read. A few recent additions had been made chiefly from funds procured from entertainments. A teachers professional library to be distributed at the December meeting of the association was in process of establishment. In 1896–97 the county superintendent compiled lists from which school libraries might be selected, and many of the teachers were successful in raising funds. Libraries have increased rapidly for a few years. In 1902 there were 102 among the 161 districts with a total number of 7157 volumes, over 1200 being added that year. The amount spent for books continues to be a small item when compared with that spent for apparatus. The teachers of Lee county have not been much interested in reading circle work.

Livingston county

Livingston county reported 16 libraries in 1891. From this time until 1893 they increased very slowly, but since the latter date there has been a decided change. In 1903 only 23 of the district schools were without libraries, and all of the six high schools were supplied. The total number of volumes was 16396, 1840 having been added that year, the amount paid for books being about half that spent for apparatus. Since 1895 the amount applied yearly on books has not fallen below $100 and has usually been several times that sum. The teachers of Livingston county have been interested for years in reading circle work.

Logan county

In 1884 there was no professional teachers library in Logan county, and only five school collections worth mentioning. There were 15 unabridged dictionaries, three gazetteers and three cyclopedias and a few other reference books. In 1893 the teachers were interested in the movement. The superintend-

ent advised the organizing of library associations in each district, and the soliciting of funds from boards and citizens. Entertainments also were suggested. Since then there has been a considerable increase in the number of libraries. In 1902 there were 72 among 118 districts, the total number of volumes being 4731. In 1900, 80 per cent of the teachers were doing an equivalent of the state Teachers reading circle work, and 70 per cent were encouraging an equivalent of the Pupils reading circle. There was one school with less than ten pupils.

McDonough county

McDonough county had in 1884, 154 schools, among which were distributed 20 unabridged dictionaries, eight gazetteers and five cyclopedias. There were other good books for reading and history but no recent additions had been made. The directors of town schools were urged to buy books with the tuition paid by pupils outside the district. There was no professional library. In 1893 three methods for procuring funds for books were urged upon the teachers; by giving entertainments, by urging boards to buy reference books, and by persistent efforts with the directors. The first method was considered the best. In 1900, nearly all schools had a dictionary and some books but there were about 60 schools which could not be said to have a library. The amount spent yearly for books from district funds has been small. About two-thirds of the teachers are in reading circle work, but the Pupils reading circle receives little attention.

McHenry county

In 1903 of the 130 district schools in McHenry county 25 were without libraries. The eight high schools are supplied Since 1900 the growth has been rapid. The nucleus of almost all the libraries is the Pupils reading circle books or an equivalent. In 1902 there were added 786 volumes, making a total in the county of 7536. A much larger amount is paid out for apparatus than for books. In 1900 all teachers were reported as

doing reading circle work, but in 1903 there were only 10 per cent.

McLean county

In McLean county in 1884 there were seven districts which had circulating libraries of 25 volumes each bought by taxation. Almost all graded schools had reference libraries, and a few reference books were to be found in the ungraded schools. By 1896 a wholesome library spirit had been diffused with the result that libraries have increased rapidly and hundreds of books are added every year. In 1902 the total number of volumes was 15749. The amount of school funds spent for books is still small in comparison with what is spent for apparatus. Twelve schools have less than ten pupils, one has less than five.

Macon county

In Macon county in 1883 there were practically no school libraries, though there were collections of reference books kept in cases furnished by the district. Additions were made irregularly from gifts or entertainments. There were 132 schools with 119 unabridged dictionaries, nine gazetteers, and eleven cyclopedias among them. The superintendent in 1888 considered the library a most potent influence for moral training, and believed that the law should provide for the establishment of reference and literary libraries in each district. In 1896, 50 schools contained Teachers reading circle books, 100 contained some Pupils reading circle books and 25 had all the books. 100 teachers and 1500 pupils were doing reading circle work. In 1900 about 90 per cent of the teachers were doing reading to the state reading circle work. The Pupils reading circle is not carried alone, but is embodied in a local circulating library which gives the majority of the children access to books covering a larger scope of reading. In 1903 only about 50 per cent of the teachers were in the state Teachers reading circle. In 1902 there were 114 districts having libraries, among 127 districts, with a total 10712 of volumes. All of the seven high schools have libraries.

Macoupin county

The growth of district libraries in Macoupin county has been slow. In 1872 seven were reported, 14 years later the same number was still held, and in 1902 they had increased to 39, with the total number of districts 170. There were 2780 volumes in the county, $90 having been spent that year from school funds, four times that sum having been put into apparatus. Few libraries, at least until 1896, contained Teachers and Pupils reading circle books.

Madison county

The county superintendent in 1884 thought the district library was of little use to sparsely settled districts, and favored township libraries in charge of the town clerk, or school trustee, predicting that district libraries as then managed would soon become extinct. The socalled libraries were chiefly collections, with the exception of some for reference purposes, of worthless out of date books. They were given very little care, and often were kept by the director many years after he had retired from office. No additions were made except in large towns or cities. In 1897 school libraries with well selected books for all grades were constantly increasing. In 1899 a county circulating library is reported, to which each school having a ten dollar library is admitted. In 1900 about 75 per cent of the teachers and pupils were in reading circles. In 1903, 92 of the 128 district schools owned libraries with a total number of 6626 volumes.

Marion county

In Marion county in 1884 there were no real school libraries, only a few reference books in some schools. During the institute that summer about 100 volumes were collected by each teacher giving some books. A library association to commence a permanent library was also formed. However, district libraries did not increase. The teacher was considered the best medium for securing books but it was difficult to accomplish

much owing to the short time that a teacher remained in one district. Since 1898 the school libraries have increased from 19 to 107 in 1893 with a total number of 7361 volumes. The number of district schools without libraries was 14. The library is growing in favor and will be an entering wedge for other improvements. About 85 per cent of the teachers are doing reading circle work.

Marshall connty

In 1903 there were 80 district schools in Marshall county and only eleven of them were without libraries. Many of the libraries are excellent, numbering two or three hundred volumes. The five high schools are supplied with libraries. The rapid increase has been of recent date, and now nearly every district has a book case. The total number of volumes in 1902 was 4118, 579 of which were added that year. Reading circle work has been popular among the teachers for a good many years, in 1902 about 95 per cent of them being thus engaged. About one-half the teachers are encouraging Pupils reading circles. In 1902, 36 diplomas were awarded pupils for reading done by them.

Mason county

In 1896 Mason county reported little progress in the establishment of libraries. The superintendent desired first to arouse sentiment for it in the community; a Teachers reading circle was organized at that time, professional works were read and educational topics discussed. Two or three years later a circular was addressed to teachers and school boards setting forth a plan for the establishment and distribution of circulating libraries among the schools. This met with almost general response so that now almost all schools have access to good books. Many schools have also a permanent library in addition to those which circulate. Of 75 district schools in 1903 not more than ten were without library privileges. There are two high schools and both have libraries. In Havana the children have access to the public library. A large number of teachers

do special reading, some do state Teachers reading circle work, and others read the books recommended by the county association. There has not been an organization of pupils into a state reading circle but they are doing a great deal of reading.

Massac county

Massac county in 1903 reported 42 district schools with an enrollment of about 1636 pupils. 18 of the schools were without libraries. There is one high school in the county and this is supplied with a library. In 1900 about one-half the teachers were in reading circles, one teacher made use of the Pupils reading circle books, while nearly all of them used some supplementary reading.

Menard county

As early as 1886 there were a few good Teachers reading circles in Menard county. In 1899, 98 per cent of the teachers did circle work as outlined for the county and one-half of these received professional certificates. The next year the state course was taken. The increase of school libraries has been steady. 1903, 13 district schools in 53 were without library facilities. The total enrollment in all the district schools of the county amounts to 1600 pupils. There are libraries in all four of the high schools. In 1902 the total number of books in the schools was 3631, $157.15 having been spent that year, being about twice as much as that spent for apparatus. The traveling libraries sent out to all the rural schools from the superintendent's office are supported by voluntary contributions. In 1903, 83 out of a total corps of 93 teachers were doing state Teachers reading circle work.

Mercer county

In 1884 there were nearly 119 schools in Mercer county, but no real libraries. Nearly every school had an unabridged dictionary. There were four gazetteers and four cyclopedias in the schools. The other books consisted of textbooks bought by the district and placed in care of the teacher. There were no

professional books. Down to 1898 there was no gain in the number of libraries, but since then library facilities have steadily increased. In 1900 there were 115 districts and the superintendent reported that probably one-third were without libraries, and he hoped to see them all supplied before the end of the next year. The total number of books in 1902 was 3436 volumes. The amount spent for books was about equal to the amount spent on apparatus, being $446.49. Practically all of the teachers do some kind of reading circle work.

Monroe county

In 1884 there were no public school libraries in Monroe county. Five or six schools owned dictionaries but there were no other reference books, neither were there any professional books. During the years from 1898 to 1900 about one-fourth of the schools established libraries. These were bought with small funds from each district and consequently consisted of only a few books. One district had a library of several hundred volumes. By 1903, 19 of the 55 districts had established libraries, and the directors had continued to appropriate, $50 being the highest given by any one district. Several districts raised money by entertainments. The total number of volumes in 1902 was 879. Practically all the teachers do part of the reading circle work, but none of the pupils have taken up the work of the Pupils reading circle.

Montgomery county

The movement to secure school libraries in 1893 did not meet with a great deal of success. In the city schools there were fair collections of books, but the majority of schools had only an unabridged dictionary. A few libraries have been added each year. In 1903, of the 146 districts with an enrollment of 9521 about two-thirds did not have libraries. The three high schools are supplied. 220 out of 235 teachers are doing the state Teachers reading circle work, but only a few pay any attention to organizing the pupils in reading circles. In 1902 the

total number of volumes in the schools was 3504, more having been paid that year for books than for apparatus, though that was the first year that witnessed these conditions. In 1903 there were two schools with less than ten pupils.

Morgan county

In 1894 only about one-fourth of the schools in Morgan county had libraries worthy of the name. Almost every district had an unabridged dictionary and a cyclopedia. Entertainments given by the teachers proved a popular and effective means of securing money. In 1903 there were 107 district schools in the county with an enrollment of 4734 pupils. 30 of these schools were without libraries. The five high schools were all supplied. All of the teachers were doing reading circle work and about 60 per cent were encouraging the pupils to read.

Moultrie county

Since about 1890 Moultrie county has made a very good report on school libraries. There were 48 that year, representing over one-half the schools. In 1902 there were 83 districts and only one without a library. 922 volumes were then added, making a total in the county of 6228. The libraries vary from 10 to 300 volumes. One house and library burned in 1900. At that time every rural school except ten had a Pupils reading circle or was doing equivalent work. Almost all the teachers have been doing some special reading. In 1900 98 per cent were reading at least one of the books recommended by the state Teachers reading circle.

Ogle county

In 1868 one country district had a library of over 600 volumes. In 1883 there were 177 schools in Ogle county, and of these 76 owned an unabridged dictionary, five a gazetteer, and 15 a cyclopedia. The schools of Rochelle, Polo and Oregon had good general libraries carefully kept. Other graded schools owned a few books but none had libraries worthy of the name.

Thirteen district schools owned a few books, mostly remains of the old "Illinois district libraries." There were a few districts also which had Sunday school libraries kept in the school house, usually poorly cared for. Only three ungraded schools made additions during the year, and in two of these the money was raised by the teacher and pupils. There were no professional books. In 1903 about half of the districts owned libraries, with a total of 5376 volumes. The amount spent on books varies from $100 to $300. Nearly all teachers have been doing more or less reading; the Teachers circulating library in the county superintendent's office being used instead of the books of the state Teachers reading circle. In 1903 only one-fifth of the teachers were reported as doing the work. The Pupils reading circle receives little attention.

Peoria county

Every teacher in Peoria county outside of the city of Peoria does the reading required by the county association. At the annual institute the books are adopted for the coming year. It has been the custom to give the books of the state reading circle the first consideration; if they seem to meet the local needs they are adopted, otherwise substitutions are made. No written examinations are given on the reading circle work, but failure to do it forfeits the teacher's right to a renewal of certificate. Pupil's reading circles are encouraged in all parts of the county, especially in the rural schools, mainly through the school library movement. Not much effort is made to have the pupil buy books for himself. Of the books in the district libraries in 1900, 1868 volumes had been selected from the Pupils reading circle lists. Each teacher is asked to make an annual library report. From these for the year just quoted we learn that 1323 pupils read one book, 790 read three books, and 531 read more than five books during the year. $1133.17 was raised by the teachers and pupils and spent for books. In several rural schools and one or two city schools, the regular Pupils reading circle has been organized, and diplomas and seals

awarded. In 1903 the number of graded schools in Peoria county was 36, the number of ungraded 133. The number of pupils in the graded schools was 13187, in the ungraded schools 3963. Each school owned a library, and in the graded schools there was usually one for each room. Each of the five high schools have a good library. In 1902 the total number of volumes was 16453. Very little is spent from the school funds however.

Perry county

Up to 1897 there were but three or four district school libraries reported from Perry county. That year a number were added but since then there seems to have been little activity along that line. In 1902 there were 72 districts, 20 libraries and a total of 2259 volumes. The district funds spent for this purpose continue very small, though $387.76 was spent for apparatus in 1902. Reading circle work has been carried on in the county for several years, and in 1900 69 per cent of the teachers followed the reading course.

Piatt county

Piatt county is one of the few in the state in which there is a library in every district school, being 90 in all. The total number of volumes was 9641 in 1902, almost 1500 having been added that year. The movement has had an almost steady growth since 1887. The children are encouraged to take the books home, and the majority of the children read two or three good books each year. Libraries contain from 12 to 160 volumes. Probably three-fourths of the teachers are doing all or a large part of the state Teachers reading circle work. The county superiniendent has allowed a per cent on a low grade in examination if the applicant were able to write a fair essay on a topic chosen from the reading circle work for the current year.

Pike county

There were 169 schools in Pike county in 1884. Of these

61 owned unabridged dictionaries, three gazetteers, and four cyclopedias. Fifteen had libraries ranging from a few miscellaneous volumes to 100 well selected, well cared for, and much used books. That year two graded schools appropriated $200 each for libraries. In 1893 a demand for supplementary reading and reference books in rural schools was created by a monthly examination calling for information outside of ordinary textbooks. In 1903 the number of district schools in the county was 144, the number without libraries 48, and each of the four high schools was supplied, as were also most all of the 20 village schools. About 40 per cent of the teachers were doing some kind of special reading, and one-half were encouraging the pupils to extra reading.

Pope county

In 1885 there were in Pope county no pubiic school libraries worthy the name, nor were the teachers supplied with any professional books. An effort was made in 1893 to further the library movement by distributing circulars from the state superintendent of schools. The funds were obtained chiefly through entertainments. Since 1900 there has been added about ten libraries annually. In 1903 only 15 of the 70 district schools were without libraries. The one high school is supplied. In 1902 the total number of volumes in the district schools was 2413, $32.57 having been spent from school funds for books, being about half of that spent for apparatus. In 1898 Pupils reading circle work was started but it has not progressed very far. Not much has been done with the state Teachers reading circle, but some of the teachers have been doing equivalent reading.

Pulaski county

In 1902 Pulaski county contained 29 districts with 27 of them reporting libraries. The total number of volumes was 755. More than three-fourths of these libraries have been established since 1895. The teachers have been interested in the

state Teachers reading circle and in 1900, 65 per cent of the teachers in the county were enrolled. Pupils reading circles have had fairly good success.

Putnam county

In 1883 Putnam county contained 34 public schools, about a half a dozen of these containing libraries of from 10 to 25 volumes, mostly biography or abridged histories. Very little care was taken of them, and only a few recent additions had been made. There were also 18 unabridged dictionaries and three or four gazetteers, or cyclopedias in the schools. In 1900 the superintendent reported that most schools had small libraries to which some volumes were added annually, but three years later came the report that 20 out of 34 districts were without libraries. In 1898 to 1900 all teachers were in a reading circle conducted under the township organization, and much special work along professional and cultural lines was being done by individuals. In 1903 only 50 per cent of the teachers were reported as being engaged in the work.

Randolph county

In Randolph county in 1883 there were six graded and 88 ungraded schools; 15 unabridged dictionaries, two gazetteers and three cyclopedias scattered among them. Chester high school and the highest grade at Red Bud had small but well selected libraries; and Sparta high school contained several hundred volumes covering a goodly range of subjects. These books were issued by the principal every Friday evening during school term, and every Saturday evening during vacation, to students, teachers and school board. Small additions were made to these libraries every year from the proceeds of entertaiments. In Sparta the proceeds of commencement, to which a fee was charged, went to the school library. It has been only in the past ten years that the school libraries have increased to any extent. In 1903 there were 100 district schools, 30 of which were without libraries. The whole number of vol-

umes in the district libraries in 1902 was 6620, 920 having been added that year. However, only $27.55 was spent from the school funds for books. In 1895 there was no uniform plan adopted by the teachers of Randolph county in their reading circle work, but a year or two later the county was divided into fourteen local divisions, each with a local manager. The work of the year was planned at the annual institute where the enrollment could be taken and books distributed. In 1900, 100 teachers among 146 were taking the work. In 1903, 60 or 70 per cent of the whole number were engaged in it.

Richland county

There were 82 public schools in Richland county during 1883 but no school libraries. Four unabridged dictionaries, one gazetteer, and one cyclopedia represented the library facilities. The superintendent reported in 1895 that school libraries for normal schools were then receiving the most attention. Olney public library had recently added books for children and this was expected to help the pupils in that town. In 1899 there were reported six district libraries with a total of 1580 volumes. The next year the figures leaped to 78 libraries with 1147 volumes added during the year. That left about ten libraries unsupplied. We have no later report than 1902 when the number still remained at 78. However, the 1147 volumes could not have been bought from school funds, because only $122 was spent that year for books, and that was considerably more than had been spent on that item for several years.

Rock Island county

In 1883 there were in Rock Island county 112 school districts, 13 having more than one room. Of these 13 districts, including Rock Island and Moline, each had one or more unabridged dictionaries, six gazetteers, and four cyclopedias. Two others had miscellaneous collections of books. In 50 of the other 99 districts were to be found unabridged dictionaries, but no gazetteers or cyclopedias, and only a few other books. Some

pupils near public libraries read under the teacher's direction. There was no professional library. For ten years there was practically no change in conditions, but since that time school libraries have gradually increased. In 1902 with 101 district schools, there were 51 libraries reported. Many of the Pupils reading circle books and others equally good have been added. A majority of the teachers do professional reading. In 1900 there were ten schools with less than ten pupils, five schools with less than five. This is one of the few counties in which the amount annually paid for books has not fallen below $350 for more than ten years, and has averaged between $600 and $700.

St Clair county

As early as 1881 St Clair county had a county Teachers library located in the superintendent's office accessible to all teachers. Mascoutah and Belleville owned the only two school libraries worthy of the name in St Clair county in 1883. The former had received gifts from the Socratic society of Mascoutah, a literary association. The Belleville public school library consisted of 400 volumes adapted to the upper grades. The intermediate grades received juvenile monthlies. The teachers and pupils had access also to the public library of 5000 volumes. By 1885 the Teachers reading circle was firmly established in the county. In 1900 the superintendent reported that about 30 per cent of the schools were still without libraries. In 1902 the total number of volumes was 9888, $62.40 was paid for books from school funds, and about $1000 went into apparatus.

Saline county

Up to 1902 Saline county reported very few district school libraries, and that year with her 87 districts she had only 22 libraries with a total of 961 volumes. Very little has ever been spent from the school funds for books, though the expenditure for apparatus usually ranges from $200 to $400. About one-half the teachers were interested in reading circle work in

1900, and a great number were encouraging the Pupils reading circle or its eqivalent.

Sangamon county

Sangamon county has been adding libraries rapidly for a few years. Of its 188 public schools, 109 had libraries in 1903, an increase of 23 in one year. Four years before almost 140 schools were without libraries. In 1903 there was a total of 8189 volumes, an increase of 2081 volumes in one year. 5204 books had been placed in the schools outside of Springfield during the preceding four years, and most of this was done during the two years. From September first to December 20, 1902, there were 56 schools that held entertainments for the benefit of libraries. These aggregated $1153 or an average of nearly $22 each. The entertainments consisted mainly of box and basket suppers, which did not require the time of the pupil. About 90 per cent of the teachers do special reading. They have been interested in a local course which includes some of the state reading circle books.

Schuyler county

There were no school libraries in Schuyler county in 1883 except a few reference books, often furnished by the teacher. In 1888 an arrangement was made with the agricultural board for an exhibition of school work at the county fair, where premiums were to be books which were to become the property of the school. In this way about $75 worth of books were added each year and small libraries were established. Entertaiments also continued to be given. In 1893 efforts were made to arouse more interest, but in 1903, 48 of the 92 district schools were without libraries. The one high school was supplied. About 65 per cent of the teachers do all or part of the state Teachers reading circle work or its equivalent. The pupils reading circle receives little attention.

Scott county

In February 1893 township meetings were held in Scott county to discuss school libraries. Considerable interest was

thus aroused, and a good many teachers promised to give one per cent of their salary to a general library fund. Five dollars of this was to be given to any school in the county which would furnish the same amount for a $10 library. In 1902, 75 per cent of the 46 districts were still without libraries. The total number of volumes was 1025. In 1900 about one-half the teachers were in some kind of reading circle work.

Shelby county

In 1900 there were practically no teachers doing reading circle work in Shelby county, and the Pupils reading circle received little attention. In 1902 the total number of volumes in the school libraries was 1575, 247 having been added that year. Only $76.16 was paid for books from school funds, whereas $1095.19 was put into apparatus. Of the 169 districts, only 50 reported libraries.

Stark county

In 1869 a premium of $50 was offered by the publisher of "Illinois teacher" to the county superintendent who should send in the largest number of subscriptions. The premium fell to Stark county, and was given to the teachers, to help buy books for a professional library. A Library association was formed, the membership fees to be used in replenishing the library. In 1883 there were in the 72 schools of the county about 36 dictionaries, three cyclopedias, and five gazetteers. School libraries have not increased rapidly. In 1903 of 65 district schools, 20 were without libraries. Each of the four high schools contained a library. 60 per cent of the teachers were in reading circle work.

Stephenson county

As early as 1889 the county superintendent was urging the need of reading circles and school libraries. About 1895 a teachers and pupils county and central library was established. By 1898 it contained 1500 volumes. Funds were raised by the county superintendents and teachers. In a few years the li-

braries multiplied rapidly and in 1903 only 50 out of 143 district schools were unsupplied. In 1902 the total number of books was 6521, 1381 having been added that year. The book item of expense was $315.21, being more than that spent for apparatus, the first time however that this has been the case. The teachers have been interested in special reading for years. A county course as well as the state course has been available, and both have been patronized. In 1903, 75 per cent of the teachers were doing work along this line. Four schools had Pupils reading circles.

Tazewell county

In 1867 the county agricultural society offered Webster's Unabridged dictionary as a first prize, and Lippincott's Gazetteer as a second, to the district having the best school house furniture and apparatus. In 1883 there were in the schools of the county 68 unabridged dictionaries, ten gazetteers, and five cyclopedias. The other books were mostly reference. A few recent additions had been made from funds raised by entertainments. In 1902 there were in all about 6874 volumes in the school libraries, 622 books having been added that year and about the same number the year previous. The sum spent from school funds was $268.28, that being somewhat larger than the usual amount. Sixty districts reported libraries, there being 119 districts in all. Two schools in 1900 had less than ten pupils, and one had less than five.

Union county

Some of the schools in Union county have excellent libraries, but a majority are still unsupplied. In 1902 there were only 19 reported from 74 districts. Several libraries contained the state reading circle books, and the total number of books was 5243, which gave a high average to each school. Very little has been spent from school funds for books. The teachers have been interested in the state Teachers reading circle and 80 per cent were in it in 1900. The renewal of certificate was to be based upon the books.

Vermilion county

Seven unabridged dictionaries, three gazetteers, and five cyclopedias were the limited number of reference books in the 218 schools of Vermilion county in 1883. There were at least 24 school libraries containing miscellaneous books. Some boards used tuition money for books. There were no professional books, but it was hoped that a recent decision to have a reading course might lead to it. In 1902 there were 10659 volumes in the district libraries of the county, 1549 having been added that year. $544.47 was the amount spent for books, this being the largest sum ever taken from the school funds for the purpose. In 1903, 48 of the 180 district schools were without libraries. The county has a reading course of its own, and requires a review of books read for a renewal of certificates. Three-fourths of the teachers are doing this work, and practically all teachers in schools where there are libraries have the Pupils reading circle set, and although they do not offer diplomas they have a system of reading that has been very successful.

Wabash county

Wabash county has made rapid progress in adding school libraries in the last six or eight years. In 1896 the county superintendent began a campaign for the movement. He wished the Pupils reading circle to become the nucleus. Both the teachers and the pupils courses received a strong impetus, and many pupils completed the course and received diplomas. This interest has continued. Some of the teachers have given a talk once a week about the books read, and sometimes the pupils have been asked to write reviews of books as language work. Many of the Pupils reading circle books are added to the libraries each year. If they cannot be secured from appropriations, entertainments are given. In 1902 only two districts out of 54 were without libraries. The total number of volumes was 3267.

Warren county

In 1883 there were 140 schools in Warren county. There were ten unabridged dictionaries and one cyclopedia, but only one library worthy of the name. An association of pupils managed the library, making the rules, buying the books, and electing one of their own number librarian. Funds were raised by entertainments. There was no professional library for teachers in the county, but the county superintendent allowed his own books to be used. In 1893 a persistent appeal was made to teachers and directors to further the library movement. In 1900 one-half of the districts owned libraries, but very little had been appropriated by school boards. One hundred teachers were in the state reading circle, 50 followed a special course under city superintendents, and 25 did no definite work. Pupils reading circles have not been followed on the state plan, but many of the books are bought and read.

Washington county

Washington county in 1883 contained no professional library for teachers. There were 82 schools at that time, and among them ten unabridged dictionaries and one cyclopedia. Other books were reference and text books. A few recent additions had been made with funds procured by enterainments. In 1893 the superintendent urged upon the teachers and parents the need of securing books for the Pupils reading circle. In 1902 more than one-half of the 84 districts were still without libraries, the total number of volumes being 1452. Very small sums have been appropriated from the county. In 1900, 75 per cent of the teachers were doing full reading circle work, and 25 per cent were doing part of it. Considerable is done for the pupils in the way of stimulating reading, but few schools use the regular Pupils reading circle books.

Wayne county

In 1893 nothing was done in Wayne county to further the district library movement, and very little has been done since

then. In 1902, 13 districts out of 150 reported libraries with a total number of 1234 volumes, only 24 books having been added that year. A small percentage of the teachers have been taking the regular reading course, but almost all do general work along that line. Pupils reading circles have received but little encouragement.

White county

White county contained but one real school library in 1883, though there were a few books in some of the other schools, including four unabridged dictionaries, one gazetteer, and one cyclopedia. In 1902 the total number of volumes was 1221, but very little money had been spent on books. Of 104 districts, 15 reported libraries. The teachers have been doing the reading circle work, and several schools have been organizing Pupils reading circles.

Whiteside county

Many country schools in Whiteside county in 1883 were almost entirely destitute of reference books. The rural schools had bought cyclopedias that year. There were 145 schools, 15 being graded. Seven of the graded schools contained reference books, and the ungraded schools had small miscellaneous collections, old and little used. The number of libraries more than doubled in the next ten years. In 1893 boards were urged to start libraries, with the Pupils reading circle books as a nucleus. Since then the growth has been steady. About 1894 a committee of teachers from the graded and ungraded schools prepared four priced lists of library books for distribution over the county. In 1902, 130 districts among a total of 141 reported libraries. 864 books were added that year making a total of 10453 volumes. In 1900 three-fourths of the teachers were doing an equivalent of the state reading circle work, and interest in Pupils reading circles was growing.

Will county

In Will county in 1883 the need of supplementary reading

was felt. There were a few collections of books, to which some recent additions had been made from funds obtained through entertainments and gifts. Parents seemed to do more reading than the pupils. There were 20 cyclopedias, 14 gazetteers, and 77 unabridged dictionaries in the schools. Since 1900 the libraries have increased more rapidly. Since that time $500 has been appropriated annually from the school funds, this sum comparing very favorably with that spent on apparatus. In 1903 the libraries reported were 81 out of 193 districts, with a total of 12544 volumes, in 1902. A large per cent of the teachers have been doing reading circle work, but the Pupils reading circle has not been emphasized.

Williamson county

A few scattered general books comprised the library equipment in Williamson county in 1883. Occasional gifts were the only means of making additions. Among 95 schools there were two unabridged dictionaries and one cyclopedia. In 1887-88 a Teachers library association was organized in the county and a library was started with nearly 100 volumes on pedagogy. In 1893 talks on libraries were given at the monthly teachers meetings. Teachers entertainments furnished the source of revenue. By 1896 the county teachers library had grown to almost 100 volumes, and about 50 teachers were members, the fee being one dollar for life. In 1903 each of the four high schools contained a library, but 65 of the 104 district schools were unsupplied. About 75 per cent of the teachers were doing reading circle work, and quite a number fostered the Pupils reading circles.

Winnebago county

In 1883 the only books in the school libraries of Winnebago county were reference books, and only a few recent additions had been made. There were 60 unabridged dictionaries, four gazetteers and ten cyclopedias. Up to 1896 there was no material increase in the number of libraries, but beginning

then, and more particularly since 1900 the libraries have been added rapidly. At the end of the school year in 1903 only nine districts out of 120 were without books. The amount of money spent from district funds for libraries for 1902 was $242.05. The amount raised by school entertainments and socials for books, pictures, and library cases was $1072.09. The number of volumes in the district libraries in 1890 was 1386, in 1904 the total had reached 7673 volumes. With the exception of five districts where the books numbered less than six, the number of volumes per library in 1902 varied from 20 to almost 600. Winnebago does active work in the Pupils reading circle, 1500 diplomas having been awarded in 1903. The Winnebago district county school traveling library has been a feature of school system since 1901. These libraries are distinct from the local district libraries, and have been built up through the aggressive work of Superintendent C. J. Kern in the last four years. The superintendent accounts to the county board for the receipts and expenditures of the library fund. The money has been secured in two ways; by appropriation by Board of supervisors and by the net proceeds of annual union exercises of the schools of the respective townships of the county. The total amount down to 1904 inclusive was $1900.54, of which $700 was appropriated the first two years by the board. The total net proceeds of school socials for the four years 1899-1904 equalled $3272.05 making available for the library movement $5172.59. The libraries are grouped in threes for a circuit of six schools and the boxes are passed on from circuit to circuit. During the months of July and August all boxes are in the county superintendent's office. The books are then inspected, wornout books repaired or destroyed, and new books added. An effort is made to have the libraries placed in the schools by the first of October, that all libraries may move on the first day of the month. This gives uniformity on the time card issued to all the schools. A diploma is given to every child reading six books during the school year. 4440 diplomas have been given at the township Union exercises during the

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The University Studies

Vol. II JUNE, 1908 No. 7

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

By

KATHARINE L. SHARP, M.L.S.
FORMERLY DIRECTOR ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

PART IV

Chicago Libraries

University Press
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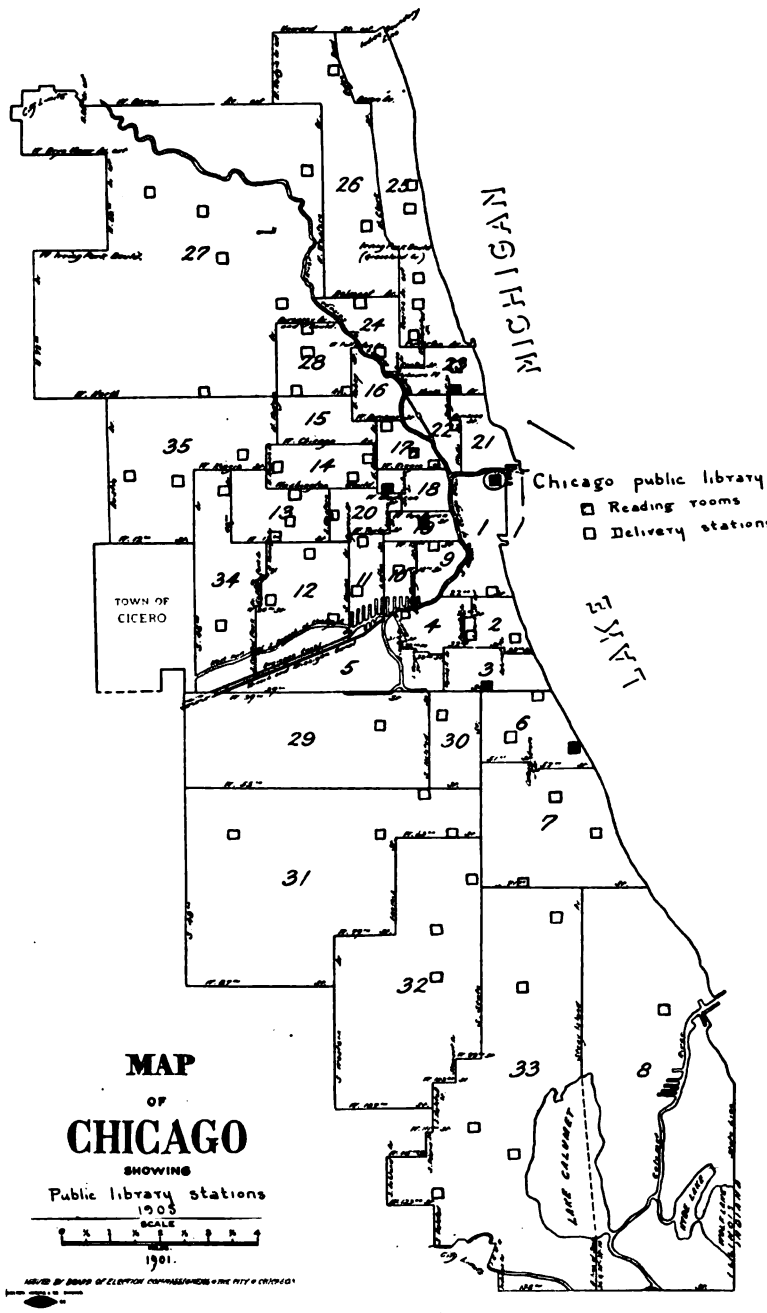
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MAP
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Public library stations
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1901.

University of Illinois

Vol. II June, 1908 No. 7

The University Studies

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

By

KATHARINE L. SHARP, M.L S.,
Formerly Director Illinois State Library School

PART IV

Chicago libraries

PRICE $1.00

University of Illinois
Urbana, 1907

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CONTENTS

Chicago public library map of branch reading rooms and delivery stations.....Frontispiece

Page

Historical sketches 7

Table of obsolete libraries..... 141

PREFACE

Earlier parts of Illinois libraries have been

Part 1 General statement — May 1906
(Univ. 3tud. Vol. II No. 1)

Part 2 Public libraries, excepting Chicago — Jan. 1907
(Univ. 8tud. Vol. II No. 3)

Part 3 College, school and special libraries, excepting Chicago — Dec. 1907
(Univ. Stud. Vol. II No. 6)

There remain unpublished illustrations of buildings, list of Illinois library publications, and the index, which will soon follow as Part 5, as the expense of publication has been assumed by the libraries of the state through the Illinois library association, beginning with Part 3.

Special acknowledgment is due the officers of the Chicago public library, Newberry library, and University of Chicago library for reading the manuscript of their historical sketches.

KATHARINE L. SHARP

Lake Placid Club
Essex co., N. Y.
April 1908

CHICAGO — Cook county — Pop. 1,910,700

ALL SOULS PUBLIC LIBRARY — Oakwood boul. & Langley ave

(1902) 1800 vols 12 period. Open 3 to 5 July and Aug. All day during rest of year Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

This is a department of the educational section of All Souls church. It is a free circulating neighborhood library increased annually by a book social and supported in part by the study classes of the church. Some few books are bought each year and an attempt is made to provide books needed by the study classes and the Sunday school, also to buy and circulate general books and to supplement the work of the public schools of the neighborhood. Besides this local work the library serves as a clearing house for cast off books and magazines. The circulation has not been seriously affected by the establishment within a block of a delivery station of the Chicago public library as in All Souls library the children can come in contact with the librarian.

ALTRUA ART LIBRARY — 1223 Masonic Temple

(30 June 1902) 800 vols 30 period. circ. 450 vols Open 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily and 4 evenings each week Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

This library was founded in November 1897 by Mrs John B. Sherwood of Chicago and is fostered by the Altrua library circle, young women interested in art education. A room was opened in the Masonic Temple for the free use of any young woman employed in the down town district, and for others for one dollar a year. Mrs. Sherwood placed here her art library of 600 volumes and about 4,000 photographs of foreign views, paintings and sculpture. The library rents (to study clubs,

classes and schools) the photographs and about 4,000 magazine articles, bound separately and cataloged by subjects. The rent is five cents each or forty cents a dozen, all income going to the book fund. Within the city these may be kept three days, out of the city, one week, express being paid both ways by the borrower. Traveling pictures are sent to the Chicago public schools.

American brewing academy *see* Wahl-Henius institute of fermentology

American architects—Illinois chapter *see* Chicago art institute

American medical association *see* Newberry library

AMERICAN MEDICAL MISSIONARY COLLEGE 1926 Wabash and 26-28 33d place

Est 1895

In 1902 Dr B. B. Brashear of Cincinnati gave a large private library and Abner Case of New York gave $2,000 for books.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY 33d st & Armour ave

Est 1893 by Philip D. Armour 52 faculty 1350 students
(1904) 19212 vols Open 8 a. m to 5 p. m. daily also 7 to 9 p. m. Mon., Tu., Th. and Fri. during session of evening classes Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library is primarily a reference collection for the use of engineering students, but is strong also in science, history and literature. It occupies one large room 50x60 feet on the first floor of the main building, which is fitted like a private library. Valuable paintings adorn the walls and engraved portraits of authors framed with their autographs hang at the end of every book-case. The room is used as a general study room. The books of the Armour Mission Sunday school are deposited here. From the opening of the institute September 1893, until June 1897 the institute conducted a department of library science,

but in 1897 this work was transferred to the University of Illinois as the Illinois state library school. (*see* Ill. libs pt 3 p. 64)

AURORA TURNVEREIN W. Division st & Ashland ave

(30 June 1902) 1000 bd vols 200 unbd vols ref. use 150 vols Open every evening after 7 Local classification Open shelves

The library was established in 1864 for the use of members in the club room, but its use has perceptibly decreased during the past ten years. It is strongest in poetry.

Barnes, David L. library *see* Western railway club

Bates, Eli house *see* Eli Bates house

Beidler, Jacob library (Central park school)

BENNETT COLLEGE OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY 412 Fulton st

Est 1868 36 faculty 95 students
(1904) 500 vols

The *Bennett medical and library association* was chartered in 1884-85 with membership fees of fifty cents and annual dues, twenty-five cents. Students are active members and the faculty are honorary members. The association not only adds to the library and reading room but it conducts quizzes, examinations, moot courts, musical and literary exercises. The reading room and library are accessible free of charge to all students who join the library association. The college gives it some assistance and appoints the librarian.

Bennett medical and library association *see* Bennett college of eclectic medicine and surgery

Bennett medical college *see* Bennett college of eclectic medicine and surgery

Berlin library *see* Chicago university p. 61

Blackstone memorial library *see* Chicago public library p. 55.

Bodley club library *see* Booklovers library

BOOKLOVERS LIBRARY 8 Jackson boul

The Booklovers library has an office in Chicago distributing to homes, to local stations and to stations throughout the state. The general corporation with headquarters at Philadelphia was founded in June 1900, and now operates the Booklovers library of newest books delivered at patrons homes, the *Tabard Inn library* and *Bodley club library* of popular books located in shops or local libraries, the Temple library for Sunday schools, the the Rugby library for children on the Tabard Inn principle of a five-cent exchange, and the industrial library for factory employees and institutions, consisting of books formerly in the Booklovers and Tabard Inn libraries. The rates depend upon number of books and frequency of exchange, also whether within regular wagon districts.

Brewers school *see* Wahl-Henius institute of fermentology

CALUMET CLUB 20th st & Michigan ave

The club proposes to make the library's special feature early Chicago history. It contains a number of out of print books, also 200 cabinet photographs of old settlers, a file of the *Chicago American* from 1839–40 and a map of Chicago in 1834 by John S. Wright.

Calvary library *see* Chicago university p. 61.

CAXTON CLUB 203 Michigan ave

(1900) 351 vols

The constitution of the club states "Its object shall be the literary study and promotion of the arts pertaining to the production of books. Within the scope of such object may come

the occasional publishing of books designed to illustrate, promote and encourage these arts." The annual appropriation by the club for books is $300 and many gifts have been received. In 1900 it was decided to have *vellum* copies of their own publications bound for the club library by various noted binders.

Chalmers, Thomas library (English high and manual training school)

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES — Lincoln park

(30 June 1902) 8000 bd vols 6000 unbd vols Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Classified by country Partial card catalog Limited access to shelves

The academy was organized January 13, 1857 by 12 citizens who subscribed $1500. A room was taken on the corner of Lake and Clark streets, but before much was done the financial panic paralyzed business for two years. In 1859 the institution was incorporated, its object being "the increase and diffusion of scientific knowledge by a museum, by a library, by the reading and publication of original papers, and by such other suitable methods as shall from time to time be adopted." In 1862 a new charter was obtained. In the same year Robert Kennicott, the first director, returned from a Smithsonian institution expedition through British North America bringing many specimens, the duplicates belonging to the academy. This necessitated larger quarters and rooms were taken at the corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. After partial destruction by fire on June 7, 1866, a lot was bought on Wabash avenue near Van Buren street and a supposedly fireproof building was erected and occupied in January, 1868. The books were essentially scientific, including many transactions of learned societies. Because of the safety of the fireproof building several individuals deposited here their collections of scientific books as well as special collections of specimens, and the growth of the library and museum seemed assured. But on October 9, 1871, the great fire destroyed the building and its

entire contents, including Dr. Stimpson's manuscripts on the fauna of his Japan expedition and 10000 jars of invertebrates from the Smithsonian institution, sent here for Dr. Stimpson's study, the library on conchology given by George Walker, with the Cooper collection of shells, Audubon's Birds with collection of game birds of America made by the Audubon club and all the other specimens. In 12 days steps were taken towards rebuilding on the same site by the same plan, and the new bnilding was completed in the fall of 1873. The library was on the first floor and in 1877 had grown to 1500 volumes besides many hundred pamphlets. However money had been borrowed for the building and when it could not be paid, the academy was again without a home. For several years the specimens were exhibited in the exposition building on the lake front and the library was stored. About 1890 another attempt was made to house the academy. The Lincoln park commissioners provided the site and some of the money, but the greater part of the funds for the beautiful building came from Matthew Laflin and his sons. The academy took possessession in 1895 with a library of 4000 volumes. A large part of its annual increase is periodical literature received in exchange. The library has no separate fund, but is supported by members fees. Notable gifts have been $4000 for binding, new books and cases, also a special library on photography valued at $1500. As the library is so largely composed of the reports of societies, the books are arranged by country, The collection is strongest in geology, paleontology and zoology. Access to shelves is allowed to anyone who is known or who presents satisfactory credentials. Books are freely used for reference by teachers and students from the universities and schools. The staff of the academy care for the library.

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE — Lake Front park

Org. 1866 Incorp. 1869 Chicago academy of design 1879 Chicago academy of fine arts 1882 Art institute of Chicago

Ryerson library

75 faculty 1538 students
(1904) about 4000 vols Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. ex Sun. and holidays
Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves.

The foundations of the library were laid in 1879 by the entrance fee of two dollars imposed upon every student for the purchase of books. The institute occupied temporary quarters for three years, and in 1882 bought for $45000 the southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street and erected a building. In 1885 more ground was bought and a brown stone building was erected. In 1892 the building was outgrown, the property sold for $425000 and the money put into the new building on Michigan avenue at the head of Adams street.

In 1898 Mr and Mrs Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago gave a building for the library which was completed and opened in October 1901. It is one of the buildings in the south court and was designed by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects of the main building The main room is 65x70 feet with stack room below, as yet unused. The general scheme of decoration was designed and executed by Elmer E. Carnsey of New York. The walls are a soft green, the pillars separating the alcoves have capitals of greenish bronze, and above them are lunette shaped windows. The leaded glass skylight was designed by Louis J. Millet. The building with the mahogany furniture and fittings cost $62000.

This is exclusively an art library, primarily for the students and members of the institute, but practically free to any serious student of art. There have been many valuable gifts both in money and books. A greater part of the reference library is the gift of Mrs A. M. H. Ellis and is called the *Sumner Ellis memorial library*. One of the most valuable gifts is the extensive collection of Braun autotypes given by D. K. Pearsons. This collection numbers more than 16000 subjects and includes authentic reproductions of the paintings, drawings and sculptures of great masters contained in the museums of Europe. It

is the largest collection of the kind in America and is valued at $30000. In 1902 Huntington W. Jackson of Chicago bequeathed $1000 for books. In 1904 Martin A. Ryerson gave $1000 for reference books on art. In the same year the *Illinois chapter* of *American architects* loaned its library to the art institute for shelf room, making the books available to institute students. The expenses of the library are met by matriculation fees of students, amounting to about $600 a year. Up to the time of entering the new building the books were arranged by a simple classification designed by the librarian, but now the books are arranged by the Dewey decimal system, somewhat modified. Occasional lists of new books are published in the art notes of the daily papers. The library is strongest in architecture, design and applied art. Local art material is collected through clippings and catalogs of exhibits.

CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION 125 Michigan ave

The athletic association has planned a library on sports for general reference. Though started by men interested in yachting the scope was extended to include aquatic sports, field sports, fishing, game hunting, gymnastics, games and contests of all kinds. It will include the history and poetry as well as the technique of sports. It may also include the philosophy and psychylogy of sports and recreation.

CHICAGO—BUREAU OF STATISTICS AND MUNICIPAL LIBRARY
Room 206 City hall

(1905) 7500 vols 60 period. Open daily Classified by cities Subject card catalog Closed shelves

The *Municipal library* of Chicago was established by the City council in April 1900, to collect and preserve the documents, reports, ordinances, etc., of Chicago and other prominent cities throughout the world; also literature pertaining to municipal government. Active work was begun in October, 1900. The librarian has established a large correspondence with offi-

cials of nearly 200 cities in all countries, and the collection of Chicagoana is very complete. The library is being much used for reference by aldermen and other city officials as well as by students of municipal government, but the object of the library as such has disappeared, as officially it is now an agent for the bureau of statistics. Heads of departments may take out books on signing a receipt for them. It publishes bi-monthly a statistical review of the city treating of municipal administration, education, public health, commerce and traffic, hoping to add valuable information about Chicago, and by making appropriate comparison, to advance the cause of good municipal government.

CHICAGO CIRCULATING LIBRARY 31 Washington st

This is a commercial enterprise which rents books and periodicals at rates varying according to the number of volumes and frequency of exchange. It has issued numerous catalogs.

Chicago college of law *see* Chicago——Kent college of law

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY 632 Central ave

Est. 1861 Physio-medical institute, Cincinnati, Ohio 1885 located in Chicago 1890 Chicago Physio-medical college 1896 College of medicine and surgery est. 1899 combined under present name

The college has its own library, free to students at all times, but it depends largely upon the medical department at the Newberry library.

Chicago college of physicians and surgeons *see* Illinois university—College of medicine

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY Dearborn ave & Ontario st

(30 June 1902) 35000 bd vols 65000 unbd vols Many mss 84 period. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Cutter classification Card catalog Limited access to shelves

The society was organized June 9, 1856 and incorporated February 7, 1857 to collect and preserve the materials of history concerning the northwestern states, particularly Illinois, and the settlement and growth of Chicago. In March 1858 the society accepted the offer of Walter L. Newberry to provide room for the library in his new building corner of Wells and Kinzie streets. Before the end of 1858 the society owned 18650 volumes and the quarters in the Newberry building soon became inadequate. Plans were made for a building supposed to be fireproof and three lots were bought on the northwest corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street and a building erected intended to be the west wing of the final building, costing with the grounds, $60000. This was dedicated November 19, 1868. The great fire of October 9, 1871 destroyed the building and all its contents; 20000 volumes, including the documentary history of the city and the Northwest, the original draft of Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation, the Kinzie collection of portraits of noted men, 1738 files of newspapers dating from the earliest settlement of the Northwest, hundreds of manuscripts relating to early Indian nations, and the Gould manuscripts on the crustacea of the world, which cost the United States $100000, which were in the building while being edited by the director. After the fire contributions of material were made by other learned societies and by individuals. These were temporarily stored in rooms owned by J. Young Scammon on Michigan avenue, but in the fire of July 14, 1874, they were all destroyed. The society again occupied a temporary building in 1877, which was torn down in 1892 and replaced by a thoroughly fireproof granite building on the same lot at the corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street. The cost was $175000, two-thirds of which was raised by subscription, the rest from the bequest of Henry D. Gilpin given in 1860. The building, designed by Henry Ives Cobb, was opened in November 1896.

The library has been the recipient of many gifts, among which are the following: $60000 from Henry D. Gilpin for gen-

eral purposes; $1000 from Philo Carpenter for binding; $2000 from Jonathan Burr for printing; $5000 from Elizabeth Hammond Stickney for maintenance of the Stickney library, $13500 from Lucretia Pond for books, $5000 from Frances Sheldon Ogden for pamphlets and documents or pictures and paintings of historical interest, $1000 from Huntington Wolcott Jackson, and $1000 in 1902 from Dr. O. L. Schmidt. In 1902 the library received a collection of 314 volumes and 20 maps on Chicago from W. D. Kerfoot, junior, and in 1904 some very rare books from the collection of Hiram W. Beckwith touching the early history of Illinois and the Mississippi valley. Besides these special funds, it receives support from membership dues and gifts. It collects all material bearing upon Chicago and Illinois, even to advertising matter, amounting to over 2400 volumes and pamphlets on Illinois. Students making special investigations are admitted to the shelves on application to the librarian. Special attention is paid to children and the freedom of the library is given to classes accompanied by teachers. The library books are now being arranged by the Cutter expansive classification, using the local arrangement for specialized collections. The museum consists of historical objects illustrative of the special field of the library and explanation of these is always made to visiting classes and clubs.

An effort is being made to build up a Printers' library to comprise, so far as possible, every publication relating to typography and the accessory arts and bibliography. Liberal gifts have been made by numerous Chicago craftsmen. By direction of the Chicago Typographical union, its secretary-treasurer forwards to the society a copy of every document emanating from or published by authority of the union. At the last session of the International typographical union, a resolution was passed, requesting subordinate unions to forward to the Chicago historical society for preservation, copies of all documents issued by them. When the reorganization of the library began in 1901 there was discovered an old card catalog which gave a crude record of books in the library up to 1891

or 1892. This has been supplemented and brought down to date as fast as possible. A catalog of the newspapers and serials including publications of societies has also been made and an index of portraits of pioneers and distinguished residents of Illinois and adjacent states is growing. This index includes oil portraits, daguerreotypes, photographs and engravings in books.

Chicago home libraries

The home libraries are small collections of about 25 volumes each sent to the homes of less fortunate children in the city, to be used by small groups in charge of volunteer visitors. A few libraries had been placed by the Chicago Children's aid society before 1894 but they failed of their usefulness for lack of visitors. In 1894 the Armour institute of technology offered to take these books, add new ones, and systemize the work through the volunteer service of the students in the library school. The children's aid society gave what remained of its books only asking for an occasional report and allowing substitution of books which better met the children's needs. When the school moved from Chicago in 1897, the work was stopped for a short time, but in October 1898 the Chicago library club assumed the care of the libraries with the co-operation of the students of the Chicago normal school, and the work was greatly extended and improved. In the meantime, the Chicago bureau of charities had accumulated about 40 libraries of a similar nature which it was circulating independently. In October 1903 a union of forces was effected, the bureau transferred its books to the club and offered to help in placing them and the club appropriated a small sum for the expenses of the committee. Before that all expense had been met by gifts and voluntary subscriptions. At present there are 15 active libraries in charge for the most part of students in the Chicago normal school and the school of education of the University of Chicago.

CHICAGO—KENT COLLEGE OF LAW 708-10 Washington boul.

(1902) 2000 vols

CHICAGO KINDERGARTEN COLLEGE 10 Van Buren st

Est. 1898 200 vols Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not classified nor cataloged

CHICAGO LAW INSTITUTE 414 County building

(30 June 1902) 38760 bd vols 500 unbd vols 130 period. income $15000 ref. use 100 vols per day

The institute was founded February 18, 1857 for "literary purposes, the cultivation of legal science, the advancement of jurisprudence and the formation of a law library in the city of Chicago." It occupied rooms in the court house, where on October 9, 1871, the entire collection was destroyed in the great fire. At that time the library had 7000 volumes valued at $30000, it had complete sets of all American law reports, all reports of the English courts, many of the Scotch and Irish reports, the law journals of the United States and England, besides textbooks and law treatises, ancient and modern, English, federal and state statutes. At the time of the fire the library was the property of shareholders, used by them and by all judges and lawyers outside of Cook county. On November 6 or 7, 1871 a meeting was held and an assessment of $25 on each share was made and new ones were sold at $100 as before to establish a new library. Many gifts were received, the first being $500 from Hon. Joel Parker of Cambridge. Of the $20000 insurance, only about $2500 could be collected on account of the insolvency of most of the companies. This amount, with something over $1300 in the treasury formed the nucleus of the new library. A room was set aside for the use of the library in the old Rookery building, where it remained until moved into the new court house, where rooms are furnished jointly by the city and the county. It is now supported by the sale of

stock and by assessments on members. The use of the library is given to Chicago judges, state's attorney, corporation counsel, city and county offices and city prosecuting attorney's office and to non-resident judges on proper introduction. Students in law schools have free use of it, the gallery is reserved for them, and there is a special attendant whose salary is paid by the four law schools. In 1902 the library received $1000 from the will of Huntington W. Jackson, the income to be used for books. In March 1903, Librarian Rosenthal resigned after 25 years service during active law practice, having given a part of each day to the work without salary.

CHICAGO LAW SCHOOL 103-9 Randolph st

(1904) 38 faculty 118 students 3000 vols.

The library occupies rooms of its own and is cataloged but not classified.

CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB 118 Dearborn st

In 1902 the club received $1000 for books from the will of Huntington W. Jackson.

Chicago municipal library *see* Chicago—Bureau of statistics and Municipal library.

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL W. 68 st & Stewart ave

Est. 1867 Cook county normal and training school, Englewood (Normalville)
(1904) 14660 bd vols 105 period. (1902) circ 2000 vols income varies open 8:15 a. m. to 5:00 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves.

The library is in the school building, supported by the board of education and by entertainments. Mrs Francis W. Parker gave a valuable collection of 17000 clippings and 20000 pictures. There is a children's department but no children's librarian. Teachers of the grammar schools use the library

and the children in the practice school borrow books and have access to shelves. In the normal work, pictures and museum material are used in connection with the books.

CHICAGO PRESS CLUB 104 Madison st

The club has 3000 volumes of reference books and general literature besides current papers and periodicals.

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY bet. Michigan ave & Garland Place Washington and Randolph sts

(31 Dec. 1904) 298473 bd vols 56787 unbd vols 1180 period. circ. 1296073 vols income $240000 Open for circ. 9 a. m. to 6:30 p.m. ex. Sun. for ref 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. ex. Sun. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sun. & holidays Poole classification Dictionary card catalog Closed shelves

The Chicago public library was founded by friends in Great Britain and Germany as a mark of sympathy after the great fire. At the time of the fire, October 9, 1871, there was no free public library, citizens depending for general reading upon the *Chicago library association*, or the *Young men's Christian association* library. The *Michigan avenue free library* was the first library in Chicago after the fire to call itself public and free, but this was not supported by the people.

Early in November 1871, A. H. Burgess of London proposed a gift of a free library to Chicago on the following plan :

1. The approval and aid of eminent persons should be asked.
2. The committee should consist of public men from various parties and professions.
3. Gifts should be asked from individuals, heads of colleges and societies, authors, publishers, and the public.
4. Gifts of money to buy books and to meet expenses should be asked for. Unnecessary duplicates would be sold.
5. Each book should bear the donor's name and date.
6. Works of art might be added.
7. Books rather than money were desired, to be a keepsake.

The proposition was made to Thomas Hughes who brought the plan before the Anglo-American association, which distributed a circular containing this interesting extract:

"The gift by the people of England of a new library to Chicago is intended to be a mark of sympathy now, and a token of that sentiment of kinship which, independently of circumstances and irrespectively of every other consideration, must ever exist between the different branches of the English race.

"Accordingly while the home literature of the present day and of the last hundred years will form an important portion of the new library, the characteristic feature of the gift will consist in sending to the Americans, works of the preceding thirteen centuries, which are the common inheritance of both peoples."

The books were to be addressed to "Chicago new library." Friends of the *Chicago library association* had sent John Robson, former librarian of the association to England to collect books. There he found Mr Hughes movement inactive as the leaders had little time to push it, so he joined them at their request. Soon he was authorized from home by the mayor to receive the English gifts for the city and to ship them to Chicago where they could be stored in the city hall awaiting final destination. When Mr Robson took up the work only 360 books had been collected besides 350 old books of little value and the movement was at a standstill. Among the English gifts probably the most valuable was the complete set of English Patent Office reports, given June 14, 1872 with 7700 specifications in 2800 volumes, with 3500 specifications or 140 volumes to be added each year. The condition of this gift required these volumes to be bound before leaving Great Britain, making it an expensive gift, the original binding bill being $7000. The Patent office acknowledged confusion because of three requests for its set: (1) from *Chicago library association* to replace bound set given in 1867 (2) from Anglo-American association to include set in English gift (3) attention had been called to the new free library established by the legisla-

ture. Finding the requests were all for the same purpose it did not hesitate to send a duplicate set of its reports to Chicago. Other extremely rare and valuable books were the Calendar of state papers and the Chronicles and Memorials of the earliest transactions relating to Great Britain, in 212 volumes published from original manuscripts under direction of the Master of the Rolls. The University of Oxford sent 254 of its publications bound in full calf, highly tooled. The British and Kensington museums and learned societies sent their publications, with promise of continuations. The general reader will doubtless be more interested in the gifts which came from prominent authors, including The early life of the Prince consort by Queen Victoria, with her autograph on the book plate. Every book bore on the inside front cover a plate with the words " Presented to the city of Chicago toward the formation of a free library, after the great fire of 1871, as a mark of English sympathy

By..... .....(autograph) "

When this gift was announced, public sentiment was in favor of securing if possible a free library supported by taxation.

On January 5, 1872, a meeting for private conference about a free library was held by George S. Bowen, E. C. Larned, W. H. Ryder and T. D. Lowther. They drew up a letter to Mayor Joseph Medill asking him to call a public meeting on January 8 at Plymouth church with reference to the establishment of a free public library in Chicago. The meeting was well attended and the Mayor was authorized to appoint a committee to prepare legislation. When the Chicago committee took their bill to Springfield they found that another library bill had been introduced March 23, 1871 by Samuel Caldwell, of Peoria. This bill, which was drawn by E. S. Willcox, now and for many years director and librarian of the Peoria public library, was amended to suit Chicago's needs and was passed on March 7, 1872.

Under this law a city ordinance establishing a free public

library in Chicago was signed April 3, 1872, and the first board was organized April 8, 1872. On June 15, 1872 the board sent a formal resolution of thanks to the English friends which led at once to Mr Hughes and other members of the Anglo-American association giving £200 to buy additional books as their gift. In 1881, the board of directors had the pleasure of welcoming to the city Mr Thomas Hughes, on which occasion a reception was tendered him in the directors room.

Soon after the fire a few Germans in Chicago began the organization of a German-American library sending circulars to Germany and other countries, asking for gifts. Booksellers and publishers gave about 1200 volumes and the library was organized, but on October 5, 1872 the collection was transferred to the Chicago public library through Bernard Kihlholz and Julius Dyhrenfurth. Most of these books were in paper covers, but the public library agreed to bind them.

Aside from the English gift and the German gift, there were many gifts from Chicago citizens, the first one being a catalog of the defunct *Chicago library association*, from Thomas D. Lowther, whose name is inseparably connected with that assotion. The report of the public library for the first year showed 6852 volumes of which 5874 volumes were gifts, 3374 from abroad and 2500 from home. A list of these gifts is published in the first report of the directors, June 1873. The only *purchase* of books the first year was the Tauchnitz edition of British authors and a few English translations of German authors, numbering 1249 volumes unbound, but only 785 volumes when combined to save expense in binding. Owing to recent fire experiences the directors sought a fire-proof building and found it in The Tank, a circular iron water tank, 58 ft in diameter and 21 ft high, supported on stone. On the inside of the iron wall was one of brick for greater fire protection from without. This inner wall was 8 in. thick and 4 or 5 in. from the other. The roof was cement and fire-proof. It was lighted from above by 12 skylights and these offered the only means by which fire could enter. The capacity of the wall

shelving was estimated at 17000 volumes with a possibility of 3000 volumes more. This library room was connected by an outer circular stairway with the reading-room below, a room 50x54 feet furnished with half a dozen tables, a few dozen chairs, paper racks and periodical pigeon hole cases. The reading room was formally opened on January 1 1873 by a large public meeting, the hours thereafter being from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. every day, including Sunday. The 1-5 mill tax should have yielded the first year for the library $56839.49, but the amount actually collected was $20907.71 and this was further reduced by the city comptroller's deducting $15000 for fitting up The Tank. As the library expenses had been $7204.44 the library was left with a deficit of $725.35 at the end of the first year and the directors protested against the $15000 charge, claiming that the city had agreed to furnish temporary quarters for the English gift and that the library directors could not approve bills not incurred by themselves. The claim was never paid.

The Tank was only a temporary depository and steps were at once taken toward securing a more suitable site. In 1872 application was made to Congress by the boards of education and of the public library and by the mayor and common council of Chicago for the exchange with the United States of the late Bridewell lot (then belonging to the school fund) for the old post office and custom-house, which had a central location, corner Monroe and Dearborn streets, and which might be repaired for temporary use of the library. The exchange was authorized March 3, 1873, the purpose being to give the post office site for the public library but unfortunately the law failed to specify that use, simply assigning the land to the board of education. Owing to a difference of opinion between the board of education and the library board about the transfer and value of accommodations, the old post office building was never fitted up for the library.

On October 25, 1872, William Frederick Poole, librarian of the Cincinnati public library was elected librarian, entering

upon his duties January 2, 1874. Among his first recommendations was a change of location, pending a settlement of the post office site, as the chief function of the public library was to circulate books and there was no room for this in The Tank.

A few weeks later, convenient rooms were secured for $5000 a year on the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street 96 ft x 137 ft with light on three sides. The library and reading room occupied the second floor, while half of the third and fourth floors was secured for storage and for growth. The library, then consisting of 9279 volumes, was moved March 16-18, 1874, and opened for circulation May 1, 1874 with 17355 volumes, 15000 volumes being adapted for circulation. Within one month, 2524 book borrowers registered and the daily average circulation reached 437, justifying the move and comparing favorably with large eastern libraries. The use of the reading-room also increased. From May 1873 to May 1874 the number of periodicals was 314 and of newspapers 123. The number of visitors to the reading-room was 133017 and the issues of periodicals and newspapers 88682. The following year the number of periodicals on file was 288 and of newspapers 80, the number of visitors was 236021 and the issue of periodicals and papers 135355. Besides the circulating department and the reading-room use there were issued 21994 volumes for use in the reading-room, making the total issues of the library and reading-room for 1874-75 more than ten times the number of volumes in the library. The financial condition was still unsatisfactory, owing to reduction of the legitimate income, by shortage in collections, defalcation of the treasurer, and unexpected payment for fitting up The Tank. The books in The Tank were cataloged on cards before moving and this catalog was continued, being arranged alphabetically while the books were classified on the shelves. In order not to defer the opening of the library until a complete catalog could be printed, the board issued brief finding lists at cost. At the end of the first year of circulation the number of borrowers had increased to nearly 24000, the number of books to 40000 and the circulation

to 399156 volumes, surpassing in circulation any other single library in the country save Boston, yet the library was crippled financially and could not adequately meet this manifest demand. In December 1875, the directors were obliged to suspend further orders for books and no new books were bought for over six months, neither could the library bind the new volumes of Patent reports given by the British government. With a view to economizing in rent and heat, the library again moved in May 1875, this time to the Dickey building, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets. For $3500 a year for five years they leased the third and fourth stories, 80 x 130 ft and one large room on the second floor. The move was justified by a saving the first year of $1500 in rent, $884.05 in heating, and $652.25 in lighting. The fear of losing readers because of having to climb two flights of steep stairs to the library and three flights to the reading-room was offset by this very inconvenience keeping away loafers or those who were not seriously interested.

In 1877 it was necessary to cut off evening service, to cut the periodical list, to reduce salaries, and to decrease the number of attendants. There was no money to buy duplicate copies of standard and popular works, nor single copies of new books, with a tax levy insufficient for running expenses. During the year 1876-77, with a circulation of 398090 volumes, only $2504.18 could be spent for books, and $1495.14 for periodicals. From August 1 to December 19, 1876, the circulating department closed at 6 p. m.; after that books were issued until 9 p. m. on Tuesday and Friday evenings only.

In 1877 the directors ruled that thereafter a borrower's registration should expire at the end of two years. On June 1, 1877, the renewal of previous registrations began, resulting during the year in cancelling 33127 cards. There were 6932 cards of the preceding year still in force, and 11831 new registrations, making a total of 18763 cards, a decided fall from 40059 of the year before, but only so far as numbers show, for

the new list represented active borrowers, as attested by the circulation.

After January, 1878, the library again opened every evening. In 1880, the finances were further threatened by an ordinance to use all unexpended balances of various city funds for previous years for general city expenses. The library directors maintained that by virtue of the library act, the city council had no rights whatever to the library fund, as the law stated "that all moneys received for such library shall be deposited in the treasury of said city to the credit of the library fund, and shall be kept separate and apart from other moneys of such city, and drawn upon by the proper officers of said city upon the properly authenticated vouchers of the library board." The ordinance if enforced would cause the library a loss of $33893.90. The corporation counsel decided that the library board had exclusive control of the fund.

In 1881, other financial troubles arose. Hitherto, the appropriation had been made on the basis of the city valuation, one-fifth of a mill on the dollar, entitling the library to $56839.50 annually. By the new state and county assessment it would be possible to appropriate only $23400 at the most, being one-fifth of a mill on the state and county valuation of city property. The council was so crippled in other departments by the reductions that it seemed improbable that the full amount could be appropriated. All book orders were suspended and all outstanding orders cancelled, even the binding of the British Patent reports having to be deferred. At this point, the general assembly was asked to amend the library act to enable the city council to provide for the library. The amendment allowed cities of over 100000 inhabitants to receive a half-mill tax levy in 1881 and 1882. It was passed as an emergency bill and the city council at once made a generous appropriation. In 1884 the library received the French Patent reports, the cost of binding, $325, being met by several firms of patent attorneys of Chicago. In that year the use of patent publications increased 71 per cent, though for several

years there had been a steady increase. Manufacturers, inventors and patent solicitors from Chicago and the whole Northwest now use the collection in the public library whereas they formerly had to have the examinations made for them in Washington. In this year it received also, as the nucleus of a public medical library, the library of the *Chicago medical society* and that of the *Chicago medical press association*, numbering 3000 volumes, accumulated since 1875. In 1885 the library met with serious losses by theft, 2000 volumes being stolen by an employe, 55 volumes by outsiders in the reading-room, and a small amount of money by a defaulting clerk. These losses led to the passage of a bill in the general assembly, protecting public libraries against theft.

On May 24, 1886 the library began to move to temporary quarters in the new city hall. Owing to the great danger from fire in the old quarters which the library had occupied for 11 years, and the lack of space for additions or administration, the mayor and city council granted the use of certain unfinished space on the fourth floor of the city hall. The library was to pay for fitting up the rooms but the city was to refund the amount when the library should move out. The rooms were 16 in number, reached by 8 elevators, 2 of which were reserved for the library. The circulating department was in a large hall 81 ft x 96 ft and 26 ft high, with a gallery on one side for readers of current periodicals. The reference room was 42 ft x 43 ft with a connecting storage room, 16 ft x 39 ft. The patents and medical reference library were kept in three rooms on the same floor. The main delivery room was 17 ft x 25 ft and adjoining this was a room for the work of delivery stations and for the superintendent of binding. The rest were administrative rooms. As the fourth floor of the city hall is higher than adjoining buildings, natural light was admitted on every side. $40000 was authorized by ordinances dated November 16, 1885 and July 26, 1886 for fitting up the rooms. On moving into the city hall, a general newspaper room was given up, and only foreign papers placed in the reading-room, while

Chicago papers were filed for reference. This materially changed the statistics for the next year. The rearrangement of books in the new rooms was completed on July 5, the public were admitted on July 6, and work was resumed in all departments on January 7, 1886.

On July 23, 1887, Dr Poole resigned his position as librarian to become organizer and librarian of the Newberry library and the first period in the history of the Chicago public library may be said to have ended. Although he was librarian of the Newberry library at the time of his death, it was the Chicago public library, because of his longer service there, which was chosen as the suitable place for the bronze bust of Dr Poole, the work of Mr Gelert, the sculptor, and the gift of the American library association, which was deposited here on February 25, 1898, in honor of his professional work. He was succeeded, upon his own recommendation, by Frederick H. Hild, a member of the library staff since 1874, who has closely followed Dr Poole's methods.

The library continued to grow and on August 27, 1888 a large room opposite the council chamber was freed for a reading-room, giving much pleasanter quarters than the gallery over the circulating department, which was then assigned to the patent records.

In 1898-99, business depression and consequent depreciation in taxable values, caused a shortage of $15000 from the estimated expenses. The library again asked for reimbursement for $23534.44 taken from the Library fund for the city treasury on March 1, 1880 and for $40917.90 advanced by the library in 1886 to fit up the fourth floor of the city hall. Financial troubles continued to harass the board. The one-mill tax levy, under an operation of the Juul law, was barely enough for ordinary expenses and allowed no expansion, and the losses on account of county clerk's charges for extending taxes and county collector's fees for collecting them amounted in 1899 to $18609.88 and in 1900 to $16219.08. No restitution by the city had been made for the fitting up of the city hall in

1886 nor for the library money transferred to the city treasury in 1880. It became necessary to make serious retrenchments. Accordingly the library board on May 9, 1902, laid off 69 per cent of its employees, restricted the purchase of books, closed the library on Sundays, holidays and evenings at 6:30, closed all branch reading-rooms in the forenoon and cut off half the deliveries of books to the delivery stations, thus crippling the work in all departments and causing the most serious set-back in the library's entire history of thirty years. The circulation fell off 30 per cent. The economy in management remained necessary in 1902 and 1903 but on May 1, 1904 the library was again opened on Sundays and evenings. The city still owed the library $64452.34.

The following table shows the annual tax-levy for the support of the public library:

TAX LEVY FOR MAINTENANCE

1872	$ 56839.49	1888	$ 80324.00
1873	49931.68	1889	80320.00
1874	25207.53	1890	100552.00
1875	25000.00	1891	109677.00
1876	25000.00	1892	113199.00
1877	34375.00	1893	121866.00
1878	22999.99	1894	122895.00
1879	39000.00	1895	123712.00
1880	42927.50	1896	121738.00
1881	49415.00	1897	244357.00
1882	50000.00	1898	232026.00
1883	59000 00	1899	220966.00
1884	68100.00	1900	263397.00
1885	68663.00	1901	276565.90
1886	69979.14	*1902	433219.00
1887	.....	*1903	450000.00

* Subject to 33⅓% reduction under Juul law and further deductions, such as spreading the tax, cost of collection, uncollected taxes.

BUILDING

The site of the present building is of historic interest, being part of the old Fort Dearborn addition, on the lake shore, in the business district, easy of access. The original plat of

Fort Dearborn addition marked Dearborn park as "public ground, forever to remain vacant of buildings," which necessitated the consent of abutting property holders. On June 4, 1889 the Illinois legislature gave to the Soldiers' home of Chicago the right to build a Memorial hall on the north quarter of Dearborn park, but the consent of neighboring property holders could not be obtained.

For these reasons long agitation extending from 1879 to 1890 was necessary to arouse public sentiment to the library's need of the whole site, and to secure special legislation to use the park for such purpose. In 1881 Director James Lane Allen suggested erecting a building by voluntary subscription as a memorial of the great fire and the unexampled generosity of the world to the stricken city. A public meeting was held in Central music hall on March 26, which resulted in much enthusiasm and a legally organized association to "erect by public subscription a memorial building or buildings for the public library, the arts, the sciences, and the mechanics." The public library board at once appointed a standing committee on future library building which made a special report in 1887 and annual reports thereafter until 1900. From 1891 the committee was called Committee on buildings and grounds. Its reports are published as part of the directors' reports and furnish the most authentic history of the building from its inception. In 1883 the city council officially proposed, with the consent of Congress, to dedicate the whole of Dearborn park to the exclusive and perpetual use of the public library. In 1884 the judiciary committee of the House of representatives at Washington reported unanimously in favor of assigning to the Chicago public library the use of Dearborn park for a building with reservation of ample space for extension, but the bill had not been reached when Congress adjourned. On June 11, 1887 the special committee on future library building reported, reciting the history of negotiations for securing Dearborn park for a site. When no action was taken by Congress on the bill of 1884 the committee met in the autumn of 1885 with rep-

resentatives of various ex-soldier organizations in Chicago with a view to securing Dearborn park for the public library with a part set aside for a Soldiers memorial and historical hall. While these plans were pending General Logan introduced a bill into the United States senate which passed that body providing for the rededication of Dearborn park to the city of Chicago for the use of three orgatizations, the Chicago public library, the Soldiers home of Chicago, and the Chicago Academy of design, to be divided equally. During the year 1886, the special committee on future library building met a committee representing the other interested bodies to consider harmony of action in urging Senator Logan's bill through the house. It was agreed to amend the bill in the house so as to provide that the library should have one-half of the Dearborn park property, while the other half should be equally divided between the Soldiers home and the Academy of design. The house of representatives, however, decided to omit the Academy of design and to give three-quarters of the park to the Chicago public library for its immediate use and the whole of it after 50 years, the one-quarter to be used in the meantime by the Soldiers' home as a Memorial hall. The amended bill was reported too late in the session to be reached on the calendar, but no opposition was expected at the next session. Yet on June 16, 1888 the special committee on future library building reported no progress. Then working under a new decision of Judge Harlan in the Lake front case that in the city were vested the rights in Fort Dearborn addition, the city was appealed to and on May 19, 1890 the council passed an ordinance authorizing the public library to take possession of Dearborn park. The special committee on future library building through the advice of lawyers recommended action under this ordinance.

In 1888-89 the board caused a bill to be prepared and presented to the legislature which would permit a *two-mill* tax on the assessed valuation of Chicago property, to provide a building fund, as the regular half-mill tax was suf-

ficient only for running expenses and necessary additions. This failed to pass, but in March 1891 the legislature amended the library act to allow Chicago to levy a two-mill tax for five years, to create a building fund. The committee on building at once proceeded to draw suggestive plans of the interior, which was necessary in order to provide for Memorial hall. On September 16, 1891, the committee reported the final acceptance of a set of suggestive plans for the interior and recommended an open competition, with five firms especially invited, to enter. On September 26 the instructions to architects were issued. On January 2, 1892, 13 designs were submitted and exhibited to the public and on February 13 the board adopted the design of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge and appointed Gen. William Sooy Smith as engineer of foundations. The corner stone of Memorial hall was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Grand Army Hall and memorial association of Illinois on Decoration day, 1892. The corner stone of the library was laid on Thanksgiving day 1893.

In 1894-95 the legislature passed a law empowering the mayor and city council of Chicago to levy a *two-mill* tax for the year 1896 to complete the building and to increase the regular tax levy for the public library from *one-half* mill to *one* mill per year. The amounts appropriated for building from 1891-96 were as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDING FUND.

1891	$329031.00
1892	400000.00
1893	365598.00
1894	363685.00
1895	371138.00
1896	312262.00

On February 15, 1897 the rooms devoted to patents and public documents were opened to the public and less used collections were gradually transferred during the following

summer, to relieve the final moving. From September 13-20 all of the rooms were open for the public to inspect and from September 20-27 the moving of the library was accomplished. The dedication took place on October 9, 1897, on the anniversary of the great fire, and in the twenty-fifth year of the library's use. The exercises are printed in full in the twenty-sixth annual report of the directors, 1897-98. The building is in Neo-Grec style of architecture and cost in round numbers, $2,125,000, which required the transfer of $39935.02 from the surplus in the maintenance fund. The exterior is of Bedford limestone, with granite base; the interior of white Carrara marble with mother-of-pearl mosaic in geometric patterns. The architectural features are the grand staircase and the delivery room. Here the decoration is profuse and takes the form of intricate designs and appropriate quotations. No mural painting is introduced, but all surfaces are smooth and easily cleaned, an essential in Chicago. The delivery room is surmounted by a dome of rich stained glass, around whose base is the quotation: "Books are the legacies that a great genius leaves to mankind, which are delivered down from generation to generation, as presents to the posterity of those who are yet unborn."

The interior is three, four or five stories above the basement in different parts, while the exterior represents three stories to give a more dignified effect in harmony with the other proportions of the building. The adaptation of an appropriate exterior to the suggestive plans of the committee so restricted architectural expression as to prevent some firms from competing, but the skilful solution of the problem by Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge proved the more a triumph.

In their design an iron bar divides the windows at the level of an intersecting floor, the edge of the floor is then coved behind it and painted dark, so as not to be noticed from the outside. The building is fire-proof and can be protected from opposite buildings on three sides by a curtain of water falling from ½ inch pipes around the roof, into which the water is forced by steam pumps in the basement. On the ground floor

are the delivery station department and the bindery on either side of the Washington street entrance. Public documents occupy the Michigan avenue side, while on either side of the Randolph street entrance are the patent records, books for the blind and bound newspapers. The main floor is divided between the library on the Washington street end and Memorial hall on the Randolph street end. Here the central part of the library is the delivery room, with secretary's office and registration room on one side and order department and librarian's room on the other, with stack rooms behind it and along the Michigan avenne side to the Memorial hall. Connecting with Memorial hall is an assembly hall, an archives room, and a general lobby. This is the space which will revert to the library at the end of 30 years. The third floor contains reference and reading rooms, stack rooms for bound periodicals and reference books, public card catalog, study room and two large spare rooms. The fourth floor is thus far assigned only to the art department and directors' rooms. The cataloging rooms occupy a mezzanine floor between the bindery and the librarian's office and order department. Storage of books is provided for by a three-story stack of the Art metal construction company, and by floor cases and wall shelving in special rooms. The initial capacity was 360,000 volumes with a possible capacity of 2,000,000 volumes by filling in the courts and later using the G. A. R. rooms. In 1900 it became necessary to fit up another room, providing for 90,000 volumes more. Over 75% of the books are on the delivery room floor, rendering automatic carriers unnecessary and providing quick service. The main reference room is 139 feet long by 39 feet wide and 30 feet high, with 20 tables seating 176 persons. It has open wall shelving for about 3000 volumes and is directly over the general stack by which it is connected by lifts, and adjoining the periodical stack on the same floor. Opening from the reference room is the public catalog room, which leads on the other side to a special study room, where readers may work for days at a time, leaving their material on the tables or in lockers assigned to

them. The rooms are above the noise and dust of the streets and there is no objection to elevator service in a great city. The art reference room, and the patent and public document rooms are separate, with special attendants. The main reference room very soon proved too small and a too convenient passage way for sight seers but in its general appointments it is very satisfactory. By day it receives ample natural light and by night it has green shaded table lights and white standards for diffusing the light. The reading room for periodicals and newspapers is 140 feet long, 53 feet wide, and 33 feet high, with 22 tables seating 352 persons. It can however accommodate about 450 readers as there are a large number of chairs in the room away from the tables and considerable standing space at the newspaper files. It connects with the main reference room and has an adjoining room for unbound back numbers. The equipment consists of 6 newspaper stands for 64 files, racks for 60 hand files, and a periodical pigeon hole case 39 feet long. The room is flooded with light, and the ventilation is considered a success. There is no children's room in the main building as the board of directors has never deemed it advisable to open such a room because the main building is located in the down town business district far away from the homes of the people. In order to come to the library the children would have to cross the river and many business thoroughfares. In their judgment the branch libraries and the branch reading rooms which are much patronized by young people are more suitable places for children's rooms.* The library has not felt the need of a reading room for the blind as most of the books are read at home. Administration rooms are centralized on the Michigan avenue side of the bulding. The librarian and secretary are on the main floor on opposite sides of the grand staircase, the secretary, the registration department and the superintendent of circulation are in adjoining rooms, the librarian and the order department are together. These are directly

* April 1, 1907 the library opened the Thomas Hughes room for young folks in the third floor of the main building.

over the mezzanine floor containing the accession, shelf-listing, classifying and cataloging departments while those in turn are over the repair rooms and the bindery office. The furniture was all made from special designs. The removal of the library from the city hall entitled it to reimbursement from the city for money spent for equipping the library rooms there in 1886 at a cost of $40917.90, but it has not yet received payment.

ADMINISTRATION

Under the state law, the library is governed by a board of nine directors, appointed by the mayor, each for a term of three years. The members of the board are divided into six standing committees, library, administration, delivery stations, buildings and grounds, finance, and by-laws. In an existence of thirty-two years, the library has been served by one secretary. In that time there have been only two librarians. The heads of departments owe their positions to long service and unfailing loyalty. All of the positions have been under the civil service commission since 1895. These conditions give a unity of policy and a familiarity with the library and its methods which account for the harmonious working of such a large institution. The spirit of loyalty to the library and faithfulness to duty have been specially noticeable during the earlier years in crowded and inconvenient quarters and during the financial troubles of recent years. The first annual report showed a staff consisting of the secretary and four assistants with a salary list of $3000. The last year in the city hall, the staff numbered 118 with a salary list of $81448.11. On moving into the new building, the staff was increased to 193 with a salary list of $114179.39, due to new departments, extension of the delivery system, an engineer's force, and increase in the janitor force. The highest number reached was in 1902 when there were 212 names on the pay roll, drawing $135707.93. On May 1, 1902, when retrenchment became necessary the staff was reduced to 146 with a salary list of $91441.92. In 1898, the men and boys employed in the library adopted a uniform of gray cloth with brass buttons. On December 1, 1898, the staff organized the Chicago

public library round table for social and literary objects, though library matters also were to be discussed on their programs. A room in the library building was set aside for their use. The superintendent of circulation is very considerate of the loan desk attendants aud plans that each one shall work sitting down at least three hours of the seven and a half hours on duty. Each attendant has three week's vacation each year and 22 half-holidays, and a generous policy is maintained in regard to sick leave. There is a special evening and holiday staff of young men and a list of qualified substitutes. Since January, 1901, a daily record has been kept in each department of the attendance, promptness, industry, and quality of work of each assistant, which is submitted to the civil service commission.

In 1899 the Paris exposition awarded the library a gold medal for an exhibit of annual reports, finding lists and a volume showing in detail the administration of the library in every department.

ACCESSIONS

The policy of the board has been to buy standard works of general interest, to meet the popular demand to a reasonable extent, and to duplicate freely when demand and funds warranted, avoiding the building of special collections. It is a *general* library for the *public.*

Ending the first year with 6852 volumes, of which 5874 were gifts, it ended the thirty-second year (May 31, 1903) with 285087 volumes, distributed as follows:

	VOLS.		VOLS.
History	17153	Dictionaries and encyclopedias	3926
Biography	11871	English prose fiction	51937
Travels	9751	Juvenile list	16467
Poetry and drama	6069	German literature	22477
Essays and miscellaneous	3928	French literature	10404
Polygraphy and coll works	3424	Italian literature	1204
Fine arts	5124	Spanish literature	1147
Natural sciences	6193	Portuguese literature	41
Practical arts (incl. patents)	15373	Bohemian literature	4077
Political and social science	6684	Dutch literature	1483
Language and literature	4759	Polish literature	1978
Mental and moral science	3909	Russian literature	535
Ancient classics	1351	Scandinavian literature	5306
Religion	6328	Japanese and Chinese literature	125
Medicine	786	Hungarian literature	192
Law	1050	Welsh literature	6
Periodicals and newspapers	36531	Books for the blind	776
Gov. docs and state papers	19754		
Bibliography	2968		285087

The first year it had 437 serials; the year 1903 it had 1164 serials and 53374 pamphlets. In the year 1892, it had reached the rank of second in number of volumes among the public libraries of the United States, being outranked by Boston only.

On account of the cosmopolitan character of Chicago the library at present represents 14 languages besides English, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Bohemian, Polish, Russian, Scandinavian, Japanese and Chinese, Hungarian and Welsh. German and French naturally lead, but after these come Scandinavian, and Bohemian. The books are bought in response to a known demand and their use is largely through the delivery stations. On November 28, 1897, a petition was received, signed by over 3000 Bohemian citizens, asking the board to buy 1000 volumes of books by Bohemian authors. The board appropriated $250 for this purpose. In June, 1897, a similar petition was received from Hungarian citizens and the board bought 100 volumes of Hungarian books. In June, 1904,

a petition was received signed by many business and professional men of the southwest side asking that a public reading room be established at 543 Blue Island avenue, stocked not only with English books, but with Bohemian, German and Polish. It is claimed that there are 100000 Bohemians in that part of the city and they have no reading room. The leaders of this movement promised to pay all expenses of conducting the reading room. The petition was favorably considered.

The library has received few bequests or notable gifts, possibly due to to the fact that for twenty-five years the library occupied obscure quarters and was much of the time in fire traps. In March, 1888, it received a bequest of $10000 from the Rev. William Henry Ryder, D. D. the first gift of the kind to the institution. In 1889 Hiram Kelly left the library a bequest of $20000, not immediately available and a half interest in the estate, which is now estimated at about $200000.* In January 1893, the board received $2000 by bequest from the late Jerome Beecher. The income of the Ryder and Beecher funds has been used for rare art books, which the library might not feel justified in buying from the city appropriation. These are the only gifts of money. In 1884, the *Chicago medical society*, the *Chicago medical press association*, and the *Homeopathic relief association* gave their books to the public library as the nucleus of a public medical library, The library was unable to care for them and in 1890, at the request of the donors, the collections were transferred to the Newberry library, the public library board stipulating only that the Newberry library should pay the public library for care and transfer. At the close of the preceding year the library had owned 37771 medical works. Of these 458 volumes were retained in the public library but the remainder, together with 3270 volumes of miscellaneous medical magazines and duplicates and 4550 pamphlets were transferred. With this transaction, the medical reference department of the Chicago public library closed. In 1887-88,

* This was made available by the death of Mrs Kelley in 1905 but only the income may be used for library purposes.

Carl Wolfsohn gave the valuable musical collection of the late Beethoven society, consisting of 1979 volumes and 6440 pamphlets and pieces of sheet music.

In 1895-96, H. H. Kohlsaat gave a complete file of the *Chicago Tribune* from 1861-95 in 220 bound volumes. Hon. Hemstead Washburne also gave 59 bound volumes of Chicago newspapers covering the period of his administration of the city. Mayor Swift and City clerk Van Cleave transferred from their offices 416 volumes of municipal reports and documents of various cities in the United States, these gifts altogether making a notable addition to the local historical material. In 1898 the library received a copy of Boydell's Shakespere, from Hon. Joseph Medill. In 1898-99 the *Chicago Philatelic society* gave its entire library on philately, numbering 277 volumes and 1090 pamphlets. Detailed statements of gifts are given in each annual report.

CLASSIFICATION AND CATALOG

The books are arranged by subject in fixed location according to a system devised by Dr Poole and so extensively copied and introduced into Illinois libraries under the name "Poole's classification" that it is here given in the outline of classes:

A History, except America
B History, America
C Biography
D German
E Poetry, drama, miscellaneous
F Fiction
G Tauchnitz editions
H Juvenile
I Voyages, travel, geography
J Languages, literature
K Science, natural
Arts, fine and industrial
L Philosophy, ancient classics, political & social sciences
M Religion
N Medicine and Law

O Bibliography
P Rare fine art books (not loaned)
R General reference
S Serials

The letter stands for a case. Under each letter a block of numbers is assigned sufficient for probable additions. If an unexpected number of books should be added in any subdivision, a new block of numbers must be begun: e. g. A is for History, except America. Under A 200 numbers are assigned for each of the subdivisions, universal history, ancient history, Jewish history, Roman history, Greek history, etc. When the 200 universal history numbers had been filled, 2100 numbers had already been assigned to history in the other divisions, therefore the first vacancy for a new block was 2101 and the next book in universal history after A2100 would be A2101, and and 1900 books might stand on the shelves between the two lots of universal history. Pamphlets are kept in boxes which are numbered. A card index directs to the box. When enough pamphlets on one subject accumulate to form a volume they are bound and each pamphlet is carefully cataloged. The books are cataloged in the official dictionary card catalog, the public dictionary card catalog, on monthly typewritten lists for posting, in quarterly bulletins printed from the cards, and in printed finding lists based on the bulletins. The official card catalog has been kept up since the opening of the library and has many cards in Dr Poole's handwriting. This was accessible to the public only through library attendants. In 1890 the librarian urged a duplicate card catalog for the public but this was not begun until March 1893. Then in anticipation of having at least a working catalog by the time the library should move into the new building the author and title cards of the official catalog were copied. Later in making the subject part of the catalog certain large and much used subjects were chosen, e. g. Bible, Chicago, electricity, United States. The accessions to the British museum catalog as received in sheet form have been

cut up, mounted on cards and arranged in one alphabet to supplement the printed catalog.

In 1897 the card catalog of the John Crerar library was deposited at the public library and placed in its public catalog room.

In 1901-2 the library began to subscribe to Library of Congress catalog cards for new books, to save both time and money. A new catalog case with capacity for 500000 cards was ordered in the same year. Little progress was made on the public card catalog after the reduction of the force in 1902, as many of the catalogers were obliged to help in the circulating department but the official card catalog was kept up to date and Library of Congress printed cards were bought for new books. The proof sheets of the Library of Congress cards were also bought, as an aid in ordering. The library has issued 66 Bulletins of accessions, 4 special bulletins besides some miscellaneous lists and is now issuing Edition 8 of the Finding list in parts. The linotype is being used in this edition.

USE

The use of the library is distributed between the main library, one branch, six branch reading-rooms and 68 delivery stations. It is also distinguished as home use and reference use. Home use of books has always been extended to all inhabitants of the city upon guaranty of some responsible citizen or by depositing $3; also to those outside the city limits in Cook county who have permanent places of business or permanent occupations in the city, and in 1888-89 the privileges were extended to other residents of Cook county on payment of $3 a year. The circulation of the Chicago public library has ever been a source of just pride. At the end of its sixth week, its daily average home use of books was more than that of the Boston public library in its 12th year, and in 1875-76, it reached the largest circulation of any single library in the country, save one, the Boston public library, combining all its departments and branches, and in 1896, the Chicago public library led in

circulation although second in rank in number of volumes The first month's circulation was 7332 volumes and the first full year 1874-75 showed a home circulation of 399156 volumes. The last report in 1902-03 showed a home use of 1165588 volumes, a loss from the use in 1900-01 of 1772741 volumes, due to shortening hours of opening and lessening number of deliveries. During the first month 2574 borrowers registered, and during the first full year 23284 registered. Registration rose to its highest figure in 1901-02, when 76344 borrowers were allowed to draw books for home use. In 1902-03 on account of changed service at the library the number of borrowers fell to 66787. In 1889-90 the annexation of Hyde Park, town of Lake, and Lake View to the city added materially to the number of borrowers. In 1890-91 borrowers cards were issued at delivery stations without going to the main library and this again increased the use of the library. Until June 1, 1904 a library card was good for two years. The time since then has been extended to three years. The actual number of "live cards" outstanding each year since 1899 was as follows:

1899.....74,470	1903.....66,787
1900.....74,068	1904.....July 1, 60,754
1901..... ..75,109	1904.....Dec. 1, 62,384
1902.....76,344	

The registration is again rapidly increasing. Over 60 per cent of the home circulation is through the delivery stations.

The reference use of the library includes the general reference department, the patent records and public documents, the bound newspapers, and the art books in the main library, and reference collections in branch reading-rooms. The figures given in the statistical tables of the library reports under Reference department are for the main reference room only. Since 1897, no reference statistics have been given, as the open shelves have made any accurate count impossible. The use of patent records has been a marked feature, as the library possesses complete sets of the United States, British, French,

German, and Canadian reports. Statistics of their use have been from time to time combined with those of medicine, public documents and bound newspapers, according to their location, so that no true conclusion can be drawn as to increase in use. Their location on the ground floor of the new building near the Randolph street entrance, makes them very accessible to business men. The art study room in the fourth floor has a remarkable collection on costume, which is much used by theatrical people. In the main reference room no fiction is allowed, as there is hardly seating capacity for serious students. The library does not make a practice of compiling reference lists, but lists on subjects of interest are from time to time posted on bulletin boards in the delivery room, and several special bulletins have been published.

An adjoining study room offers an opportunity for protracted research, and all assistance possible is given by the reference department. Books and papers may be left on the tables as long as needed, or kept in an individual locker in the same room. General access to stacks is not allowed and indeed would profit little, as the printed lists and skilled attendants make the books more quickly accessible to an outsider than they would be with a block system of classification. Between 2000 and 3000 general reference books are on open shelves. The The highest recorded attendance in the main reference room alone was in 1900-01,amounting to 154501, with a recorded use of 468798, but these figures of course are far short of the real use. The location of the public card catalog between the reference room and the study room is a great convenience. The use at the loan desk is satisfied with the printed lists, but the student needs more information. The general reading-room is at present equipped with 1164 serials, freely accessible with the exception of the scholarly ones and those less used, which are given out by an attendant. One corner of the reading-room near the entrance is railed off for ladies. Owing to free access to serials in the new building, no statistics of use have been kept since 1897. At that time, with only 854 serials, the number of visit-

ors was 625864 and the number of serials issued 615387. In that year the aggregate circulation so-called, including home use, reference and reading-room was 2661490.

COOPERATION WITH SCHOOLS

In 1882 librarian Poole held several conferences with the superintendents of the public schools relative to cooperation and in March he addressed the principals of the schools, at their invitation, calling their attention to the possibilities and to the work of other cities but emphasizing the point that the chief burden of any such plan must rest upon the teacher. Great interest was shown and a committee of five principals was appointed to devise a plan of procedure. The committee prepared a list of the books suitable for the pupils and several principals of grammar schools raised money for excellent reference libraries for their schools and some books for home reading, but the first definite step towards cooperation was taken by librarian Poole in January 1883. After conferring with high school teachers he appointed Saturday mornings at 10 o'clock as a time when a teacher might bring his class to the library to learn how better to use it. A subject having been selected by the teacher, the standard and illustrative books on that subject were placed on a table in the director's room and the pupils were shown how to use them. The librarian and the teacher each spoke, and the pupils were then taken through library while its workings were explained to them. The opportunity was much prized and was counted a success among high schools the first year. Work with the grammar schools was more difficult. Mr Poole called a meeting of these principals at the library on March 24 and addressed them on Reference books. The principals promised cooperation, as did some of the subordinate teachers but their interest was not general.

Several private schools asked and received the same privilege. On April 5, 1883, a joint meeting of the board of education and the library board was held in the library to consider further plans of cooperation. The board of education later

passed a resolution of appreciation of the library's services and appointed a committee to cooperate. Seventeen class meetings were held the first year and twenty-seven the next year. In 1884 an agreement was made between the boards by which the principal of a school might borrow fifty books needed for class instruction and six schools took advantage of the privilege that year.

In 1885 the agreement by which *principals* could draw books for their pupils was modified to allow other teachers to have the same privilege, and 417 volumes were drawn. The board of education was of the opinion that the principal and teachers did not fully appreciate the offer. The invitation was extended to the principals of all the grammar schools to bring the seventh and eighth grades.

The use which has been made of this privilege is shown by the following table:

SCHOOL USE

	Volumes drawn		Volumes drawn
1886	1345	1897	588
1889	1743	1898	484
1890	2336	1899	1012
1891	3746	1900	1142
1892		1901	1522
1893	575	1902	2093
1894	472	1903	2142
1895	419		

The question of bringing about closer relations between the public library and the public schools was again discussed in 1901. Although many of the branch reading-rooms and delivery stations are in the vicinity of school buildings, it was suggested that the library establish reading-rooms in some of the school buildings.

At a meeting of the Chicago library club, January 10, 1901, the evening was devoted to a discussion of the relation between libraries and schools. At its close a committee of three was

appointed to confer with the board of education and the library board as to a possible plan of cooperation in Chicago. The report of the committee presented February 14 contained the following:

"The committee would suggest that the board of education be requested to set apart a room in one or more of the school buildings to be selected by said board of education, for the use of the public library, in the establishment of branch libraries, the said board of education to furnish heating, lighting and janitor service required. The public library board to furnish the books, furniture, and attendants and manage the library. These branch libraries to be kept open longer than the schools are kept open. While these libraries are primarily for the use of the children in the public schools, they shall be for the free use of the public, the same as any other branch of the public library.

The committee would further recommend that there be opened in the public library a department intended for the use of the children, this department to be under the charge of some person competent to deal with children, one who can interest children and who understands their needs. This department to be equipped with books and furniture suitable to children.

The committee would recommend that the librarian on receipt of the request have prepared lists of books suitable for children on such subjects as may be required in connection with the work of the schools."

After conferences with the board of education and the school principals the library board decided to try the experiment in two of the buildings selected by the superintendent of schools, but lack of funds prevented the plan from being carried out that year or since.

The present relations between the public library and the public schools are as follows:

Books for class use

"Under the terms of a joint agreement between the board of directors of the public library and the board of education, the public library issues books from the circulating department for the use of the public schools, subject to certain regulations. The principal of a school wishing to receive books under this arrangement must sign an agreement to become personally liable to the public library for all fines, damages or losses incurred on books issued to him or on his order.

The public library will issue a reasonable number of books for the use of pupils to any teacher whose requisition for the same is approved by the principal of his or her school. Books may be retained for one month and if not returned at or within that time are subject to the rules of the library regarding fines and penalties.

The public library does not transport books between the library and schools. Arrangements for this service must be made by the principal with the board of education.

The finding lists and bulletins of the library are furnished free of charge to all public schools upon application to the librarian.

Teachers cards

Under the rules of the library special privilege cards may be issued to teachers in the public schools entitling the holder to draw six books at a time for the use of pupils, subject to the general rules governing the circulation of books. These cards are issued on applications which must be signed by some resident property-owner or responsible person whose name appears in the city directory, and must be endorsed by the principal of the school with which the applicant is connected.

Reference room

Teachers will find the assistants in the reference room at all times ready to aid them in the preparation of special reading lists for class use, or to assist them to ascertain the resources of the library on any subject they may be investigating."

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND

In 1892 the *Chicago free lending library for the blind* gave to the public library its collection of about 500 books for the blind and these were placed in a new branch reading-room at 510 W. Madison street cataloged and ready for circulation in August. When the library moved into the present building the books for the blind were placed on the ground floor, west of the Randolph street entrance. As there is very little use of them at the library, this room is opened only upon request. Instruction in reading has been given by the Social and mutual advancement association. The library hopes to receive the $1000 willed by Huntington W. Jackson to the *Chicago society for home teaching of the blind*, as the society dissolved and gave its books to the public library. The library has 950 volumes which circulate mostly through the delivery stations. Their use is shown by the following table:

Books for the blind

	Home use	Library use
1898-99	617 vols	189 vols
1900	834 "	124 "
1901	858 "	122 "
1902	1152 "	84 "
1903	974 "	47 "

DELIVERY STATIONS

The delivery station system is one of the special features of the Chicago public library which attracts visits from many librarians and boards of trustees of large city libraries, who are planning similar extension. Starting in June 1884 with 4 sta-

tions, in 1903 it had 68, 13 of them on the north side, 25 on the south side, and 30 on the west side. At the end of the first year 1885, circulation through the stations was 67271 volumes, while in 1901 it reached 1164320 volumes from sixty-five stations. In 1903 the station circulation fell to 622972 volumes from 68 stations, owing to changed service due to economy. The circulation from the main library does not seem to have been affected by the stations, therefore their circulation may be counted as a definite gain. In 1896 the station circulation was one-half of the whole, while in 1901, it was 66 per cent of the whole. Its growth is shown by the following table:

Delivery Station Circulation

Year	Number of Stations	Circulation	Year	Number of Stations	Circulation
1884	4		1894	31	446168
1885	6	65271	1895	32	545866
1886	6	108893	1896	31	592150
1887	8	123036	1897	31	631542
1888	8	136682	1898	50	744995
1889	9	152006	1899	57	1069031
1890	18	200257	1900	60	1143391
1891	24	294880	1901	65	1164320
1892	28	407790	1902	67	1123406
1893	29	422812	1903	68	622972

The library prefers news stores for stations. The station keeper receives a small fee depending upon the circulation per month and usually cares for the station in connection with some regular business. The library pays for transportation and from 1885 to 1902 the work was done by contract, but in 1902 the library procured its own equipment of horses, harness, and delivery wagons, with a view to obtaining more satisfactory service, and it has recently bought a large automobile delivery wagon which does the work of two ordinary wagons. The change has not been practically tested for the retrenchment of expenses in 1902 reduced the daily station service to tri-weekly visits, using only three wagons instead of seven, causing such long intervals and so much uncertainty that many readers

stopped using their cards and expressed much dissatisfaction. The decrease in circulation was much more noticeable at the stations than at the main library. From a circulation of 1164320 volumes in 1901, it fell to 1123406 volumes in 1902 (40914 volumes less) and to 622972 volumes in 1903 (541348 volumes less than in 1901 and 500434 volumes less than in 1902).

A new feature in the development of the delivery station system is the interest which certain mercantile and manufacturing establishments have taken in securing the benefits of the library for their employees. The firm of Sears, Roebuck & Co has opened in its establishment a fully equipped delivery station for the use of its large force. One of the clerks has charge of the books under the manager. The circulation of this station alone during the year was 15,290 volumes. The International harvester company (McCormick works) has made similar arrangement for its employees, and the greater number of the 19,147 volumes circulated through the Gad's Hill settlement station were drawn for their use. The books are in charge of the head of the Technical school of the company. The Sherwin-Williams company of Pullman obtains books for its employees through the station located at that place. The Fair, and R. R. Donnelly & sons also draw books for their employees. The firms of Marshall Field & Co and Mandel brothers, whose stores are located within two blocks of the main Library, guarantee the applications of any of their employees who may wish to obtain a library card. The Chicago telephone company also guarantees for the young women operators in its three large exchanges in the center of town.

The wear and tear on the books in the Chicago Public Library is shown in the large number which are condemned and withdrawn from circulation each year. The number of volumes so discarded amounts sometimes to 6,000 a year, Many of them books although somewhat dilapidated are still in usable condition. It has been the custom of the library to send these books to the penal institutions in Cook county, and in this manner the libraries of the House of correction, of the Cook county in-

firmary, of the county jail and other institutions have received a large number of readable books. The stock of magazines which are not needed for binding is also at times very large. In 1904 the library distributed about 40,000 numbers of magazines and illustrated papers amoung the Cook county institutions. The water-works cribs and the Isolation hospital have also from time to time been liberally supplied with reading matter.

BOOK-BORROWER'S DELIVERY COMPANY.

This was a private enterprise started in 1884 at 168 Randolph street, to deliver and exchange public library books once a week in all parts of the city for 5c a week or $2 a year. The public library had no responsibility in the management of the company. The service was satisfactory, but the business proved unremunerative, and the company retired in November 1885.

BRANCH READING ROOMS

On December 1, 1890, the first branch reading-room was opened and three others followed within six months. They were located in large well lighted stores which were leased by the library for three years. Each room was furnished with tables, chairs and file cases and had accommodation for from 75 to 100 readers. A carefully selected list of about 75 periodicals and a small collection of standard reference books were kept in each room. These serve as branches of the delivery station system and are open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily, including Sundays and holidays. In 1891 the *Hyde park lyceum* which was incorporated February 22, 1867, agreed to transfer to the public library all its books, pictures, and furniture on condition that the board should maintain a branch reading-room and delivery station in Hyde park. The property was accepted April 1, 1891, and 1944 volumes were transferred, 1167 volumes being added to the general circulating department and the remainder left in Hyde park as a nucleus of a reference library. In June 1901 promient citizens on the southwest side

petitioned for a branch reading-room to be stocked with not only English but with Bohemian, German, and Polish books, and promised to bear all of the expenses of the room. The offer was favorably considered by the library. There are at present six branch reading-rooms in working order, having in 1903, 12009 volumes and 586 serials, with a recorded use of 77440 volumes and 157247 serials by 162191 visitors. The continued use is shown by the following table:

Branch reading-room use

Year	No.	Serials	Volumes	Visitors	Issues	
1891	4	289				
1892	5	367	3307	134914	48906	books
					151997	serials
1893	5	394	4003	152393	65138	b
					160340	s
1894	6	441	5696	221943	96283	b
					192182	s
1895	6	493	9248	265439	116922	b
					231518	s
1896	6	494	9285	293513	126670	b
					261107	s
1897	6	514	9300	311770	130998	b
					274699	s
1898	6	508	8750	310311	114971	b
					293224	s
1899	6	509	9444	296113	108003	b
					275418	s
1900	6	502	9747	207118	66131	b
					197832	s
1901	6	555	11749	204821	76918	b
					190028	s
1902	6	576	12031	197577	88067	b
					180939	s
1903	6	586	12009	162191	77440	b
					157247	s

T. B. BLACKSTONE MEMORIAL BRANCH LIBRARY

Lake ave and 49th st

The Chicago public library has but one branch library. On October 24, 1901, the president of the public library board received an offer from Mrs T. B. Blackstone to erect and give to the city of Chicago a branch public library building as a

memorial to her late husband, to be known as the T. B. Blackstone memorial branch library. The site selected and bought was at the intersection of 49th street, Lake and Washington avenues. Plans for the building were submitted with the offer, showing a design in pure Grecian Ionic style. The offer was of course promptly and gratefully accepted by the public library board in behalf of the people of Chicago, and the building proceeded at once. The materials are white granite for the exterior and Italian marble for the interior. There are rooms for reading, reference, young people, librarian, catalogers, and circulation and a shelving capacity for 25000 volumes. The building cost $250000 and was transferred to the Chicago public library on January 8, 1904. It is 110 ft x 60 ft, with main entrance on Lake avenue up a broad flight of granite steps through a portico of Ionic columns. The plan is a central rotunda from which the different departments radiate. The rotunda is adorned with eight Ionic marble columns, from which springs a dome. In the four lunettes of the dome are decorative paintings, typifying literature, fine arts, science, and labor. The interior is finished in statuary marble, mahogany and marble mosaic. The furniture is of mahogany in special designs. The metal book stacks form two stories with a capacity of 30,000 volumes. All rooms have mahogany wall cases. The architect was S. S. Beman. The lunettes were by O. D. Grover.

Chicago scientific station for brewing *see* Wahl-Henius institute of fermentology.

CHICAGO TEACHERS REFERENCE LIBRARY 143 Dearborn st

(30 June 1905) 2200 vols Open Wed. 3:45 to 6 p. m. Sat. 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Dewey classification Card catalog

The library was opened for reference in October 1904, by the Chicago board of education, to give city teachers opportunity to see all the textbooks in one collection. Additions are made only by gifts from publishers.

CHICAGO TELEPHONE COMPANY

The company has libraries for the operators (all young women) in its eleven outlying exchanges, averaging 200 volumes each, fully 97 per cent fiction. The books are bought by the operators and the telephone company giving equal sums, and may be increased whenever the operators desire it. The books belong to the operators parlor of the exchange for which they are bought. A daily newspaper and some six or more magazines are taken for each operators parlor by the telephone company. In the three large exchanges in the center of town there are no libraries, the company guaranteeing for its operators who get books from the Chicago public library, and sending its own wagons to exchange the books three times a week.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMIMARY 81 Ashland avenue

Org. 1854 Incorp. 1855 Opened 1859 Cong.

HAMMOND LIBRARY

(30 June 1962) 22457 bd vols 3000 unbd vols 194 period. Income $3600
Open 8:30-12, 1-5, 7-10, reading rooms at all hours.
Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves.

Steps were taken to secure a library before the seminary opened and in 1856 it was established for reference. In 1875 the Rev. E. M. Williams gave a collection of works on Egyptology valued at $1500. Later gifts of prominence are: John Blatchford memorial reference library fund, $10000; Gates alcove of missionary intelligence, $5000; Philo Carpenter alcove library fund, $5000; E. S. Jones alcove library fund, $5000; J. T. Hyde alcove library fund, $1000; Charles Walker library fund, $1000; S. M. Moore library fund, $3000; Alumni library fund, $1000 and $2000; E. M. Williams library fund, $2500; Patton building fund, $1000; Norris alcove fund, $5000; Cushing library, 320 volumes; F. W. Gunsaulus collection on Rise of Congregationalism; George H. Wells library fund $10000. (The E. S. Jones fund and the S. M. Moore fund were not productive in 1902-03).

In 1882 Col. C. G. Hammond of the New England church gave funds for the present building which was designed by Patton & Fisher of Chicago and named the Hammond library. It is supported by endowment, which was $44500 in 1903, $10000 of this for administration. Of the remainder but $26500 is productive of income. There is much need of funds for binding, repair, salaries, books and more room.

Though primarily a reference library books may circulate subject to recall, and outside readers are welcome. The reading-room is furnished by the students Y. M. C. A. There is a museum of Christian antiquity illustrating the history of the church, in a room in the Hammond library. The Congregational exhibit, which secured the highest medal at the World's Columbian exposition was presented to the seminary. This contains portraits of eminent Congregationalists, charts showing work of churches, and photographs of Congregational colleges, etc. The unique value of this exhibit however is the intimate connection shown in its annals between Congregationalism and the development of the Republic. It is hoped to continue this collection to cover the field of the church universal. The interior of the building was altered in 1896 and divided into rooms for various departments of theological study, exegetical, historical, systematic and practical theology and sociology, the alcove of missionary intelligence, and the library for the foreign departments, the object being to combine the advantages of a general reference library with those of special reference libraries for seminary work. There is also a good music library.

CHICAGO TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CITY, HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS
4949 Indiana ave

Est. 1885 (1903) 238 students. 4500 vols 46 period.
Local classification Author and title card catalog

SMITH LIBRARY

The library was named for G. F. Smith who in 1898 gave $1000 for the equipment of the building. $300 was used to buy books which are mostly on religion for reference only.

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY Midway Plaisance bet Washington & Jackson parks

Est. 1857 Opened 1858 Closed 1886 Re-est. 1890 by John D. Rockefeller

The present University of Chicago counts 10,000 volumes from the *Old University of Chicago* library, and about 7000 volumes more which were bought by J. A. Reichelt and deposited in the *Baptist union theological seminary*. The *Old University of Chicago* library received valuable gifts from the publishers Sampson Low & company and Trübner & company of London, and Sheldon & company of New York. It also received the following special collections:

THOMPSON LIBRARY. This gift of Hon. H. M. Thompson contained a valuable collection of books on horticulture, a complete set of the Bohn library, and many fine illustrated works.

TUCKER LIBRARY. This contained over 500 volumes, mostly theological, given by the family of Dr Elisha Tucker.

HENGSTENBERG LIBRARY. This collection of 12,500 volumes or 20,000 titles on Biblical literature from the estate of Professor E. W. Hengstenberg of the University of Berlin seems to have been used jointly by the *Old University of Chicago* and the *Baptist union theological seminary*.

In 1890 Mr Rockefeller gave $1,000,000 on condition, among other things, that the *Baptist union theological seminary* should be moved from Morgan Park to the university to become its divinity school, and that an academy of the university should be established at Morgan Park. This brought to the university about 40,000 volumes and the *Walker library building* (see Ill. libs. pt 2, p. 89-90). In January 1894 Mr Rockefeller gave $50,000 to be spent at once for books and apparatus and has given $50,000 since for books alone.

The present library for purposes of administration is divided into the general library, departmental libraries, group libraries, branch libraries, and traveling libraries of the University extension.

GENERAL LIBRARY Press building 58th st & Ellis ave

(30 June 1904) 267016 bd vols 15000 unbd vols 1359 period. income varies Open 8:30-5:30 p. m. Dewey classification Classed card catalog Limited access to shelves

The library began work September 1892 with headquarters in Room 8, B Cobb hall. Reference work was limited to the general reference books in this room, while individual work was done in the departmental libraries which were established at once.

On January 3, 1893 the library moved to one part of a temporary building used also by the gymnasium located at Lexington avenue and 57th street. In 1902, it moved into the press building, 58th street and Ellis avenue, where it expects to stay until a permanent library building is erected. The press building contains the book-store, printing department and bindery offices, all being interests allied to the library, so that it is more favorably situated than ever before. Books are ordered and received by the University press, then sent to the library on the second floor. This floor contains the administration rooms, and delivery desk, and a reading room accommodating 200 readers. The law school has occupied part of the administration space on this floor for the past two years, but the completion of the new law building will free this space for general library use. The third floor is occupied by the book stack. Rare books have been stored for some years in the basment of Haskell hall as the former library quarters were not fire proof. These books still remain in Haskell hall as the present quarters are not large enough for all books belonging to the general library. For lack of room, all uncataloged material and books seldom used are stored in neighboring buildings, but are so arranged as to be readily accessible. Suggested plans for a permanent library building have been approved and only await funds to execute them. As they are so closely related to the development of the departmental libraries they are described under that heading.

The early development of the library was phenomenal, the

report for the first year showing 232,000 volumes distributed as follows:

	Vols.		Vols.
Baptist union theological seminary	40000	Departmental libraries	25000
Old University of Chicago library	10000	Recent gifts	2000
Berlin collection	150000		

The *Berlin library* mentioned above or the *Calvary library* as it is also called was bought in 1892 and is the largest single purchase which the university library has made, and at the time it was said to be the largest "book-deal" ever made anywhere. This library comprised the entire stock of S. Calvary & co. booksellers of Frederick street, Berlin. It was owned by D. Simon. who offered it for sale to the university. The collection was examined for the university by Dr M. Blumenthal and Dr H. R. Munzel, of the Royal library of Berlin who reported as follows: "The collection is one that would require many years of incalculable patience and many thousands of dollars to bring together. It is a collection which will be found in a century only once. It constitutes one of the largest sets of periodicals to be found anywhere in Europe. Its files of Academy journals are unsurpassed, and it possesses some complete sets not to be found in the Royal library of Berlin; it contains one of the richest collections of classical archæological works to be found anywhere, including as it does, many volumes not to be found in the Royal library of Berlin, nor in the British museum at London. Its set of dissertations is one of the largest in the world, and will be entirely unique in America." The board decided to accept the offer and within half an hour after the meeting the amount had been subscribed and a cablegram order sent. The subscribers were Martin A. Ryerson, H. H. Kohlsaat, Charles L. Hutchinson, H. A. Rust, A. A. Sprague, Byron L. Smith, C. R. Crane and Cyrus H. McCormick.

Following is a rough inventory of the collection: 200 early manuscripts, 1500 vols in paleography, 25000 vols periodicals, 15000 vols Greek and Roman archaeology, 12000 vols Greek and Latin classics, 24000 vols Greek and Latin works from 15th to

18th centuries, 1000 vols Greek and Latin grammar and other works of philology, 2000 vols general linguistics and orientalia, 3200 vols modern linguistics and history of the growth of language, 2400 vols history, 1000 vols illustrating works of art, 5000 vols physics, mathematics and astronomy, 5000 vols natural history, and a complete stock of all dissertations that were published in Germany. Material in this collection has a special book-plate, bearing the names of the donors.

Later additions of special importance are as follows:

In 1898, Dr Nicholas Senn gave 68 volumes of rare and valuable books in Latin and German, including rare works on Luther.

On March 15, 1899 the university bought from the widow of Associate professor George Baur, her husband's private collection of books and pamphlets on paleontology. These books were distributed by subjects and shelved in the zoological building.

On January 15, 1900 Professor Hermann Eduard von Holst gave his own library of 1250 vols and 200 pamphlets, mostly historical. The conditions of the gift were 1) that the university should furnish Dr von Holst with a catalog of these books for his own use, made under his direction, 2) each book was to be plainly labeled as a gift from Dr von Holst but without special gift-plate 3) the university was to defray all expense of cataloging and transfer of the collection 4) the books were to be delivered to the general library to await decision as to final destination.

On March 12, 1900 Professor George Washington Northrup gave his private library of 1050 vols and 300-400 pamphlets chiefly on systematic theology and ethics, this to be divided between the general library and the divinity library. The trustees furnished Dr Northrup a complete catalog of the gift.

In October 1902 Mr. Walter H. Wilson of Chicago gave 1400 vols on athletic sports.

In cooperation with the alliance française the university

library is making a collection of French books having now about 5000 volumes, mostly gifts of the government.

Regular additions depend upon varying appropriations from the trustees and upon a library fee of $2.50 per quarter from each student. Books are ordered by the university press upon the recommendation of the heads of departments and approval of the librarian as to available funds. Many additions are received in exchange for University publications.

The library is under the direction of the university librarian subject to the board of libraries, laboratories, and museums. This board consists of five members nominated from university faculties by the president and elected by the trustees to oversee the general library and all departmental libraries, the general museum and all special museums, the laboratories of the university and the apparatus and material used in the university. A director of libraries, laboratories and museums is appointed by the trustees from among university members, and is a member of the university council which considers questions relating to the administration of the university. The university librarian is a member of the university senate which considers general questions relating to the educational work and policy of the university.

The general library is for the use of students in all departments and is mainly an undergraduate library. It contains the library administration offices, the circulating department and the traveling libraries department. Each student pays $2.50 per quarter for use of the library. Undergraduate fees go to the general library while graduate fees go to the departmental libraries. A matriculated student may borrow at one time three volumes from the general library and keep them for two weeks with the privilege of renewal for two weeks. Former students may continue to use the library by paying the library fee of $2.50 per quarter. Individuals who are not members of the university may have all the privileges of the library by paying the library fee. The library is free to outsiders for reference and for circulation upon permit of the board.

Complimentary library cards for a term of four weeks or less will be issued by the librarian to properly accredited scholars visiting Chicago. Access to shelves is allowed in the reference and reading-room and in the stack-room by permission.

All books for the university libraries are ordered, received and prepared for the shelves at the general library. It is hoped in time to duplicate departmental catalogs in the general library.

In 1893 the Chicago public library established a sub-station at the university which in March 1894 was made Station 11 South. In 1897 the John Crerar library made the university a depository for its card catalog. In February 1899 the Newberry library granted to the university the privilege of inter-library loans. Thus the university students are given easy access to the other large local collections. In the spring of 1904 a station of the Book-lovers library was established at the university with 50 members and 150 volumes, with membership limited to the university.

DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES

Open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

For the year ending July 1, 1904 109,352 vols as follows:

Philosophical-historical group	38038 vols.	Geology-Geography	5675 vols.
Anthropology	1282 vols.	Chemistry	2085 vols.
Haskell hall	12813 vols.	Biology	13407 vols.
Classical group	11278 vols.	Public speaking	298 vols.
Modern language group	17784 vols.	Music	217 vols.
Mathematics-astronomy group	3989 vols.	Physical culture	691 vols.
Physics	1795 vols.		

The University of Chicago furnishes the best example in the west of a well developed departmental library system. It dates from the opening of the university in October 1892 when the library consisted of the general library and about 20 departmental libraries. Even at the first some grouping of related subjects was inevitable and this tendency has increased. These libraries were intended for research libraries for graduate students while the general library was to serve the undergrad-

uates and to be the circulating department and general reference department for the whole university. In theory the books were to be duplicated in the general library. Expense, however, prohibited general duplication and the inadequate supply of books in the general library as well as its inconvenient temporary quarters, made it necessary in the early years to open departmental libraries to undergraduates.

The departmental libraries are an organic part of the university library and are therefore under the direction of the university librarian. A superintendent of departmental libraries is appointed to have general oversight of their administration and to report to the board of libraries, laboratories, and museums. A library inspector is chosen from the library staff to inspect each departmental library and to report to the university librarian. A departmental adviser for each departmental library is selected by the head of each department and by the President from the teaching force of that department. Two graduate students or fellows are appointed as attendants in each departmental library each one to serve two hours a day. Each group library is in charge of a library assistant and the library advisers of all group libraries are *ex officio* members of the library board. Branch libraries are governed by the same rules and regulations as above. They are an organic part of the university library system, differing only from other departmental libraries by being at a distance from the university. At present there are two branch libraries at the Yerkes astronomical observatory at Lake Geneva and at the Morgan park academy.

The head of a department may order books to the limit of his library funds, but books useful to several departments are kept in the general library unless duplicated. Books are ordered through the general library and accessioned and labeled there, but they are classified and cataloged by the departmental library attendants under direction of the general library although not according to a uniform system. Books in these libraries are recognized as belonging to the departmental

libraries, except such as may be loaned to the department by the general library. Books may be transferred from one departmental library to another or to the general library by agreement between the parties concerned. They are primarily for reference and special research but they may be loaned by special permission. A growing conviction that the departmental system was becoming unwieldy but that its curtailment was dangerous, led in 1903 to the decision that the only solution of the problem was to combine departmental libraries so far as possible with the general library, and to plan future buildings with this in view.

As early as November 28, 1896 a committee on departmental libraries reported to the board of libraries, laboratories and museums that the system of departmental libraries did not give greatest convenience for research on account of overlapping of subjects. They recommended keeping a simple departmental library down to 3000 volumes and compound departmental libraries down to 5000 volumes. When a library having this number of volumes ordered new books it should send an equal number to the general library. Each head of a department should then have his annual appropriation in two parts, one for departmental books and one for books for the general library recommended by him. This was laid on the table until January 30, 1897 and all instructors invited to be present to join in the discussion, but nothing further was done until October 1900.

On September 28, 1900 the *University record* published the following brief on a proposition to be considered by the university congregation October 2, 1900.

PROPOSITION: That a limit should be put in the near future to the development of the departmental library system.

Affirmative 1) Advantage of departments whose interests and relationships are wide-spread. 2) Convenience of scholars from a distance. 3) Facilitate practical administration.

Negative 1) All departmental libraries should be in connection with class rooms. 2) Indispensable to laboratories.

3) Visitors convenience must be subordinated to local needs. 4) Secure concentration by general catalog in general library and underground book railways. 5) Transfer some departmental libraries to library building. 6) Only practical way to keep general library within limits.

It was considered necessary to settle the question as a matter of educational policy before building a library or departmental buildings. The discussion on October 2, 1900 raised the following questions:

1. Is it wise to maintain a departmental library system as against a general library system?

2. If the former, should the libraries be in departmental buildings or in or about a single building?

As it was evident that the needs of the several classes of users varied the following resolutions were adopted:

1. To retain the departmental system.

2. To appoint a committee of three for each group of departments recognized by the board of libraries, laboratories, and museums to consider and recommend respecting the group represented, as to what is best for it and for the university in general.

At a meeting of the university congregation on October 26, 1900 these committees reported as follows:

CLASSICAL: Favor departmental system as at present, *except* to provide special reading and study room for junior college students. (Majority).

Favor general library with departmental collection for chemistry, with drawing books for advanced courses at instructor's request, and keeping in central reading-room current numbers of all journals in all departments. (Minority).

MODERN LANGUAGE: Favor centralization except for *laboratory* collections, keeping integrity of departmental libraries as much as possible and arranging related groups near together.

HASKELL: (Divinity school. Semitic language and comparative religion). Favor departmental libraries in general library building with branches in departmental buildings, the

only permanent deposits there having duplicates in the general library, others being on deposit only through one quarter.

HISTORICAL: Favor departmental library system, with department *control*, with maximum concentration of libraries and uniformity of administration. Would agree to departmental libraries in general library building. Need expert supervision.

PHILOSOPHICAL: Favor centralization of arrangement. Must be near social and historical group. Favor department control. Would agree to departmental libraries in general library building.

MATHEMATICAL: Used only by students of the departments.

BIOLOGICAL: Favor departmental libraries in general library building with telephonic communication and speedy transfer of books from library to laboratory. *Laboratory* collection in departmental buildings as branch libraries with adequate supervision.

CHEMISTRY: Favor departmental library in Kent laboratory with general sets in general library and special reserves for undergraduates as needed.

PHYSICS: Favor departmental libraries though not so large as now.

GEOLOGY: Favor complete departmental library.

It was then moved: That the congregation having favored maintenance of a departmental library system

1. Departmental libraries of all groups (except 3) be placed in the general library building, maintaining separate existence.

2. All departments whose departmental libraries are in the general library building have branch libraries in lecture halls.

3. Certain scientific departments continue to maintain their main departmental libraries in their departmental buildings.

The congregation was not ready to approve and the matter was referred to the board of libraries, laboratories and museums.

The question was presented to the board on February 23,

1901 recommending 1) a general library 2) a series of group libraries in the central library building 3) a series of local libraries (a) research (b) undergraduate, this to influence the plan of a library building and until such new building should be erected, each department or group to have only one library and that in its departmental building. This was adopted March 16, 1901. The decision of the board was presented to the congregation on March 20, 1901 but action was postponed to a special meeting to be called in the spring quarter. No further action is recorded until June 1902.

Upon request of the congregation made June 16, 1902 the board of trustees on June 24, 1902 appointed a joint commission on library building and policy. The commission made a careful study of the past growth of the several departments of the university to form a judgment respecting their requirements, also of the growth of the departmental libraries and the general library comparing these results with reports of other university libraries. The commission on August 12, 1902 recommended to the board of trustees that the departmental libraries of the so-called humanities groups 1) philosophy 2) historical and social sciences 3) classics 4) modern languages 5) oriental languages 6) divinity school 7) law school, be located in the buildings of these groups and schools but so connected with the general library as to make communication between these libraries as easy as possible; further that the sites assigned for the several buildings adjoin the site of the general library and that the several buildings be connected by bridges; that in each of these buildings there be a library for graduate and senior college students and that other books be in the general library, further that the general library have a large reading room and a union catalog; that provision be made for transferring books from one library to another; and that the scientific libraries be in the departmental buildings. The suggestions were submitted to Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects, who pronounced them feasible and the report of the com-

mittee was adopted, first by the faculty and then by the board of trustees in August 1903.

The plans suggest for the general library a building 90x216 feet and 100 feet high, extending 108 feet east and west of the center of the south line of the university; that on the east of this and joined to it there shall be a building 60x168 feet for the historical and social sciences; that on the west there shall be a building 60x152 feet for the modern languages; that west of this, on the corner, shall be the building for the classics, separated from the modern language building by 20 feet but connected on the third floor by an inclosed bridge; that north of the building for the historical and social sciences shall be the law building 50x170 feet, connected by a bridge on the third floor; that north of this and connected by a bridge be the philosophy building. North of the modern language site there now stands the building of the Oriental languages 30x170 feet which will be connected by a bridge with the modern language building and the general library building. North of this will be the divinity building connected by a bridge with the Oriental building. The group of eight buildings will measure 650 feet along the top from east to west and 420 feet from north to south, with a central court 216x280 feet. The reading-rooms in all of these buildings will be on the top floor, with the exception of the classical building and passage from one to the other will be provided.

Beneath the reading-room of the general library will be the stacks and administration and storage rooms. In the lower stories of the other buildings will be lecture rooms and offices. The libraries will be fitted with elevators, telephones, and mechanical carriers. Each departmental library will contain on open shelves the books most in demand while the general library will contain books not in immediate demand, duplicates, and books for general circulation. The departmental libraries will contain altogether from 200,000 to 300,000 volumes. The main stack has a capacity of from 1,500,000 to 1,750,000 volumes. The central reading-room will contain a union catalog

of all departments and the general reference books. The departmental reading-rooms will necessarily duplicate many of these reference books. Space for 700 to 1000 desks has been planned for and study tables will be provided in the stacks. All of these libraries will be subject to the oversight of the head librarian and control of the board of libraries, laboratories and museums, and administration will be centralized in the general library.*

The changes in policy which have been made during the ten years of experience are

1) Stricter oversight over departmental libraries

2) Development of the group system

3) Development of the general library as an under-graduate reference and circulating library.

DIVINITY SCHOOL — Haskell Oriental museum
East of Cobb Hall

Est. 1865 Baptist union theological seminary Opened 1867 Chicago 1877 at Morgan Park 1892 Chicago university divinity schools (30 June 1904) 12813 bd vols 178 period. Open 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Dewey classification Card catalog.

The library was begun during the first year of the seminary and has been formed by the union of several rare and famous collections as follows:

HENGSTENBERG COLLECTION: In July 1869 the library of E. W. Hengstenberg, professor of dogmatic theology at the University of Berlin, was bought. This comprises 12,500 volumes or over 20,000 titles on Biblical literature containing the best collection in existence on the Anabaptists. With the books was Professor Hengstenberg's catalog of his library in his own handwriting. It consisted of an alphabetic author list and a subject list in blank books, with full notes.

IDE COLLECTION: In 1872, the library of Dr George B. Ide, of Springfield, Mass., was bought for the seminary. This com-

* In 1906 the trustees announced their purpose to secure $1,500,000 through popular subscription to erect this building as the Harper memorial library, in honor of the late president of the university.

prised 3000 volumes of selected works in theology and in classical and English literature. An author and classed catalog came with it.

COLWELL LIBRARY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE UNION: In 1885, Dr T. M. Colwell, of Lowell, Mass., gave to the seminary the valuable library of the American Bible union. This comprised 5000 volumes collected with great care and a great expense, by Dr T. J. Conant while translating the Bible, and is regarded as one of the best translation collections in existence. This collection was well arranged and cataloged, but later a special catalog was made by the librarian of the seminary. This is arranged by class and accession number, with full descriptive notes. Many of the books are from the Van Voorst library in Amsterdam representing an accumulation of two centuries.

In addition to these special collections the seminary received the *Old University of Chicago* library of over 7000 volumes, which was bought by J. A. Reichelt.

These libraries, together with the original library of the *Baptist Union theological seminary*, which consisted largely of books in history, science, sociology, and literature were classified by the Dewey decimal system, somewhat modified, and arranged as one library, with a three-fold catalog, by author, title, and subject. When transferred to the divinity school of the university, such books as related to other departments were distributed to them, while those belonging strictly to a divinity library were placed with the books in Semitic and comparative religion in Haskell Oriental museum. This collection is usually called the *Haskell library*, and is subject to departmental library rules. Books now are added upon the recommendation of the heads of the different departments represented in this library. The appropriations vary.

While at Morgan park, a new library building was opened in 1887, a reading room association supplied the reading room with religious and secular periodicals, by an annual fee of $1.75 from each student and from the proceeds of the sale of periodicals. Now *Haskell library* receives about 125 periodicals as

exchanges for the Biblical world, American journal of theology, and American journal of Semitic languages, published by the University, while others are secured by subscription.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE West Harrison st bet Hermitage ave & Wood st

Est 1837 Opened 1843 1874 Chicago university medical dept 1887 Lake Forest university medical dept 1898 affiliated with Chicago university. (31 May 1903) 10300 bd vols 2,000 unb vols 183 period Circ winter quarter 11004 vols.

Little information has been secured about the early library. A library room is mentioned as early as 1869-70 and in that year an extra fee of $5 was charged for the new chair of Ophthalmology, this fee being appropriated for additions to the museum and library. In the fall of 1898 the new administration took steps toward establishing a library and rooms were fitted up in a large building west of the laboratory. In 1901 the library moved to the ground floor of the old college building in rooms formerly used by the Central free dispensary. Here its usefulness has greatly increased.

The nucleus of the library was a number of complete files of periodicals and miscellaneous books given or bought by the department of pathology. Beginning with January 1899, 130 periodicals were subscribed for. The library has received many gifts from faculty members, alumni, medical publishers and other friends, the largest being the Allen collection, 1410 volumes, given to the Presbyterian hospital by J. Adams Allen, a former president of Rush college and transferred August 17, 1899 to Rush college library through the kindness of the hospital managers and of Charles L. Allen, the donor's son. Other important gifts have been from Professor H. M. Lyman, Dr W. H. Cook of Coffeen, Ill., Professor H. C. Wood of Philadelphia, and Professor Christian Fenger. The Fenger collection has been distributed. Tablets have been erected to Messrs Allen, J. P. Ross and Fenger. The library tries to exchange its many duplicates through the medium of the Association of medical librarians.

On the fifth floor of the Senn building there is the beginning of an historical collection of surgical instruments, books, portraits, and similar articles illustrating the development and history of medicine, especially in this part of the country.

One number of the *University record* each year is devoted to Rush medical college.

LAW SCHOOL — Midway Plaisance

Est. 1858 Chicago university law dept 1873 Union college of law, with Chicago university and Northwestern university 1891 Northwestern university law school 1902 present law school of Chicago university est. (31 Jan. 1903) 22000 vols 75 period. Open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Special classification Author card catalog.

Until 1870 students depended upon the law library of one of the professors which was placed in the lecture room. In 1870 they were allowed free use of books in the Chicago law institute, but in 1870-71 a library fee of 50 cents a term was required. In 1871 the law school building was destroyed in the great fire.

The law school of the present University of Chicago was organized in October 1902, and was located temporarily on the second and third floors of the press building in connection with the general library. On the third floor were the library and reading-room. The books were on wall shelves in the reading-room and in an adjoining stack room. The reading-room was lighted from three sides and had seating capacity for 100. The dean's office and the professors study tables were in the library, making the temporary quarters very crowded.

In April 1904 the new building of the law school was ready for occupancy. It is of stone in the English Gothic style and is situated in the main quadrangle of the university. It will be connected by covered passages with the general library of the university and with the buildings of the historical departments when the latter are erected. On a mezzazine floor above the first floor is the stack room, 9 ft high, occupying this entire floor, and having a capacity of 125000 volumes. Here also are the administration rooms. Above is the reading-room, a great hall 180 feet long and 50 feet wide, with timbered roof and

and clere-story windows, and wall shelving for 25000 volumes.

This library had the unusual experience of beginning with 18000 volumes costing $50000. It now numbers 22000 volumes and with few exceptions contains all American, English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, Australian, New Zealand and higher Indian reports. Codes and statutory revisions are practically complete for English speaking jurisdictions. Many state session laws are complete, most states running back 50 or 75 years. All English and American legislative publications in current use and many old English treatises of historic value are there as well as a nearly complete set of Old Baily and century sessions cases. A working library in foreign law is growing. The books are classified as textbooks, reports, statute and session law, periodicals, trials, and foreign law. Under each class, books are arranged alphabetically. An author catalog is in progress.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION Scammon Court bet Kimbark and [Monroe ave

Est. 1899 by Mrs Emmons Blaine as Chicago institute 1901 Chicago university school of education 1903 acquired Chicago manual training school and south side academy.
(30 June 1902) 11040 bd vols 3200 unbd vols 70 period. Cir. 6057 vols. Income varies Open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mon. to Fri., 9 to 12 Sat. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library was established in 1899 by Col. Francis W. Parker, the institute's first president, with a gift of 4000 volumes, and the *Chicago manual training school* in 1903 brought 1000 volumes as well as a deposit of 500 volumes belonging to the *American electrical society.* Although founded as independent, the library has become a departmental library of the University of Chicago. It occupies part of the second story of the school building and is used by students, teachers, and parents.

There is a large collection of pictures from all parts of the world, classified for the various departments, and a growing collection of lantern slides. Since the opening of the *Chicago institute* courses in library economy adapted to schools have been given by the librarian.

Morgan Park academy *see* MORGAN PARK. George C. Walker library. Ill. libs pt 2, p. 89-90

SETTLEMENT HOUSE LIBRARY 4638 Ashland ave & 4630 [Gross ave

Chicago public library station 19 south, 1300 vols Settlement library open on request Station open 1:30 to 8 p. m. Reading-room open all day and evening

The University of Chicago settlement was established in 1894 by the philanthropic committee of the Christian union of the University of Chicago, and was incorporated in 1898, receiving regular financial support from the University of Chicago settlement league which was formed in October 1895 by the ladies connected with the university faculty. It is situated in the vicinity of the Union stock yards and has from the beginning occupied rooms over stores, changing only to larger quarters. In 1899 a gymnasium was built at 4630 Gross avenue and this contains an auditorium, play room, manual training room, and reading-room. During the first three years of the settlement's existence a library of 1300 volumes was collected from various sources, for the use of the neighbors and their children. It was open several times a week and the occasion was made a social gathering, with story-telling, music, and art talks. When the circulation reached 800 volumes a month, a library station was secured for the settlement from the Chicago public library and placed in the gymnasium building, which has a weekly attendance of over 1500 people. In 1899 the circulation for this station was 16000 volumes but during the past two years it has been much less owing to less frequent deliveries from the main library. The original settlement library is reserved for use of clubs, classes and special cases and is strong in sociology, history and standard poetry and fiction. Carefully graded lists are prepared for school children and much help is given to adults in the selection of reading matter. In the early days, the settlement used several home libraries circulated by the Chicago children's aid society, then by the Armour institute library school and later by the Chicago library club.

ALUMNI LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

The alumni association announced, in April 1894, their intention of establishing an Alumni library and museum to contain student publications, class books, class, athletic or university pictures, or anything else of interest to the graduate. At present such material will be kept in the alumni room, but efforts will be made to secure permanent headquarters for the association.

ALUMNAE LOAN LIBRARY

500 vols

This library, consisting of text books used in the university, was established about 1899 and is supported by the alumnae association of the university. Any student may rent the books at 25 cents a quarter per volume. The books are kept in the basement of Haskell hall, and the library was at first cared for by the committee appointed by the association but an effort was made to have the university allow a student part tuition for this work. The library has been self supporting, but is hampered by the frequent change of textbooks at the university.

Traveling libraries

Traveling libraries have been sent out by the university since October 1892 in connection with the university extension division of the university.

University extension has six departments, one of which is the library department whose object is to provide works of reference for students of the university extension division, and such others as may be admitted to its privileges; and to encourage the better utilization of existing library facilities. Its plan, as stated in the Register is as follows:

(1) *Local centers.* Where the subject permits and the lecturer wishes, a traveling library of about 20 volumes will be sent to the center for the course, to be kept for reference or loaned to individual students, as the local committee may de-

cide. The fee for the course of lecture studies will include payment for the traveling library except that the local center pays transportation both ways.

(2) *Individual students.* Any one may borrow from the library department works of reference on his special subject, not more than two works being loaned at one time.

(3) *Colleges, high schools, normal schools, summer schools,* and *teachers institutes* may borrow from the library department a loan library of selected volumes for use during special courses, the fees varying.

Traveling libraries are not to be kept longer than three months for a lecture course of six weeks nor longer than six months for a lecture course of twelve weeks. Each book sent out contains a slip indicating the price at which it may be bought, with transportation charges added. The department offers to maintain a clearing house for libraries and individuals. When books are not in use at university extension centers they circulate at the university. The following comparison of figures shows the development in this line of work in ten years.

	1892–3	1902–3
Number volumes	1100	4863
Volumes issued	1754	3952
Number of libraries sent out	64	98
To different states	4	11
To different cities	30	77
No. libraries bought	....	24
No books bought	....	795
No. books sold	....	319

Library training

The class study department of the university extension division of the university offered courses in library economy from December 1896 to April 1903. This was introduced at the request of the director of the bureau of information of the Illinois state library association and was intended for the general student, teachers and club women. The director of the Armour institute library school gave the first course at Cleveland, Ohio in December 1896. Lectures were given to several

other outside centers, but from January 1897 courses were regularly given at the university. The demand seemed to change the original plan and the work was given more for the library assistants than the general reader. The class study department held classes once a week for a two hour session. A major subject required 60 hours instruction and a minor required 30 hours. All of these courses were discontinued with the spring quarter of 1903.

CHICAGO WOMAN'S MEDICAL SCHOOL 337-9 S. Lincoln st

Est. 1870 Woman's hospital medical school Later Woman's medical college of Chicago 1892-1900 Northwestern university Woman's medical college

EARLE LIBRARY

668 vols 17 period.

The Earle library was founded by the class of 1894 in memory of Dr Charles Warrington Earle, dean of the faculty, and was given to the alumni association that year. It is a reference library for students and alumni, cared for by a joint committee of three from the alumni association and three from the faculty. At the time of the founding there were two books in the library. The faculty gave a room, and many gifts were added, notably from Mrs Earle. In 1898-99 the library committee asked the alumnae for gifts in order to fit up space formerly occupied by the department of pharmacy for a reading room and loan library for students and for decorating and refurnishing the room originally assigned, to be used henceforth as the reference library for the alumnae association. The alumnae responded by assuming the expense of fitting up a reading room on the third floor, and the committee intends to build up laboratory collections of reference books.

CHICAGO YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION LIBRARY
153 LaSalle st

(30 June 1902) 1500 bd vols 150 unbd vols 254 period. Income $450 Open 8:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

The Chicago Y. M. C. A. was organized June 20, 1858, and located in the Methodist church block, corner Clark and Washington streets until its own building was finished in 1867. In 1865 a soldiers library and reading-room were furnished by the association in a building erected by the Christian commission. The new building, called Farwell hall in honor of John V. Farwell, who gave land on Madison street between Clark and LaSalle streets was dedicated September 29, 1867 and contained a library and reading-room. This was burned January 7, 1868. A second Farwell hall was dedicated January 19, 1869 and this was burned in 1871. The third building, 148 Madison street, was completed November 26, 1874 and this also contained a library. The library now occupies a room at the headquarters of the association and is supported by an annual appropriation. It is free to members of the association for reference only and is most used by students in the association day and evening schools.

It is in charge of the educational directors in connection with other duties. New books are noted in the association weekly bulletin.

CHICAGO YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
288 Michigan ave

(30 June 1902) 2600 bd vols 2500 unbd vols circ. 5295 vols ref. use 3980 vols Open at 8 a. m. week days and 3 p. m. Sundays Local classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library was established in 1876 for the use of boarders in the association house and is governed by the chairman and committee of the board of the Y. W. C. A. of Chicago. It occupies a room on the main floor of the association building, furnished by Mr and Mrs I. K. Hamilton, and is supported by gifts and profits from stationery, its largest gift being 143 volumes from H. L. Munroe. The books are on wall shelves in the reading room and the collection is strongest in fiction.

COLUMBUS MEDICAL LIBRARY 1405-103 State st

(1901) 2000 vols Not classified nor cataloged

The private library of the Columbus laboratories.

Columbus memorial library *see* Illinois university—College of medicine

Crerar library *see* John Crerar library

Dearborn observatory *see* Evanston—Northwestern university, Ill. libs. pt 3 p. 21

DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE 370 Wood st

The library is a memorial founded by bequest of the late Dr Charles J. Watts, and has a reading room in connection. All text books students need to buy are sold by the librarian, the profits to go to the library. Second hand medical books are taken in exchange.

Earle library *see* Chicago woman's medical school

ELI BATES HOUSE 80 Elm st

(30 June 1902) 850 vols 6 period. circ. 1800 vols for 9 months income varies Open Tu. p. m. and Sat. a. m. Local classification Mss catalog

The library and reading-room was founded in connection with the *Elm street settlement* to provide good reading for the neighborhood free of charge. The settlement was founded by Unity church and rents from the church a building erected by a bequest from Eli Bates. The library is supported by voluntary subscriptions. Fully one half the books are for young people, and readers are allowed access to the shelves when the librarian is with them to help in selection.

Ellis Sumner memorial library *see* Chicago art institute

Elm street settlement *see* Eli Bates house

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
1311 Sheffield ave

Est 1891 (30 June 1902) 5200 bd vols 1000 unbd vols 10 period. income $100 Open 7 a. m to 10 p. m. Special classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

The library is supported, in Eliza hall, by the corporation and by gifts, having received the individual libraries of several clergymen. The largest gift is that of $600 for a memorial library for Rev. George E. Titzel. About 4000 volumes are on theology and the collection is classified by a system outlined in Weidner, Theological encyclopædia, vol. 3.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY Fine Arts building, Jackson Park

Est. 1894 Field Columbian museum 1905 Field museum of natural history (June 1904) 14252 bd vols 17972 unbd vols 160 period. income varies Open 9-4:30 daily Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Limited access to shelves

The museum though not established until 1894 had been planned in 1890 and thus received as gifts many exhibits from the World's Columbian exposition and was able to buy many others through the gift of $1000000 from Marshall Field, for whom the museum was named. The library received many special libraries direct from the departments of the exposition where they had been exhibited. Notable among these are the libraries of the department of ethnology contributed from authors in every land, and the department of mines and mining, sets of periodicals and complete sets of geological publications of the government, and the collection of books on transportation and railroads from the Baltimore and Ohio railroad's exhibit. It was collected and loaned by J. G. Pangborn, containing nearly every book on the origin and early development of railways and their equipment. The museum has bought the special library on gems and precious stones, mineralogy, geology, etc, belonging to George F. King of Tiffany & company, New York. The Cory library on ornithology was a special col-

lection which was increased by the gift from Edward E. Ayer of his ornithological library valued at $30000. This contains a set of the original Audubon books and over 300 rare and valuable reference works. The library is about equally strong in anthropology, botany, zoology and geology. In 1902, Huntington W. Jackson bequeathed $1000 to the museum, the income to be used for books. The library is for the use of the curators of the museum, and so far as possible is distributed in the rooms to which the books relate. For the benefit of the curators, and to prevent duplication of expensive books, there is an extensive interchange of courtesies between the large libraries of Chicago. The university of Chicago is situated so near as to be easily available, and its privileges are freely used. The John Crerar library deposits in the Field museum a set of its printed catalog cards and buys scientific literature especially desired by the museum. The Chicago public library lends books upon requisition of the museum librarian and delivers them at the Hyde Park station. There is a card catalog of works on scientific and technical subjects in other Chicago libraries which was begun at once to show curators the resources at their command. All periodicals are reserved three days for curators, then displayed in the reading-room where they may be examined by the general public. The library is open to visitors to the museum who are admitted free on Saturday and Sunday, and on other days upon payment of 25 cents. Readers have access to shelves accompanied by an attendant and all students are welcomed.

GERMANIA MAENNERCHOR — 643 N. Clark st

DEUTSCH-AMERIKANISCHE BIBLIOTHEK

(30 June 1902) 1121 bd vols 514 unbd vols 45 period. Income varies Open 4 p. m. to 1 a. m. Not classified Partial card catalog Open shelves

The library was founded April 21, 1891 to preserve writings of Germans in America. It is in the reading-room of the club building, supported by appropriation. Old periodicals are

given to the schools. A member of the library committee acts as librarian.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE 2815 Cottage Grove ave

Est. 1855 1905 acquired Chicago homeopathic medical college
(1904) 5000 vols 75 period. Open at 9:30 a. m. Poole classification Mss author and subject catalog

The library is located in the Hahneman college annex and occupies one floor, being divided into book room and reading room. It is one of the largest medical libraries and in 1904 was increased by the gift of Dr Charles H. Vilas of 150 of the most recent publications. It is free to students in the college. The *Chicago homeopathic medical college* (est. 1876) was classified by the Cutter expansive system and cataloged on cards in dictionary form.

HAMILTON CLUB 135 Monroe st

The club is making a collection of Hamiitoniana and is building a library of political science and economy.

Hammond library *see* Chicago theological seminary

HARVEY MEDICAL COLLEGE 167-71 Clark st

Est. 1891 Re-est. 1894 as night school
(1904) 200 vols

Haskell library *see* Chicago university—Divinity school

Hengstenberg library *see* Chicago university

HERING MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL 3832-34 Rhodes av

(1904) 3000 vols. Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

HOLY FAMILY CHURCH—YOUNG LADIES SODALITY 11th and May sts

(1900) 300 vols No definite income Local classification Catalog

The library was established about 1862 by the Jesuit Fathers and is free for reference to members of the sodality. It occupies rented quarters and the members take turns in opening the library.

HOLY NAME CHURCH—MARRIED LADIES' SODALITY LIBRARY Superior and State st

200 vols Mss catalog

A general collection for the use of the sodality only.

ILLINOIS CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY 227 W. Adams st

Org. 1858, incorp. 1865 Chicago charitable eye and ear infirmary 1870 Illinois charitable eye and ear infirmary Income $300

ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW 301 Erie st

30 faculty 309 students
(1904) 1000 vols. Open 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.

The college maintains its own library and reading-room for the use of students and alumni, mainly to obviate extensive purchases by students of books required for reference and collateral reading and of reports of cases assigned for class study. The registration and library fee is $5 a year. All students have free use of the library of the Chicago law institute.

ILLINOIS INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND 851 Marshall boul

Est. 1896 (1898-1900) income $800

ILLINOIS MEDICAL COLLEGE S. Halsted and Washington boul

(1904) 1005 vols. Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Mar.-Aug.

The library includes the professional library of the late professor R. N. Hall.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY State and Quincy sts

Formerly Columbian dental college.

There is a reading-room with the usual textbooks and reference books, largely increased in 1900-01.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY—COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (College of Physicians and surgeons)

Est. 1881 Opened 1882 1897 affiliated with the University of Illinois

QUINE LIBRARY 813 West Harrison st

(1904) 11120 vols 103 period.
Open 9-5 and three evenings a week when thesis classes are at work Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

At the opening of the college there was a student's library on the third floor. In 1892 the first president Dr A. Reeves Jackson, left his entire library of 300 or 400 volumes to the school, many gifts from friends were added, the library was moved to the first floor of the building, and a trained librarian was employed. In 1897 the library was endowed by William E. Quine, dean of the college, and was named for him. In June 1900 it received a gift of the entire library, several thousand volumes, of the late Dr Cornelius A. Logan of San Francisco. It has also received on deposit 1160 vols. from the *Columbus memorial library.* It now contains over 8000 bound volumes, and many monographs on medical subjects, the latest textbooks, the leading indexes, complete files of medical journals, and health and hospital reports. It is the second largest medical library of Chicago, and is the first in number of readers. The library is for reference only and is free to any medical student or physician. All seniors and others who ask permission are admitted to the stack. There is a women's reading-room on the first floor of the building.

ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY—SCHOOL OF PHARMACY Michigan ave & 12th st

Est. 1859 Chicago college of pharmacy 1896 Joined University of Illinois (1904) 8 faculty 185 students 1500 vols. Open 9-12, 1-5 Not classified Mss author catalog Open shelves

The library was so seriously affected by the civil war as to need reorganizing in 1867. In 1871 the collection was destroyed in the great fire. After this it received 400 volumes of pharmaceutical books from the pharmacists of Great Britain.

It has no definite appropriation but is supported from general school funds and the library and the reading room are combined with the office.

JOHN CRERAR LIBRARY 87 Wabash ave

(31 Dec 1904) 131,000 vols 1700 unbd vols 1959 period. 3,942 other continuations.
Recorded use 59,591 vols 15178 period. 1608 stack use
Estimated use 220,000 vols and pam.
Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. except Sun.
Dewey classification Printed card catalogs Limited access to shelves

This library owes its existence to the bequest of John Crerar, for many years a citizen of Chicago. His will, dated August 5, 1886 and probated Nov. 14, 1889, contained the following clauses:

"Recognizing the fact that I have been a resident of Chicago since 1862, and that the greater part of my fortune has been acquired here and acknowledging with hearty gratitude the kindness that has always been extended to me by my many friends and by my business and social acquaintances and associates I give, devise and bequeath all the rest, remainder and residue of my estate, both real and personal for the erection, creation, maintenance and endowment of a free public library to be called The John Crerar Library and to be located in the city of Chicago, Ill., a preference being given to the South Division of the city, inasmuch as the Newberry Library will be located in the North Division.

"I desire the building to be tasteful, substantial and fireproof, and that a sufficient fund be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain and support a library for all time. I desire the books and periodicals selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all skeptical trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement, and its aim and object the building up of character, and I rest content that the friends I have named will carry out my wishes in these particulars."

The amount bequeathed was estimated at the time to be about $2500000 but in December 1904 the total endowment had reached $3400000. The will was contested and it was not until

June 19, 1893 that its validity was established by the Illinois supreme court.

The trustees co-operated with the trustees of the Newberry library in securing legislation more favorable to endowed libraries and under this act of June 17, 1891 the John Crerar library was incorporated October 12, 1894 and organized January 12, 1895.

It was decided by the directors that the whole amount of the bequest was not too large to provide, maintain and support the library for all time, and that the endowment should not be encroached upon either for land, buildings or books, but that a building fund should be accumulated from the income. The wisdom of this course was shown by the figures December 31, 1904, when the building fund amounted to $591,712.32 and the book fund to $244,876.46.

The years 1895 and 1896 were devoted to organization. Clement W. Andrews of the Massachusetts institute of technology was chosen librarian and a staff was selected. Temporary quarters were secured on the sixth and part of the fifth floors of the Marshall Field & co building, and the purchase of books was begun. The library opened without formality on April 1, 1897, with 15000 volumes ready for use and 7000 volumes more in preparation.

Scope

The character of the library was carefully discussed to avoid duplication of existing collections. Finally in conference with the large local libraries it was decided to have the Chicago public library build up the circulating side, to have the Newberry specialize in history, literature and medicine for reference only and to leave the field of science to the John Crerar library, *science* being used to cover the natural, applied and social sciences.* It was further decided that the library should be purely for reference and should be as nearly as possible

* Now extended to cover the social, physical, natural and medical sciences and their applications, including fine arts in part.

complete in the chosen subjects, paying particular attention to files of scientific and technical literature. As a result of this conference over 8000 volumes and pamphlets consisting of two departments of natural science and useful arts were bought from the Newberry library by the John Crerar library for $16000. In 1898 the ornithological collection of the Newberry library consisting of 300 volumes was bought for $4500.*

Valuable additions also in natural history were made in 1901-02 from the sales of the Milne-Edwards library in Paris.

In 1902 also the library bought the collection of Professor Richard T. Ely of the University of Wisconsin. This consisted of 4000 volumes and 4000 pamphlets covering the field of political economy but specially strong in the American labor and social movement.

In 1903 the library received from Henry D. Lloyd of Chicago a large number of pamphlets and about 100 volumes containing much documentary material on labor conditions in the Australian colonies. In the same year the library bought through Mr Truelove of London a large collection on the social sciences, made by C. V. Gerritsen of Amsterdam. This is specially strong on finance, labor, socialism, and general sociology. It contains remarkably complete sets of the proceedings of the states general of the Netherlands and of the Amsterdam town council as Mr Gerritsen was a member of both. It contains also much material on John Law and the Mississippi bubble and on early French socialism. Included in the library was a collection of about 3000 volumes and 3000 pamphlets on the social, political and legal status of women, begun by Mrs Gerritsen (Dr Aletta H. Jacobs). The catalog of this collection complete to 1900 received a diploma of honor at the Paris exposition.

The distribution of classified books along the lines chosen by the library is now as follows: social sciences 30,032 volumes;

* In 1906 the medical collection of the Newberry library was bought, but the books will remain in the Newberry library until the John Crerar library building is ready.

physical sciences 15,153 volumes; natural sciences 16,180 volumes; applied sciences 30,206 volumes; general works 21,715 volumes. The recorded use of books drawn from the stacks in 1904 shows that 41% were on the applied sciences, while the number of admissions to that part of the stack was 37% of the whole. The five subjects leading in use were engineering, physics, trade and transportation, chemical technology, history and geography, followed closely by political economy.

Administration

The librarian has a staff of 36. Below the heads of the departments, the members are graded as senior assistants, junior assistants, attendants and pages. The library represents the most advanced methods and is distinct in Chicago for its co-operation in general library movements.

The books are classified by the Dewey decimal system with some modifications. The catalog is printed on cards and arranged in three ways, alphabetically by authors, alphabetically by subjects, and classed by subjects. The alphabetical subject catalog is an index to the classed catalog and contains no entries which exactly duplicate the latter. It aims to bring together material separated in the classed catalog because of relation to broader subjects as well as separate material which is collected in the classed catalog. Because of the printed cards it has been possible to distribute the catalog to other libraries and the following seven have been made depositories: Armour institute of technology, Chicago public library, Field museum of natural history, Northwestern university, University of Chicago, University of Illinois and Library of Congress. A selection of cards is sent to the U. S. geological survey. The Newberry library received them until 1901, when it decided that the use did not justify the expense of caring for them.

The catalog entries are electrotyped and stored for future use in printing special bulletins, or in reprinting cards. When the first publication from these plates was issued, the comparison with the cost of typing seemed to justify the experiment.

When the second bulletin was issued and the edition increased to 1000 copies, the economy of the method nearly disappeared. The bulk of the bulletins was about one-third greater than if printed in brevier type which increased the postage. The economy consisted in being able to reprint cards and to issue a second edition of bulletins without new composition. The distribution of printed catalog cards from the Library of Congress, begun in 1901 furnished a large proportion of the titles in the John Crerar library at a lower cost than electrotypes. It was therefore decided to electrotype only titles wanted in the bulletins already begun or planned.

In 1904 the University of Michigan and Princeton university subscribed to the complete current issue of the John Crerar cards; the former also bought a complete set from the beginning and duplicated several hundred titles. Other institutions are planning to do the same. The increased sale and exchange of cards will cause reconsideration of the decision not to electrotype the greater part of the titles, or consideration of some inexpensive method of reproduction. The library co-operates with Harvard university library, Columbia university library, Boston public library and New York public library in analyzing certain scientific serials for publication by the American library association.

The John Crerar library is one of the few depositories for the printed card catalog of the Library of Congress. It subscribes to all card catalogs or bibliographies on scientific subjects and files them next to its own catalog in the reading-room where they are freely accessible.

Building

The present rooms are around a court and consist of a reading-room seating 100, two stack rooms with a capacity of 135000 volumes, directors room, society room seating 30 and administration rooms.

The reading room contains an open collection of about 3000 volumes, intended to include, besides general works

of reference, the best works both advanced and popular, on each important subject within the scope of the library, and a selection of other interesting works. As books are superceded, they are retired to the stack. There is free access to all books in the reading-room but not to the stack. Here entrance is by special permit for research. The reading-room contains also the current periodicals and the public card catalogs. In 1899 additional room was secured on the fifth floor. In 1903 a room was secured at the Newberry library in which to sort the Ely and Lloyd gifts and the Truelove collection. About 20000 volumes have been transferred to this room to relieve the stacks in the main building. Pending the completion of the permanent building in four or five years an additional room on the fifth floor of the present building can be secured after January 1906.

In 1901 the directors began to consider a permanent site and decided upon a central location on the lake front, but it was necessary to secure permission to occupy it from the state legislature and the city council. On March 29, 1901 the former passed an act to authorize the John Crerar library to erect and maintain a free public library on Grant park; the city council having passed a favorable ordinance on March 18, 1901. The act provides that the consent of the abutting property owners must be secured. The site is bounded by Madison street, the Illinois Central railroad, Monroe street and Michigan avenue, being 400 feet front by 300 feet deep. Tentative plans provide for a rectangular building 300 feet long, in classic style, with stock capacity for 1000000 volumes, and a reading room above the stack seating 500, the approximate cost being $1000000. In accordance with the city ordinance authorizing the library to build on Grant park the library by-laws were amended on November 26, 1901 to make the mayor and comptroller of Chicago *ex-officio* members of the board of directors.

Much delay in building has been caused by the objection of one abutting property owner. Accordingly under act of May 14, 1903 authorizing free public libraries in public parks, the board of directors of the John Crerar library on January

21, 1904 asked the South park commissioners for permission to build on Grant park between Michigan avenue and the Illinois Central Railroad, and Madison and Monroe streets. The question was favorably decided by the votes of the South park district by a vote of 50960 to 9329 at the municipal election of April 5, 1904. The library has just completed its first decade and the librarian reports "the endowment is one-third larger and the permanent income one-half larger than the original estimates, the building fund is three times the amount intended to be spent upon the first construction, the library has twice as many books on the shelves and serves nearly four times as many readers as was expected."

JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL — 107 Dearborn st

(1902) 2000 vols

The school has a reading room but uses the Chicago law institute library.

LEWIS INSTITUTE — W. Madison and Robey sts

Est. 1877 by Allen C. Lewis Opened 1896 75 faculty 2328 students (1904) 12000 vols 163 period. Open 9 to 5:30 and 6 to 9:30 Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog Open shelves

Mr Lewis' will specified that the institute should contain a free library of scientific works avoiding novels and sensational literature. A free reading room was also to be maintained, with all standard periodicals and magazines.

The library was opened with the institute in September 1896 for use of faculty and students. It is combined with the study room in the main building, supported by annual appropriations. Outsiders may use the books and periodicals for reference only. The collection is strongest in literature and history. There are three small departmental libraries for physics, chemistry and domestic economy. The librarian depends upon student help, having 25 assistants giving two or three hours a day each for their tuition. In 1900 courses in

library economy were begun by the librarian for two classes of students (a) collegiate students who wished to elect library economy, (b) special students who had completed a high school or academy course and desired to begin preparation for library work. Library students served in turn at the reference desk and in explaining the library to general students. This course is now discontinued.

Loyal legion *see* Military order of the Loyal legion of the U. S.

McCormick theological seminary

Est. 1830 Indiana theological seminary, Hanover college, Hanover, Ind. 1840-57 New Albany theological seminary, New Albany, Ind. 1858 transferred to General assembly and reorganized 1859 Presbyterian theological seminary of the Northwest, Chicago, endowed by Cyrus H. McCormick 1886 McCormick theological seminary, Pres.

Virginia library — 326 Belden ave

(30 June 1902) 24000 vols 49 period. circ. 2000 vols income $2000 (varies) Local classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library was established in 1830 for the seminary, the first gift being from Hanson K. Corning of New York who gave $1500. Two other gentlemen in New York and Brooklyn gave $500 and Mr Corning later added $1000, making a total of $3000. Dr Lord bought 2000 volumes and the firm of Robert Carter and brother of New York gave 150 volumes and a full set of books of the Presbyterian board of publication. The library thus founded was called the *Corning library*. There were moderate additions until 1884 when the estate of Rev. Dr William H. Van Doren who died in 1882 gave his private library, principally exegetical works amounting to 1300 volumes. In 1892 Rev. Dr Thomas H. Skinner, professor of theology in the seminary, left his library of 3000 volumes. In 1894 Rev. Dr. Edwin Cone Bissell, professor of Old testament literature and exegesis left his collection of exegetical works, chiefly Old testament. The library is supported partly by endowment and

partly by gifts. In 1901 it received $15000 from Stanley McCormick.

The Virginia library, the gift of Mrs Nettie Fowler McCormick, named for her daughter, was designed by Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge and is 146 feet long and 66 feet in depth, of blue Bedford stone, in Hellenic Renaissance style. The Ionic order with its attendant details, is from the Erectheum at Athens, and while carefully carried out in essentials, has been modified only in such particulars as the requirements of the local material necessitated, and is considered an example of the purest Greek architecture. The main entrance, marked with its tetrastyle portico, the columns of which are monoliths 27 feet high, reaches through the vestibule directly into the hall. Opposite the entrance is the double staircase of ornamented cast metal and marble. On the left is the stackroom, a space 49 by 47 feet, and 20 feet in height, on the right is the reading room of the same size. About the hall are four convenient alcoves for students, each with a separate window and book cases on the two side walls. The stack room is perfectly lighted, and has a capacity of 40000 volumes, which can be raised to 70000 by a second story of stacks. The reading room, like the stack room, has windows on the three sides, and contains table accommodation for about 100 readers. The second floor is in the central part of the building, is occupied by a large room, 36 by 33, used by the faculty and by the directors of the seminary for their meetings, while the basement has the necessary storage and unpacking rooms. The building cost $111 219 and was dedicated on May 6, 1896.

MARSHALL FIELD AND COMPANY LIBRARY — State & Washington streets

(1903) 200 vols 38 period

This collection is in the reading, writing and rest rooms on the third floor, north room, provided free for the comfort and accommodation of the public. There is a general reading and

writing room for men and women, containing magazines and papers, reading tables and writing desks, also a library and writing room for women only containing periodicals and books, reading tables and writing desks. Periodicals are free of access but are not to be taken from the rooms. Books may be obtained from the maid in charge but they may not be taken from the rooms. The selection is popular, but contains poetry, essays, religion and travel, as well as fiction.

Menges library *see* Northwestern university—Dental school.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES—COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS. 59 Clark st

(1899) 1500 vols income $500 Classified and cataloged Closed shelves

The library is in rooms furnished by the commandery and is supported by voluntary contributions and by appropriations of the commandery. It makes a specialty of regimental histories, prison memoirs, and adjutant general reports, and is strongest in literature of the Civil war.

MOODY BIBLE INSTITUTE 80 Institute place

(30 June 1904) 1550 bd vols 50 unbd Open 2 hours each day Dewey classification Catalog

The institute was founded by Dwight L. Moody in 1889 and the library in 1890 in the men's department.

There is no income and statistics of use are not kept. Visitors may use the library and there are frequent requests for books on foreign missions, in which subject the library is especially strong.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE 541 N. Halsted st

(1901) open 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.

NEWBERRY LIBRARY Walton Place between N. Clark st & Dearborn ave

(Nov. 1904) 200 077 bd vols 70213 unbd vols 1200 period. Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. ex. Sun. and national holidays and on Christmas eve and New Year's eve Closed during first two weeks of August
Cutter classification Rudolph indexer Closed shelves

The library was founded by bequest of Walter Loomis Newberry in 1868 but was not organized until 1887. His will contains the following clauses of interest to the library world:

"In case of the death of both of my said daughters without leaving lawful issue, then immediately after the decease of my wife, if she survives my said daughters, but if not, then immediately after the decease of the last surviving one of my said daughters my said trustees shall divide my estate into two equal shares, my said trustees being the sole judges of the equality and correctness of such division, and shall at once proceed to distribute one of such shares among the lawful surviving descendants of my own brothers and sisters, such descendants taking *per stirpes* and not *per capita.*

"The other share of my estate shall be applied by my said trustees, as soon as the same can conveniently be done, to the founding of a free public library to be located in that portion of the city of Chicago now known as the "North Division."

"And I do hereby authorize and empower my said trustees to establish such library, on such foundation, under such rules and regulations for the government thereof, appropriate such portion of the property set apart for such library to the erection of proper buildings and furnishing the same, and such portion to the purchase and procurement of books, maps, charts and all such other articles and things as they may deem proper and appropriate for a library, and such other portion to constitute a permanent fund, the income of which shall be applicable to the purpose of extending and increasing such library, hereby fully empowering my said Trustees to take such action in regard to such library as they may judge fit and best, having in view the growth, preservation, permanence and general usefulness of such library."

The daughters died unmarried, on February 18, 1874, and on April 4, 1876. Mrs Newberry renounced all legacies and annuities and took her rights in dower instead; whereupon the heirs contended that she thus terminated her rights and that the will should be at once divided. The trustees of the estate interpreted the will to mean that the estate of $5000000 was not to be divided until after the death of the widow. The circuit court of Chicago, however, decided in favor of the heirs on July 28, 1877 and directed that the estate be immediately divided, one-half for the heirs and one-half for the establishment of the Newberry library. This decision was reversed by the supreme court June 24, 1878 and a rehearing was ordered

in November 1879. No action was taken and on December 9, 1885 Mrs Newberry suddenly died in Paris. The inventory at this time valued the estate at $4298403.20, thus giving the library $2149201.60. The estate was soon settled and on July 1, 1887 the trustees decided upon a library of reference to be called the Newberry library. They followed this action on July 11 by the choice of a site, the block formerly occupied by the Newberry homestead, bounded by Ontario, Pine, Erie and Rush streets, and on July 13 by the selection of William F. Poole, LL. D. as librarian.

On September 6, 1887 work was begun in temporary quarters at 90 LaSalle street and on April 24, 1888 the library moved to other temporary quarters at 338 Ontario street which were intended eventually for dwellings. On April 7,1890 the library again moved into temporary quarters, this time to the northwest corner of North State and Oak streets. During the first year, the trustees appointed as architect of the permanent building Henry Ives Cobb who spent several months carefully studying library buildings in this country and in Europe. In 1889 the trustees changed the permanent site from the Newberry homestead lot to the Ogden block, bounded by Dearborn avenue, Walton Place, Clark and Oak streets. This lot had the distinction of having the only house saved in the first section swept by the great fire in 1871. The Ogden lot was chosen because larger and more easily accessible than the Newberry lot, and a degree of sentiment was satisfied by the fact that this lot had belonged to Mr Newberry before Mr Ogden bought it. Foundations for the building were laid in the fall of 1890, with the expectation of completing it in 1892, but delays in building were occasioned by inability to secure enough of the stone contracted for, making a change necessary, also by strikes in the rolling mills; so that it was not until November 1893 that the library moved into its permanent home. The moving having been carefully planned beforehand was begun on Wednesday, November 15, and completed on Saturday, November 25, the reading room having been closed for two days only. The num-

ber of books moved was 115571 volumes besides 44130 pamphlets and 793 current periodicals.

Building

The permanent building is of special interest to librarians and architects as it was the embodiment of Dr Poole's plan for a series of rooms for special subjects, each having its own books in one-story floor cases, and its own catalogs and attendants, rather than a structure with alcoves and galleries, or with one large reading room with the books stored compactly in a stack. Dr Poole claimed that his plan avoided 1) great loss of space in the middle of the building 2) difficulty of heating uniformly the large rooms 50 or 60 ft high which, when the temperature is agreeable on the floor, are so hot in the galleries as to destroy the binding of the books, and injure the health of the attendants, 3) walking up several stories of galleries for books, further that it provided 4) for harmonious extension without disturbing the part first built 5) for fire protection between rooms 6) ready access to books on a special subject in a small quiet place to read them 7) a less expensive building. The plan could be extended indefinitely, by subdividing subjects as material accumulated. He did not advocate this plan for a circulating library nor for any but a large reference library.

The lot upon which the Newberry library now stands is rectangular 318 ft x 212 ft, but the present building occupies only one side facing Walton Place. The style is Spanish-Romanesque. It is built of granite, is five stories high and is so constructed that it may be completed around the block, leaving a central court for light. The plan is a series of rooms on each floor connected with each other by an outside corridor 7 ft wide and in some cases by intervening archways. The inside wall of the corridor has windows which admit some light through the corridor into the rooms, so that every room will be lighted on two sides. The elevators and stairway are put outside the building and the corridor. The first story is 16 ft

high, the second 15 ft, and the upper stories 14 ft. The first story is devoted to administration, the department of bibliography, the museum, and the medical department. The second floor contains the general reading room, the department of public documents, of philosophy, and of art and letters. The third floor contains the departments of history and of genealogy and several club rooms. The fourth floor contains the bindery and the fifth is still unfinished. The capacity of the present building is estimated as 2000000 volumes, the normal growth for twenty-five years. Each special room has books in floor cases 8 ft high occupying about four fifths of the room. This space is separated by a railing from the rest of the room which contains small study tables near the windows. Special rooms had originally storage capacity of from 20000 to 70000 volumes, but several of them have been combined; and in 1902 the system was considerably modified. There can never, however, be any general stack room in several stories. The general reading room in the center of the second floor is used for general periodicals and general reference books. All other reference work is done in the special rooms except in the evening, when some of the departments are closed. The class rooms on the third floor are in great demand and a room on the fourth floor has been furnished by the Friday club as its permanent meeting place. In February 1892, the trustees called a meeting of citizens interested in establishing a University extension center. A society was formed and the trustees offered their auditorium for the lectures. The organization was named "The Newberry library center for university extension" and seven courses, of six lectures each, were delivered to classes of from 200 to 550 during the first year. The library furnished the books needed for study of the subjects. After the removal of the library to its new quarters the lectures were given in Unity and the New England churches in order to accommodate the audiences, as the library had established the medical department in the space planned for an auditorium.

Administration

The will of Mr Newberry named as trustees Hon. Mark Skinner and E. W. Blatchford, with power to appoint their successors. On June 20, 1871, Judge Skinner resigned on account of pressure of other duties and an extended absence from the city. William H. Bradley was chosen to succeed him and he served until his death on March 1, 1892. This left Mr Blatchford sole trustee. In 1891 the trustees had secured the passage by the legislature of an act entitled: An act to encourage and promote the establishment of free public libraries in cities, villages, and towns of this state. The act was approved June 17, 1891 and its purpose was to give to trustees of bequests for the establishment of free public libraries the right to form a corporation." Under this act the Newberry library was incorporated April 25, 1892 and Mr Blatchford chose twelve prominent men to compose the first board of trustees, with himself.

The library suffered a great loss on March 1, 1894 in the death of Doctor Poole, who had been librarian since the founding of the library in August 1887 and had brought to it the experience of 45 years of active library work. His long experience in buying and in administration, his professional reputation at home and abroad, his strong personal influence with his associates, and his knowledge of local conditions and needs made him peculiarly valuable to this great reference library during its foundation years.

Dr Poole was succeeded by the present librarian, John Vance Cheney and assistant librarian Alexander J. Rudolph. The library staff consists of 20 assistants, not counting the business office, bindery, and pages.

Collections

The library is mainly for reference for scholars and as such comprises several extremely valuable special collections. The principles which governed the buying at first were to secure a strong collection of bibliography and reference books needed in

the selecting and cataloging of a large library, to buy special collections as offered, and to secure books of practical value to students rather than books which were merely rare and curious. The result was shown at the end of the first six months by a collection of 6457 volumes and 4907 pamphlets, of which 584 were bibliography and 4500 volumes American history.

American history

This nucleus of the history collection came from the sale during this period of the collection on early American and local histories made by Charles H. Guild of Somerville, Mass. This collection was strengthened in 1895 by the purchase of a select list of Americana from the stock of Francis P. Harper, New York.

In 1897 the library bought from Henry Stevens' Son & Stiles of London a valuable collection of 600 volumes and pamphlets on the American revolution which Henry Stevens spent many years in collecting.

The same year trustee Edward E. Ayer opened his unrivalled collection of works on the American aborigines and early American history to special students at the library and provided by will that the collection should at his death pass into the hands of the Newberry library. A temporary catalog was prepared, and an elaborate bibliographical and critical catalog is now preparing in collaboration with the library authorities. Mr Ayer's library includes some 15000 volumes and pamphlets, many of the latter bound independently, and all fine specimens of the bookbinder's art. Since the acquisition of Hawaii and the Philippines by the United States Mr Ayer has begun the collection of original works and manuscripts relating to our new possessions, especially aboriginal languages, in which there are now over 100 Hawaiian and 350 Philippine titles.

Music

From the first, specialists were asked to submit suggestive lists for purchase, and no subject received more care than that

of music which was entrusted to George P. Upton. The plan is to secure the complete works of all the great composers, and their full scores, also works on the history, the science, the instruments of the art, on criticism, the periodicals, the lives of musicians, and dictionaries and encyclopedias. In 1888 the entire musical library of Count Pio Resse of Florence, Italy, was secured. This was composed largely of works by Italian writers on the theory and history of music, as well as much bibliography. It contained a book of unusual interest, the music of Jacopo Peri's opera "Euridice," known as the first real opera ever publicly performed. The opera was written for the festivities attending the marriage of Maria de' Medici to Henry IV of France, and was first performed at Florence, October 6, 1600. It was the first copy seen in this country and but one other copy of the first edition is known in Europe. In 1891 the library bought from Hubert P. Main of New York 3041 volumes comprising his entire collection of early music and hymnology. In 1900 Theodore Thomas, director of the Chicago orchestra, announced through trustee Edward E. Ayer that he intended to give his musical library upon his death or retirement from the musical world. Mr Thomas had one of the finest collections of music in the United States, which he had been collecting since 1855. In the spring of 1904 George P. Upton gave a large collection of musical scores. Other private musical collections acquired by purchase or donation have been the library of the Beethoven society, the Otto Lob and the Fuchs libraries.

Probasco collection

In 1890 the library bought the private library of Henry Probasco of Cincinnati. This comprised early editions of the Bible, of the greatest authors in literature, choice specimens of typography in books printed before 1500 and many illuminated manuscripts. His special collection was of art bindings, including work of 67 eminent binders from the 16th century to the present time and 22 modern volumes whose binders are not identified. There were 88 rare early editions of the Bible, and the first, second, and fourth folios of Shakespere. The library

subsequently procured the third folio from another source. There were ten editions of Homer, beginning with that of Aldus, 1517; nine editions of Dante from 1477; eight editions of Horace, from that of Aldus, 1519; eleven editions of Petrarch, from 1478 to 1732; and four illustrated editions of Cervantes, in Spanish, many of these volumes being beautifully bound by well known art binders. The collection also included the elephant-folio edition of Audubon's Birds, and the folio edition of his Quadrupeds. Among the illuminated manuscripts were four copies of the Biblia Sacra Latina, written before the invention of printing, three copies of the Koran in Arabic, and several illuminated missals, Horae and Officia of the Virgin. These items with many more formed one of the choicest collections acquired by the library and it served as the nucleus of the Bibliothecal museum.

**Medical department*

(1904) 39000 vols

In 1890, the medical department of the Newberry library was established at the request of the profession to meet a long-felt need. Six years before the *Chicago medical society*, the *Chicago medical press association*, and the *Homœopathic Relief association* had given to the Chicago public library their collections as the basis of a medical reference library with the understanding that the city should build it up as one of its departments. Less was done by the city than had been expected by the profession, the books were stored on the top floor of the city hall and the public library doubted the propriety of developing such special work. The *Chicago medical library association* was incorporated in 1889 to do this work, with a membership fee of $100 and annual dues of $10. It raised some money and bought some books, but its plans failed through lack of money for rooms and administration, and its leaders and the profession at large asked the Newberry library to establish a medical department with the cooperation of the

*Bought by John Crerar library in 1906.

medical profession. This was agreed to and in May 1890 the *Chicago medical library association* transferred to the library 1515 volumes and 1909 unbound serials and pamphlets, including the bulk of the valuable library of Dr James S. Jewell. Others gave 718 volumes and 1880 unbound serials and pamphlets. The directors of the public library were then asked by the officers of the medical societies which had given their books to the library to transfer the same to the Newberry library and this was cordially agreed to, on condition that the Newberry library refund to the public library the amount which the public library had spent in adding to the collection and in arranging it. These conditions were met and in July 1890, 6583 volumes and 4550 unbound serials and pamphlets were received from the public library. At the end of the first year the medical library possessed 17203 volumes and pamphlets. A committee of physicians and surgeons of the city was asked by the trustees of the library to advise as to selection of books and serials to add to this department. In 1891, the *Chicago dental society* gave its collection of 140 volumes as a nucleus of works on that specialty.

Three days after the library moved into its permanent building, in November 1893, Dr Nicholas Senn, professor of surgery in Rush medical college, informally offered to Newberry library a part of his private library which was considered the most valuable private medical library in the country, comprising the library of Dr Wilhelm B. Baum, of Göttingen. On December 8, after several conferences with the librarian, he made the formal offer of the greater part of his medical books, numbering 10000 volumes on condition 1) that they be placed together as the *Senn collection* 2) that space be allowed for him to make accessions to it 3) that the library keep up the continuations of a few of the more valuable serials. The gift was accepted on December 18, 1893. In 1895 the *American medical association* gave 3500 volumes and 3500 pamphlets, and in 1896, 30 volumes and 4025 pamphlets, the latter figures in each case covering many unbound volumes of periodicals.

In October 1896, an annex to the medical department was opened for the *Senn collection* leaving the main department for the regular collection and additions and for the gifts of the American medical association. Provision is made in the annex for private consultation among physicians and students. In 1897 the library received by gift from Dr Nicholas Senn the entire library of Dr Emil Du Bois Reymond, of Berlin, consisting of 10200 volumes and pamphlets. The medical portion of this collection is mainly on physiology. The miscellaneous portion is specially rich in sets of standard scientific works, including transactions and proceedings of learned societies. This made the second large collection given to the medical department by Dr Senn. In his honor therefore on December 8, the trustees gave a large reception to welcome him home from the twelfth International medical congress held at Moscow. In connection with this reception, the trustees issued a circular giving the history of the medical department and stating their plans for the future. This was reprinted in their report for 1897. Besides Dr Senn's two large gifts he has continually added to the library from his private collection, these extra gifts making over 500 volumes and 1000 pamphlets, including 100 volumes of his own works in print and in the original mss. In 1899, the *American medical association*, Chicago, added 112 volumes and 4629 pamphlets and again in 1900, 78 volumes and 2134 pamphlets, including many unbound numbers of periodicals. The size of these gifts which have been specially mentioned should not obscure the fact that gifts are continually coming from other members of the profession according to their means, notably a donation of 520 volumes mainly on obstetrics and pediatry from Dr Laskie Miller in 1896 and on June 4, 1904 the private library of Dr Ralph N. Isham, 667 volumes, especially strong in surgery. It is largely due to the deep interest and cooperation of the physicians that the trustees have been able to carry out their hope of placing this medical reference library on a par with the great medical libraries of the East.

Fish and Fishing

In 1892, the library bought the large and valuable collection of books on fish, fish culture and angling, made by the publisher Robert Clarke of Cincinnati. Mr Clarke had spent 40 years in collecting the material, which amounted to 1453 volumes and 429 pamphlets. For completeness, rare editions, and rich bindings it has no rival in the United States and only one in England, the unique angling library of 3000 volumes owned by Alfred Denison. It has complete sets of the fish reports of the United States government and of all the states, some of which are excessively rare. There are 66 editions of Walton's and Walton & Cotton's Complete angler including the finest illustrated editions. Many of the books were richly bound in London.

Museum

In 1895 the board decided to open the museum on the main floor for the exhibition of manuscripts, rare books and bindings. The collection when opened January 4, 1897 contained 300 incunabula, 150 manuscripts, 200 bindings, 80 illustrated books of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, 110 Aldines, 90 Elzevirs, 150 miscellaneous works, and 150 miscellaneous numbers such as Americana, first editions, autographs, and specimens of luxurious printing. Though the contents of the museum came mainly from the *Probasco collection*, all similar material in the general library was placed here. A special exhibit arranged chronologically and by countries, contains 53 incunabula, 46 manuscripts, 111 bindings, 83 early illustrated books and 52 miscellaneous items. A descriptive card is attached to each article and a printed guide with bibliographic reference is accessible. The museum is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. and students and chance visitors are welcome. It is the only bibliothecal museum west of the Atlantic seaboard.

Genealogy

The collection of genealogy is the most complete west of the Alleghanies, and even stronger claims are made for it.

With the intent of making this department as complete as possible in the family history of Chicago and Illinois, in 1897 the library issued a circular letter to the principal of every grammar and high school in the city, asking that each pupil of sufficient age be asked to fill in on printed blanks an account of his or her family. These blanks were for permanent file in the library to be consulted at any time.

A genealogic index to American families was begun March 19, 1896. This contains over 500000 single entries and represents over 200000 families with their branches, the entries in alphabetic order, covering a period from the settlement of St Augustine, Florida, 1565, to the present. In this one alphabet are arranged names of families grouped according to the scope or locality covered by the work indexed.

(1) There are also special volumes of references devoted to names of places, as towns, cities and counties, arranged under the states of the United States, England, Ireland, Scotland, and Canada.

(2) Names of single battles, regimental histories, epitaphs and other genealogic material.

The new genealogy room, opened March 25, 1901, has more visitors than any other department. An attendant is at hand to look up records and to copy coats of arms, old homesteads, etc. and much reference work is done by correspondence.

Bonaparte collection

In June 1901, the library bought through trustee Edward E. Ayer the unique philological library collected during 40 years by Prince Louis-Lucien Bonaparte in his quest for the mother tongue. It contains nearly 17000 volumes and pamphlets illustrating most of the known languages of the world and is specially strong in dialects. The collection was valued at $200000 and the library had for ten years been negotiating for it in competition with Europeans. It is one of the rarest collections in existence.

Charles collection

In 1903 the library received from trustee Edward E. Ayer the manuscript material prepared by the late Paul Carles of Paris, and for many years in the marine service, for a history of the military marine from the thirteenth century to the Franco-Prussian war. The collection occupied M. Carles 30 years and comprised 22 portfolios of drawings, maps and plans, and 14 portfolios of text, a total of 4100 items. This was bought from the Librairie Chadenat in Paris.

The above statement show that the general library is indebted to Mr Ayer more than to any one else for continual watchfulness for available collections for purchase in addition to his personal generosity.

Banking

In January 1894 the *Bankers club of Chicago*, through W. D. C. Street, the secretary, gave to the library its collection of books on banking, finance and kindred subjects, 102 volumes.

China

In 1895 there was added a collection of 1200 volumes of native Chinese literature and foreign works about China, collected by George W. Bailey of Nevada, Iowa, while on consular service in the East. Some of the native texts are rarely seen outside of the Celestial empire. The great imperial "Encyclopedia of Chinese literature" in 238 parts is intended for the exclusive use of mandarins and copies are forbidden to be taken out of the country. A catalogue of the native texts, numbering 613 volumes, was prepared for the library by G. K. Shimoda in 1896.

Egypt

In 1895 the works on Egypt, historical and linguistic, which the library had been gathering for the past year or more, were brought together and shelved with other special collections, in a room by themselves, thus emphasizing their importance and

rendering them easily available for comparative study. The Egyptian collection is specially strong in monumental works on archæology and hieroglyphics, and contains every important edition of the Book of the dead.

Science

In 1896, in accordance with a cooperative plan adopted by the Chicago public library, the John Crerar library, and the Newberry library, 6331 volumes and 1488 pamphlets of the departments of science and useful arts were transferred by the Newberry library to the John Crerar library, and the Newberry library agreed to consider those lines as outside its scope of future purchases. A further transfer of 166 volumes on ornithology was made to the same library on Feb. 15, 1898.

Important single gifts to the general library include successive parts of the Cygne Noir edition No. 1 of The book of wealth from Mrs Nicholas Senn, beginning in 1897, and the Walters collection of Oriental ceramic art from the Friday club in 1898.

Nor should the highly prized first gift to the library be overlooked. It was a copy of the Caxton memorial Bible, given September 29, 1877 by the Oxford university press through Henry Stevens of London. This Bible of 1052 pages was printed in Oxford, bound in London and delivered at the South Kensington exhibition buildings within twelve consecutive hours on Caxton's 400th anniversary. Only 100 copies were printed. The Newberry copy is No. 98. The gift was made ten years before the organization of the library, awaiting the disposal of the bequest.

Healy portrait collectiou

In April, 1886 the trustees were informed of the intention of the artist, George P. A. Healy to bequeath to the library a large number of his second copies of portraits of distinguished people, and these now adorn the walls of the permanent building.

Nicholas D. Clapp of New York, gave during the first year, a portrait of Mr Newberry painted by Mr Healy. Portraits of trustee W. H. Bradley and Dr W. F. Poole, first librarian, also by Healy, hang on the walls of the trustees room and a bust of Mr Newberry by Johannes Gellert stands at the foot of the grand staircase. Busts of Dante and of Henry Clay were presented by Henry Probasco in 1890.

Classification ane catalog

The classification is a modification of Cutter's expansive classification, seventh plan, using the initial of each class but substituting decimal figures for subdivisions where Mr Cutter used letters. The book numbers follow Mr Cutter's decimal author table but substitute figures for letters in the notation except in individual biography, literature and a few other classes. These modifications are the work of William Stetson Merrill, second assistant librarian, and his scheme for book numbers has been made available to those specially interested, through typed copies, obtainable from him. The general index to the classification is considered a notable feature of the work of 1903, and is now (November 1904) approaching completion. The number of entries in it will approximate 30000. A supplementary Person and place index to headings occurring in the shelf-lists has also been prepared in three copies, primarily for the use of reference attendants, and will contain about 7000 entries.

At the time of the change in administration, the library had three card catalogs, one complete author copy for the staff, a full dictionary catalog covering about 70000 volumes for the public, and the beginning of a typed duplicate of the latter, to be distributed among the departments.

The trustees soon adopted the Rudolph indexer and decided to use the two existing public catalogs as far as possible for the indexer but not to continue them, making the indexer serve as the public catalog. In this way it was hoped to materially cut down the cataloging force. Inasmuch as the library was

largely to be reclassified, it was found most practicable to recatalog after the new numbers were assigned and the books rearranged.

The Rudolph continuous indexer was invented by A. J. Rudolph, while assistant librarian of the San Francisco public library, and was first exhibited at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, where it aroused great interest. It is composed of a series of narrow tin leaves one column in width, which revolve noiselessly in either direction around a pair of hexagonal drums. The printed or typed entries are mounted on heavy cardboard, separated by a cutter, and inserted in the holders in any desired order. One index sheet, which is 16 in. long, will hold 136 single-line entries, or about 33 four-line entries, and five of these columns show at once under a plate glass cover over the drums. This presents to the eye more surface than the ordinary printed catalog, and as entries are easily inserted it claims also the advantages of a card catalog. The indexer is in a cabinet 42 in. high, 20 in. wide and 30 in. broad, and the parts of the catalog not exposed to view under the glass hang in folds under the case. Pressed board double-column leaves are substituted for the single-column tin holders when intended for arrangement in drawers or in book form When used in book form it consists of eight or more pressed board leaves inserted at the back into tin channels, covered with cloth and held in place by wires and patent hinges. In this form it is in use in the general reading room of the Newberry library for portions of the general catalog and for the official shelf list and the duplicate shelf lists which serve as finding-lists in the special departments. The genealogic index is arranged in special books of a larger size but similar pattern. In the general reading-room large subjects are taken out of the cabinet indexer and placed in the indexer books for more convenient consultation, leaving merely a reference in the cabinet. A few other libraries have introduced the indexer but the rotator is not now on the market; the indexer books for the

Newberry library and for other libraries applying for them are prepared in the Newberry library bindery.

In March, 1899 Mr Rudolph announced to the library world the result of his experiments in applying the blue-print process to cataloging. The experiment was to combine in one alphabet the accession entries of the British museum since 1880, which in the sheets as issued formed over 400 unconnected alphabets. The purpose of the experiment was to show how libraries could print a complete catalog of their books at short periods, at slight cost, the estimated cost per page, royal octavo, including labor and printing, being about two cents. This would make possible a catalog of 1000 pages at $20, two copies $40, three copies $60, and so on. One great advantage claimed was the accurate copy secured, saving proof-reading and errors. One volume of British museum accessions was issued by the Newberry library in the fall of 1899, making a folio of 457 pages, two numbered columns to the page. It covered the subject Academies and consisted of an author division, in which entries were arranged in alphabetic order by place with an index to societies and subjects made from typed copy. Only ten copies were printed and subscriptions of other large libraries were suggested as a means of continuing the work. This was made unnecessary as the British museum announced on April 15, 1899 that in 1900 it would begin to issue a supplement to its catalog which should combine the accessions from 1880-99. The blue-print experiment has its value in its suggestiveness. In practical work it was found that the sun's rays spread, enlarging the print on successive sheets through which it passed. In a few copies the difference was immaterial but it prohibited a large edition. A copy was sent as a part of the library exhibit to the Paris exposition.

Loans

A most important extension of Chicago library facilities was in the decision of the Newberry library on February 11, 1899 to lend its books to certain libraries in the immediate vicinity, on the following conditions:

1. The request for the loan must come from the librarian of either the University of Chicago, the Northwestern university, Lake Forest university, the John Crerar library, or the Chicago public library.

2. It must be in behalf of a scholar needing the volumes requested in the prosecution of his professional work.

3. The institution represented by the librarian asking the loan must agree to reciprocate in the loaning of books, must guarantee against loss of, or damage to, the book or books loaned, according to the terms of the loan, and must pay all expenses incurred by boxing and shipping. The books are to be at the risk of the borrower from the time they leave the business office of the Newberry library until they are returned to that office. In case of loss of a volume taken from a set, the institution to which the volume is loaned is to replace the volume or pay the price of a new set.

4. The books must be used in the library building and under the supervision of the librarian to whom they are addressed.

5. Books loaned are to be returned not later than the date fixed by the librarian of the Newberry library, said date being transmitted with the books; provided, however, that they must be returned immediately on demand.

6. Prompt notice must be given of the receipt of the volumes loaned and of the date of shipment when returned.

7. Excepted books:

a) All books, periodicals, and pamphlets in the medical department, unless for brief use by a court of law in session in the city, or in some other case of emergency when, in the discretion of the librarian, the book may be safely loaned.

b) Books recently published.

c) Books to be obtained by reasonable search elsewhere.

d) Unbound periodicals.

e) Books that in the judgment of the librarian cannot be replaced, or may be replaced only with great difficulty and at large expense.

f) Books in special demand by the patrons of this library.

g) Any book or pamphlet that in the judgment of the librarian should remain in the building.

Pamphlets are cataloged with as much care as books and are bound before shelving, single ones stitched into pressed board covers hinged upon cloth and collections placed in a temporary binder invented by Mr. Rudolph which enables any pamphlet to be added or removed without disturbing the others.

NORTH PARK COLLEGE — 520 W. Foster ave

Est. 1894 Swedish Evang.
(1903) 3 years 66 pupils
(1904) 1700 vols 200 unbd vols 6 period.
Open 9-12, 2-4 Local classification Not cataloged

The library contains books in 12 different languages, and is for the use of students, though if requests were made the public would be allowed to use it. There is a reading-room with daily and weekly papers in English and Swedish, and books may be taken out for two weeks. Many gifts have been received.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—Dental school — Lake and Dearborn sts

1888 joined university

THEODORE MENGES LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 2576 bd vols 15000 unbd period. Home use 1102 vols ref. use 4706 vols. Dewey classification

In October 1899 the library was founded by Dr Theodore Menges. A small collection of books and periodicals was secured and cataloged provisionally to make them immediately available. This library is said to be the largest of its kind connected with a dental educational institution. There is no fixed income but the university maintains the library out of the school fund.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—Law school 87 Lake st

Est. 1858 Chicago university Law dept. 1873 Union college of law, with Chicago university and Northwestern university law school 1891 Northwestern university Law school
(31 Dec. 1904) 15000 bd vols 650 unbd vols income $1000.

The library contains the treatises most needed for reference, all the English reports since 1863, a series of reprints now being published of all other English reports, the complete series of the National reporters containing the decisions of all the decisions of the supreme courts of all the states and territories, and the official reports of the states whose decisions are most needed. In addition to this library students have free use of the Chicago law institute library of over 40000 volumes, where there is a special attendant to serve students from the various law schools, the schools sharing the assistant's salary. They have also free use of the general collections in the Chicago public library, the John Crerar and the Newberry libraries The law school library is now on the third floor of the Northwestern university building. Book cases are arranged in alcoves around the south and west sides, and in each alcove is a reading table. On brackets at the ends of the alcoves, facing the aisle, are busts of distinguished legal scholars and jurists.

Additions of books are made slowly owing to the proximity of other large collections. In 1900-01 it was recommended that $500 be appropriated for the law school library for one year and that books be bought only on orders approved at faculty meetings. In 1903 Charles Carroll Bonney, a member of the Illinois bar for over fifty years gave his library of 500 volumes to the law school. The collection contains a bound set of the *Chicago legal news* for 35 years. In the same year the law school received complete reports of decisions by the supreme courts of Germany, France, Spain, Austria and other European countries as a gift from Judge Elbert H. Gary of the class of 1867.*

* In February 1906 Judge Gary added an extensive collection of ancient and oriental law, completed official series of American state reports, and instituted two new collections to be known as the Gary collection of English historical material and the Gary collection of American international law and diplomacy.

The collection numbers 3000 volumes and is said to be the most complete in the United States. A special book plate for the law library designed by Miss Louise B. Graves, of Boston, was given to the school by Charles Cheney Hyde in 1903.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—Medical school 2431 Dearborn st

Est. 1859 Lind university (later Lake Forest university) Medical school
1864 Chicago medical college 1869 joined Northwestern university, name unchanged
1891 Northwestern university Medical school

ALUMNI LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 3719 bd vols 7000 unbd vols 29 period. income $600-$800 ref. use 5000 vols
Cutter classification Card catalog

In the early days the library consisted of a few dusty books in a small poorly lighted room in the basement of the *Chicago medical college* building on Prairie avenue. In 1893 Davis hall was erected on Dearborn street between 24th and 25th streets, and the library was located on the lower floor, open from 12 to 2 daily in charge of a librarian. In 1896-97 it was moved to the third floor of Davis hall and opened from 10 to 3 daily. In 1900-01 it was given better quarters on the fourth floor of Davis hall and opened from 9 to 5. Here the books are kept in floor cases with glass doors. It is called the *Alumni library* because managed by that organization. The alumni committee consisting of three is assisted by one member of the graduating class of the preceding year. An advisory committee of one student from each class assists the alumni committee in the administration of the library, thus making it a cooperative institution, controlled by students and alumni, and not by the university. The committee meets once or twice a year for business. Medical book dealers give the library a discount on all sales of textbooks to students and this furnishes the only money income. In 1902-03 this reached over $1000, and $700 was spent for books. The library has received notable gifts from the late Dr F. P. Peck and from the mother of the late Dr G. W. Jones

as well as from students and faculty. In 1895-96 Mrs P. S. Hayes gave a collection of 200 volumes together with the electrical apparatus of the late Dr Plymmon S. Hayes. The library though small is well selected, containing the standard reference books and sets of leading medical journals, with about 2000 German pamphlets on medical topics and 5000 English pamphlets on all subjects.

Students have access also to the departmental libraries of pathology, bacteriology, physiology, histology and chemistry.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY—School of Pharmacy 87 Lake st

Est. 1886
(31 Dec. 1904) 1000 bd vols 65 unbd vols 39 period.
Classified and cataloged

When the school was on Dearborn street between 24th and 25th streets, the library was established in 1892, for reference use and is supported by the income from the sale of textbooks to students and by gifts of books. It now occupies two rooms with a floor space of 643 square feet, and though primarily for the school, is free for consultation by pharmacists, chemists and others who wish it.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT 122 Augusta st

850 vols Open two aft. a week Circ. 152 vols a week

The reading-room has been open only a part of each afternoon as there was no space for a reading-room open day and evening. In 1896 a small well selected library of sociology was placed here.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION LaSalle st and Washington boul

(30 June 1902) 1500 vols 8 period. income $200
Open 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Card catalog

The library was organized in 1896 by the superintendent and employees of the Postal telegraph cable company for the benefit of the employees. Quarters are furnished by the com-

pany. The employees joining the library association tax themselves 10 cents a month. The collection is strong on electricity and the telegraph, but has a collection of fiction for general reading.

PLYMOUTH LIBRARIES 1841-43 Wabash ave

1882 Parmelee library co. 1902 Plymouth libraries

This is a commercial enterprise which originated with H. Parmelee of Des Moines, Ia in 1882 and was later transferred to Chicago as the *H. Parmelee library co.* From 1886 to 1895 the Book club library supplied books to clubs which kept them as a nucleus for a permanent library or distributed them among the members. In 1895 traveling libraries were introduced, under the name *University of the traveling library.* Subscriptions to a certain amount would entitle a town to the use of 2000 volumes for two years sent in installments of 50 volumes. In 1900 book deposits were made in the residence districts and clubs were formed for their use. In the same year, house to house delivery of books was established, the rate depending upon the frequency of delivery and the number of books taken at one time. In October 1902 the failure of the house was announced, but it soon resumed business as the Plymouth libraries. The firm has issued many announcements, reading lists and illustrated catalogs.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL W. Congress & S. Wood sts

Est. 1883 (1890) 595 vols

In 1887 the Ladies aid society had a library committee to secure gifts for a library. In 1889 225 volumes were received from S. B. Cobb, and some money has also been given. The board of the Ladies aid society gives $10 each year to the library committee. The library committee spends money gifts, supplies a book case on each floor and in the houses and keeps the books covered and repaired.

Probasco library *see* Newberry library

PULLMAN PUBLIC LIBRARY

(31 Dec. 1904) 11000 bd vols 2000 unbd vols 40 period. home use 7500 vols ref. use 3000 vols Open 9:30 to 6, 7 to 9
Local classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library was given to the town by George M. Pullman and opened April 10, 1883, with a stock of 5000 volumes. It is situated on the second floor of the Arcade building occupying 42 by 60 feet, comprising a reading-room and three class rooms. The style is ancient Roman architecture and the interior decoration and furniture are as beautiful as in a private house. The rooms belong to the Pullman company, and reports are made to the company president. The income is almost entirely from the Pullman company, but is supplemented by annual membership fees of $3 for adults and one dollar for juveniles. The library is in close touch with all the teachers and boys meet once a week for a debate or talk from some one. University extension lectures and Chautaqua courses are also given in connection with the library.

Quine library *see* Illinois university—College of medicine

Rush medical college *see* Chicago university

Ryerson library *see* Chicago art institute

ST IGNATIUS COLLEGE LIBRARY 413 W. 12th st

Est. 1869 Opened 1870
Rom. Cath. 34 faculty 583 students
(1903) 25000 vols 37 period.
Local classification Dictionary card catalog

This library was begun in 1870 and depends upon appropriations by the college and gifts from friends. There are a college library, a professors library and a student library, besides reading rooms. The college library seems to be for reference only and is well supplied with standard works. It has many rare editions of the ancient classics, also manuscripts and black letter books, but is probably richest in history.

The students library association was established to encourage useful reading. A collection of over 2000 volumes in English literature is daily accessible. In connection with this library is a reading-room supported by a reading-room association, where secular as well as religious periodicals are taken. Until 1896, a small monthly fee was required of members of the library association, but since then, any student of the college has been entitled to free use of the books. There are four annex libraries of popular literature, containing about 1000 volumes for use of the students and parish societies.

ST JAMES PARISH—Young ladies sodality

3000 vols Dictionary author catalog

ST LUKE'S HOSPITAL 1426 Indiana avenue

The library is in the training school for nurses in charge of the chaplain. In 1897 the library system was in poor condition, the books being badly worn and soiled. In 1900 over 150 volumes were given and in 1902 Chicago clubs began to show interest in it.

ST STANISLAUS COLLEGE 136 W. Division st

Rom. Cath 3000 vols Open three times a week Local classification Not cataloged

The library is for reference use by students only, and is supported by the congregation which gave 200 volumes in 1902.

SCANDINAVIAN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION 317 W. Erie st

There are 250 volumes of Scandinavian literature and a few Scandinavian newspapers in the library. The numbers are assigned in accession order and the books are not cataloged nor arranged in any special order. The reading-room is in the basement of the Y. M. C. A. building.

Senn collection *see* Newberry library

Smith library *see* Chicago training school for city, home and foreign missions

Sumner Ellis memorial library *see* Chicago art institute

Tabard Inn library *see* Booklovers library

Theodore Menges library *see* Northwestern university—Dental school

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

(1900) 2500 vols

The association was organized in 1868 and incorporated April 14, 1869, to found a Catholic public library and reading-room, to provide lectures on subjects of general Catholic interest, and generally to unite representative Catholics in a central society for the promotion of common welfare. It was opened in the Oriental building, LaSalle street and at the time of the fire in 1871 was in the Kent building, Monroe street, and was destroyed. The association found shelter in the school room of St. Patrick's church and began a new collection of books. The first permanent quarters after the fire were in the Pike building, corner of State and Monroe streets and later in the Honoré building, Dearborn street, and in May 1885 in LaSalle street, adjoining the old board of trade. Various methods have been employed to raise funds for the library but it has had a hard struggle for existence. It published the *Library record* dating from 1876 and in that year the membership fee for men was five dollars for the first year, afterwards three dollars, and for ladies three dollars a year. The association conducted a lecture course and had a reading club every Friday evening. An annual picnic and a strawberry festival were features. In 1880 a list of new books was published and some new books were added each week.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB Jackson boul & Custom House Court

(1899) 4147 bd vols 150 unbd vols 75 period.
Card and printed catalogs

The library was established in 1880 for the reference use of club members and is strongest in Americana.

U. S. ARMY—Department of Lakes Medical library 404 Pullman bldg

(30 June 1902) 350 bd vols 50 unbd vols 9 period.
Not classified nor cataloged

The library was founded by the medical department of the U. S. army at department headquarters for the sole use of the medical officers of the army. It is supported by general appropriation, included in rent for headquarters. Most of the books were transferred to this station from the Department of Missouri at St. Louis in 1891.

University of the traveling library *see* Plymouth libraries

Virginia library *see* McCormick theological seminary

WAHL-HENIUS INSTITUTE OF FERMENTOLOGY 288-94 S. Water st

Est. 1886 Also called Scientific station for brewing of Chicago, Brewers school, American brewing academy
5000 vols Open 8 a. m to 5 p. m. Dewey classification Dictionary card catalog

In the library is the entire literature of brewing, malting, distilling, and chemical technology relating to fermentation industries, also trade journals. There is a museum with samples of brewing materials and manufactured products and articles used in a brewery plant.

WELLS, FARGO & CO. 140 Dearborn st

3000 vols

This company operates a library system for its employees, maintaining libraries at New York, City of Mexico, San Fran-

cisco, Kansas City and Chicago, besides small reference libraries at all the division points throughout the United States. Membership is confined to employees of the company, who have reading room privileges as well. The system has been in effect for about ten years and is well patronized.

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY

200 or 300 vols.

Books are for the use of the women employees but they are little used.

WESTERN NEW CHURCH UNION — 501 Masonic temple

(30 June 1902) 1000 bd vols 150 unbd vols 10 period. Open 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not classified Mss catalog

The library was established in 1886 by the Chicago society of the New Jerusalem, better known as Swedenborgian. It is exclusively theological and is maintained by gifts, notable among these being $4000 from J. J. Luther and $1000 from Alexander Officer.

WESTERN RAILWAY CLUB — 1750 Monadnock bldg

DAVID L. BARNES LIBRARY

(1897) 824 vols Printed classed catalog

WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS — 1737 Monadnock bldg

Org. 1869 Incorp. 1880 Civil engineers club of the northwest
(31 Dec. 1902) 4297 bd vols 2000 unbd vols 210 period. Open 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Dewey classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library was established in 1869 by the charter members of the society for a free reference library for members, but its privileges are extended to the public. It has no fixed income, depending upon a share of the receipts and membership dues. It specializes in engineering and technical subjects and has received many books by gift and exchange, its serial list being obtained entirely through exchange.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY 1113 Washington boul

Epis. (30 June 1902) 5300 bd vols 1000 unbd vols 8 period Dewey classification Mss author catalog Open shelves

The library was established in 1885 for the use of the seminary students through the efforts of Dr Tolman Wheeler, who in 1887 gave $5000 for books. It is in the seminary and is supported by annual appropriations by the trustees, but a settled sum is needed. The most valuable part of the 3000 volume library of *Jubilee college* (formerly at Robins Nest but now closed) was deposited in the seminary library.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION—WOMAN'S LIBRARY

(1893) 4000 vols Card catalog and printed geographic list

This library containing works of women from every country was in the Woman's building at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 and was intended as the nucleus of a woman's memorial library The collection has not been continued so far as known.

ZYMOTECHNIC INSTITUTE 1424 Montana st

2300 bd vols 3000 unbd vols 22 period. Local classification Card catalog Open shelves

The library was organized in 1872 by Dr J. E. Siebel in the institute building, and is free for reference. Its collection is strongest in natural science and technology and its use is mostly by scholars, manufacturers, chemists and engineers.

OBSOLETE CHICAGO LIBRARIES

OBSOLETE CHICAGO LIBRARIES

The history of the Chicago athenæum, Chicago library association, Chicago mechanics institute, and Michigan avenue free library are given in full, owing to their importance. Others appear only in the table on pages 141-2-3.

CHICAGO ATHENAEUM 18-26 Van Buren & 50 Dearborn st

Org. 1871 1800 vols Not classified or cataloged Chicago young men's Christian Union 1874 Chicago athanæum

In 1878 it located at 48-54 Dearborn street with a library and reading room on the second floor which were much used. An appeal was made for $500 for books. One dollar was charged for the use of the library and reading room with admission to classes and entertainments on payment of regular fees.

In May 1882 Mrs Mary H. Talcott gave $1000 for the library, and S. A. Kent gave a black walnut bookcase containing 700 volumes. Later it joined with the work of the *Chicago Mechanic's institute* (organized 1843) whose object was to disseminate knowledge of industrial arts and sciences, and whose library had been destroyed in the great fire. Since 1896 students have not been allowed the use it and it is not receiving any additions.

CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Est. 1834 Chicago lyceum 1841 Young men's association 1868 Chicago library association

The *Chicago lyceum* was established December 2, and organized December 22, 1834. The members were all prominent citizens and usually met weekly to discuss current topics, in the old court room, corner Randolph and Clark streets, later in the hall of the old Saloon building and in the Presbyterian church. Its library contained 300 volumes in 1837. On the

discontinuance of the *Chicago lyceum*, the *Young men's association* was formed, taking the library of the former where it remained until the fire of 1871.

As early as 1838 Hon. Mark Skinner, Judge Hugh T. Dickey and others started a reading room with a small number of subscribers making the annual expenses $10 each, but this was abandoned for lack of funds. In 1840 Major Seth T. Otis and Dr Sidney Sawyer, both from Albany, publicly advocated a plan for a reading room and lectures at a small cost per member by uniting all mechanics of the city as well as merchants and professional men. Judges Dickey and Skinner and William B. Ogden and others endorsed it and at a meeting in January 1841 of a half dozen friends in the hardware store of Major Otis it was decided to start an association if 100 subscribers at an annual tax of $2 each could be secured. On January 30, 1841 a meeting was held in the council rooms near where the Sherman house now stands, Walter L. Newberry presiding. On February 16, 1841 a constitution was adopted and the first board elected.

The first election was purposely made a novelty to enlist interest, there being five tickets: Regular, Opposition, Lawyers, Respectable, and Whole-Hog, the last headed by a full picture of the animal. The Regular prevailed and Walter L. Newberry was elected first president. Major Otis hung across the chairman's desk a long subscription paper of 200 names and handed in $400 cash, twice the required amount. It was moved to make this $400 an initiation fee to fit up the room and further to establish an annual fee of $2. The association was at that time named the *Young men's association* but was not so incorporated until January 30, 1851. In 1868 the name was changed by act of legislature to Chicago library association, because of confusion between *Young men's association* and the *Young men's Christian association*. The stated object was " to establish and maintain a reading-room and library, to procure literary and scientific lectures and to promote the intellectual improvement of its members."

The library opened April 24, 1841 in a room in the second story of Scammon's building, south east corner of Lake and Clark streets. It next moved to the Old Saloon building, corner Lake and Clark streets, then to the third floor of Warner's block on Randolph street, then to 95 Wabash avenue, then to the Portland block, and in 1866-7 to the second floor of Metropolitan hall, called Library hall, corner Randolph and LaSalle streets, where it remained until the great fire of 1871, when it was completely destroyed.

It began with a gift from Mr Newberry, who was later the founder of the Newberry library. This was followed by others and from 1841 to 1851 the library was maintained by voluntary subscriptions without corporate powers. The lecture course was begun the first winter. As professional lecturers did not come to Chicago in the early days, the members of the association gave the lectures. Hon. Mark Skinner began the course with Finance and the Illinois school fund. Dr Sawyer followed on Mesmerism, Major Otis on True mercantile character, Dr Brainard on Physiology, and others on their interests. In later years, as funds would permit, distinguished lecturers from other cities were secured. In July 1854, at the Fourth of July celebration, Cassius M. Clay was the orator, invitations having been sent to Henry Ward Beecher, Rufus Choate, Thomas H. Benton, Robert C. Winthrop, Sam Houston, Charles Sumner and John Van Buren. In 1861 Wendell Phillips lectured in Bryan hall on Slavery and the war, and the announcement led almost to riot. In 1869 it became necessary to raise the membership dues because interest in the lecture system was waning, and the income was very uncertain. The annual tax of $2, later raised to $3, was finally raised to $5, the initiation fee being $2. Ladies were early allowed membership. In 1858 Thomas B. Bryan gave $250 to the association, the income to provide annually a life membership to the best graduate of the Chicago high school. In 1862-63 the institution was so prosperous that it paid a library debt of $5000 and had $2000 in the

treasury. A lecture by Parson Brownlow netted $700. In 1864 G. R. Chittenden and C. C. Parks gave $1000 at interest.

In 1855-56 a classed catalog was printed at a cost of $325 for 1000 copies. The same year the library opened every day instead of twice a week as formerly, and the librarian gave full time. In 1859 the books were rearranged in order to facilitate reading the shelves, as before that, hundreds of volumes were reported missing each year, and many others were misplaced by readers. In the same year a new catalog was issued, a list by brief title alphabetically arranged in 19 classes, and of little use. Up to 1864 there had been frequent changes of librarian, resulting in an unsatisfactory condition in the library. The records were inaccurate and many books were lost. In 1864 John M. Horton was engaged as librarian at a salary of $1000. In 1865 a new catalog was prepared for the press. This introduced the latest methods of cataloging and was in five general divisions: religion, jurisprudence, science and arts, belles lettres, history, and bibliography with sub-heads. Books were given full titles. There was further a general index of authors, translators and important words in the titles. The committee wisely consented to let the librarian alone prepare the catalog to secure uniform work, and gave him an assistant and copyists. It was seven months in preparation for the press and two months in press, costing $1200 for 1000 copies. The library committee voted to abolish access to the shelves after the publication of this catalog and to lock all cases except fiction. The next year the librarian resigned and was succeeded by John Robson.

As time went on several attempts were made to extend the interest in the library with the view to permanent support. In 1856-57 Thomas B. Bryan offered quarters in the heart of the city forever rent free, on condition that the citizens subscribe $25000. Only one half of the amount could be secured. The offer was twice renewed but finally given up. In 1866 it was hoped to build by sale of $100000 stock, all revenue from rent. etc., over 10%, to go to the association for books and thus enable it to become a

free library association, not supported by subscription. In the meantime it was suggested that individuals take out life insurance on the endowment plan in favor of the association. It was also suggested that merchants give annual tickets to their clerks. The association was 25 years old and had 9000 volumes but not much interest was shown by the citizens at large. In 1867 a certain interest was enlisted by a gift from Great Britain of a set of her Patent reports, a gift which threatened to bankrupt the association, however, in expense for binding and storage.

In 1869 several large gifts were received but the leaders in the association were already feeling that a different kind of library was demanded, The subscription list remained intact but few new books were added. The circulating libraries like Cobb's library supplied the latest books. In anticipation of the *Chicago public library* it is interesting to note in the *Chicago Evening Journal* of March 23, 1869, a statement from Thomas D. Lowther of the Chicago library association, explaining that the reason why he declined election to its presidency was that he would be out of the city a great deal and the times demanded that the association have an active director with a view to establishing a *public library* on their foundation. On March 25, 1871, the *Chicago Times* published a communication suggesting that the *Young men's Christian Association* and the Chicago library association join, as the former had a *free* library and reading-room in the Republic Insurance building with a circulating library of 6000 volumes, many periodicals and shelving for 50000 volumes.

On the same day occurred the annual election of the Chicago library association. Three tickets were in the field, as follows: (1) headed by Hon. William Bross and representing the proposition of W. W. Farwell to give the association rooms rent free for 15 years if the society would raise $15000: (2) Marshall Field, favoring annexation with the *Young Men's Christian association*: (3) Hon. John C. Dore. The *Young Men's Christian association* had a good chance to secure the library

through this election. A ticket was printed. Any one could become a member by paying $5,. hence strangers joined and voted the annexation ticket, $895 being paid in for membership in one day. These votes were, however, thrown out on the technicality "that certificates of membership had been given to non-elected members", the election was contested and a new election called for. It was stated in the daily papers that in order to arouse new interest a *Young Men's Christian association* ticket had been prepared and printed on yellow paper, so that it could be easily discarded. There was an objection to the weeding out of the library desired by Mr Moody and a general feeling that the interest of two associations were not identical. Members of the first ticket refused to serve if the election was under suspicion and a new election was ordered. The *Young Men's Christian association* disclaimed all responsibility for individual members in trying to get control of the Chicago library association by joining on election day and the $700 campaign expenses of the *Young Men's Christian association* were borne by individuals.

The *Chicago Evening Journal* of March 29, 1871 gave notice of the election of a new combination ticket on the issue of annexation of the *Young Men's Christian association.* The election occurred April 1, 1871 and resulted in the following board of representative men:

President, Hon. William Bross, Chicago Tribune.

First Vice-pres. Hon. W. W. Farwell, Judge Circuit court.

Second Vice-pres. John Crerar, Crerar, Adams & Co., Ex-pres. N. Y. mercantile library.

Rec. sec. William R. Larrabee, Board of public works.

Cor. sec. George M. Frink, Real estate.

Treasurer Charles Henrotin, Cashier Merchant's saving loan and trust company.

Managers, Gen. J. D. Webster, U. S. assessor; George L. Dunlap, General manager C. & N. W. R. R.; Potter Palmer, capitalist; Hon. John C. Dore, Ill. senate; Hon. Willard Vocke,

Illinois legislature; Murray Nelson, Board of trade; Edwin Lee Brown, manufacturer.

This was the last board of the Chicago library association as it was in office at the time of the great fire of 1871, which destroyed the library.

At the last annual meeting several speakers urged a *public library* in the near future, and during September 1871 many articles appeared in the *Chicago Tribune* about the necessity of a *public library*, comparing Chicago unfavorably with other cities. At a meeting on September 24, 1871 the following plans for relief, endowment and permanent support of the library were discussed:

1. Secure proper consent and erect by stock subscription in Dearborn park a building for library and allied institutions.
2. Secure consent of council to appropriate part of the surplus interest received from the treasury on city deposits to pay debts of the association, refurnish its rooms, supply its shelves, and make it independent.
3. Secure from manufacturers and importers of the Northwest their cooperation and money subscriptions to get from Washington a complete set of *American* patent reports.
4. Create capital stock authorized by the charter of the association and offer it to the community for subscription.
5. Raise money by some gift.

Judge W. W. Farwell offered free lease of rooms in his new building on Market and Washington streets for ten years, a gift estimated at $15000, on condition that $15000 be raised to pay association debts. Gov. Bross, E. L. Brown and T. D. Lowther each conditionally promised $1000 but the other $12000 could not be raised and the plan was abandoned. Though the location was not central the offer was considered advantageous. There was also consideration of reviving the *Mechanic's institute* and uniting it with the association on advantageous terms to each; consideration of the New York system of delivering books by carrier for additional charge, and consideration of using the life membership fund to pay debts. It was decided

not to risk a lecture course the following winter. The additions for the year preceding were 357 volumes including 126 volumes of British patent reports and 36 pamphlets. The last year of the library's existence, 1870-71, there were 895 ordinary members of whom 240 joined during the year; 12 members in the Bryan fund and 111 resident life members, in all 1019, though the population of Chicago in 1870 was 300,000. The library had about 30000 volumes besides newspapers and magazines; the additions for the last year were 231 volumes and 36 pamphlets (140 gifts), 76 papers (19 gifts) and 122 periodicals (122 gifts) and the circulation was 20349 volumes.

Practically all was destroyed by fire October 9, 1871. Thomas D. Lowther undertook to straighten the affairs of the association immediately after the fire, as the librarian, John Robson, was in England and it seemed better to have him remain there in the library's interest if it should be revived. Mr Lowther made a final report on November 22, 1871, based principally on recollections and interviews, as all records were burned and the librarian was absent. He stated that nothing was left of a library of 30000 volumes valued at $40000, except 200 or 300 odd books not yet returned, 200 volumes of British patent reports at the binders in London, a worthless claim against a defaulting trustee and a balance of $70 in the treasury.

The life membership fund of $1100 and the Bryan fund of $250 were both in trust for a specific use. The association debts for wages were $65, for salaries $350 and for miscellaneous items $2800. There was no insurance on the library as three insurance policies of $5000 each were allowed to lapse in July 1871 for lack of payments. The misfortune was the more deplorable as the companies in which the library had been insured proved *solvent* after the great fire.

Mr Lowther distributed the Bryan fund and the life membership fund and paid the creditors over 50 cents on the dollar. He further called attention to the apathy of the citizens and to the experience of similar institutions and stated that if the

librarian had received any encouragement after the fire he would have secured a room and begged books from the publishers in the East as did commercial libraries. He suggested issuing 1000 shares of stock at $25 each if the friends of the Chicago library association wished to revive it, but he most strongly urged a *public library* supported by taxation. In the absence of any official action, Mr Lowther on November 15, 1871, personally engaged John Robson, late librarian of the association, to solicit another set of the British Patent office reports, to forestall efforts of other private societies in Chicago. On December 10 he sent him authority from Mayor Medill and President Bross of the Chicago library association to ask for the same in the name of the city of Chicago and the defunct Chicago library association. On January 12 Mr Robson was given power to act as the representative of the city in collecting books either for the revival of the Chicago library association or for the foundation of a new public library.

As a bill for free public libraries was introduced into the legislature that winter and passed in March and a free public library was immediately founded in Chicago, the Chicago library association was never revived and Mr Robson's collection became the property of the *Chicago public library*. We are indebted for any accurate knowledge of this early library to the painstaking care of Thomas D. Lowther, who in 1881 published the valuable monograph noted below,* which is the authority upon which all other accounts are based. No printed reports or other remains of the *Young men's association* have been found between 1841 and 1854, and the earliest file of Chicago papers known to Mr Lowther began in 1853. In 1870 a history of the association (1000 copies) by Brooks, Hobart and Austin was burned while in press.

*Lowther, Thomas D. Memorials of the old Chicago library. formerly Young Men's association, and of the advent of the new; compiled from authentic sources. 138 p. Chicago. Scully. 1878.

Extracts from catalogs, reports, newspapers and letters, supplemented by personal reminiscence. All other accounts quote this. One copy which was seen contained a portrait of Thomas Hughes, but this was probably inserted later for binding

The *Young men's association* held a strong place in the civic life of early Chicago and is referred to by mature citizens now as offering them their only opportunity to see and hear distinguished men of affairs and statesmen, as well as their only reading matter and a place of meeting. It was the *Young men's association* which held the first memorial services for Abraham Lincoln on April 22, 1865, and at the same time collected $200 for the soldier who saved the life of Secretary Seward.

CHICAGO MECHANICS INSTITUTE

Est. 1838 Reorg. 1843

The object of the institute was "to diffuse knowledge and information throughout the mechanical classes, to found lectures on natural, mechanical and chemical philosophy, and other scientific subjects, to create a library and museum for the benefit of mechanics and others, and to establish schools for the benefit of their youth, and to establish annual fairs."

For several years meetings were held in the old Saloon building, corner Lake and Clark streets. The *Prairie Farmer* was made the official organ of the institute at its incorporation, and the editor conducted an active campaign for a library, every issue of the paper containing arguments and appeals for one. At his suggestion the institute agreed to raise library subscriptions to be paid the following July. $128 was paid at this meeting and Mr Gage announced this in the *Prairie Farmer* and urged each of the 150 members to give $5 apiece. The subscription committee succeeded in adding 620 new books by December, making in all nearly 1000 volumes the first year. In 1845 the reading room was enlarged and comfortably furnished. The library was open all the time for reference and circulation, each member being allowed one book at a time for one week with privilege of renewal. In 1852 the library had 2000 volumes and was open throughout the year to the public as well as to the members of the institute.

The society reached the height of its prosperity in 1853 and in this year Hon. John Wentworth gave a large number

of books and public documents. In 1855 Congress passed an act providing that the scientific reports and books of the Smithsonian institution should be distributed to the three most important institutions in the country, and the Chicago mechanics institute was included among the three. In 1856 the officers began to plan for extending their library as their charter gave them the right to establish a permanent public library. They now divided the library into two departments, circulating, over 2000 volumes, and reference 1500 volumes. A catalog was printed and an invitation extended to the public to use the library together with other advantages of the institute. In 1857 the institute began to decline and the city outgrew the need of such an organization, the founders growing old and few new men taking their places. But for Azel A. Peck, who on March 25, 1848 bequeathed some property to it, the institute would have ceased before 1860. Hard times came and the institute became bankrupt, only the library work being continued. In 1861 the debt was $3000 and the library and fixtures were sold to pay it. The fire of 1871 swept away all that remained of books and property, destroying all records. Up to this time an organization had been maintained in order to hold the Peck bequest. In 1875 the institute arranged with the Chicago athenaeum for rooms, and here it opened special classes in arithmetic, mechanical drawing and book keeping which have since increased in scope to cover an art-industrial course.

Michigan avenue free library

A business house sent agents east at once after the fire of 1871 to solicit gifts of books. There was a generous response and the public was invited to free use of the shelves and reading room. There was a large collection of books from England and Governor Hayes of Ohio sent a complete collection of state documents, while New York, Boston and other eastern cities gave books. Current expenses were met by the annual one

dollar fee of readers for home use. Voting members paid five dollars a year and life members $50. The rooms were in the Baptist church and were open some months after the Chicago public library opened. The managers proposed to give the books to the public library if they would open a 22d street branch but the proposition was not accepted and the Michigan avenue library was finally closed. The books were later sold to Dr Boone and their present location is not known. The location gave suspicion of sectarian interest and as the city rebuilt, the library seemed too far south.

OBSOLETE CHICAGO LIBRARIES

Name	Location	Est.	Last rept	Vols.	Remarks
Acolythical		....	1896	1257	
Allen's acad	737 Michigan ave..	1874	1885	2500	
Amer. col. of osteopath. med. and surg	495-7 Monroe st	....	....	.....	
Armour mission lib	33d st. & Armour av	....	1893	1500	Merged with Armour inst. lib.
Austin pub. lib	Austin				Est. by Woman's club. Now in branch Chicago pub. lib.
Baptist union theol sem	Rhodes ave., also Morgan Park	1897	....	500	
		1867	1892	40000	Became Chicago univ. Divinity sch.
Chicago acad. of design		1866	....	.....	Burned in 1871.
" acad. of fine arts		1879	1882	....	Became Chicago art institute
" astronom. soc		1863	1876	654	
" athenaeum	18-26 Van Buren st. & 50 Dearborn st..	1871	1896	1800	Est. by Y. M. C. Union. After 1882 joined Chicago [mech. inst.
		1860	1863	.....	
" Augustana sem		....	....	.....	Moved to Paxton. Became Aug. col. & theol. sem.
" bankers club		....	1894	102	Given to Newberry lib. [1875 moved to Rock Island.
" Bible soc	167 Wabash ave...	...	....	.....	Depository for relig. lit. Jackson bequest $1000 in 1902 [did not est. lib.
" board of trade		1850	1885	300	
" building trades council		1893	1895	1000	Est. by trades unions. Free circ. Discontin.
" charitable eye and ear infirm		1858	1870	.....	Became Ill. char. eye & ear infirm.
" col. of pharmacy	465 State st	1859	1896	.....	Became Illinois univ. Sch. of pharmacy.
" colored men's assn	Dearborn & Harrison	1887	....	....	Est. & maint. by H. H. Kohlsaat. Died for lack of
" dental soc		....	1891	140	Given to Newberry lib. [interest
" female col	Morgan Park	1874	1887	400	
" free lend'g lib for blind		....	1892	500	Given to Chicago pub. lib.
" homeopathic med. col.		1876	1905	.....	Merged with Hahnemann med. col.
" homeopathic relief assn		....	1884	.....	Given to Chicago pub. lib.
" institute		1899	1901	.....	Became Chicago univ. Sch. of educ.
" lib. assn	Randolph & La Salle sts	1868	1871	30000	Burned in 1871. *See* p. 129.
" lyceum		1834	1837	300	Discontin. Bks. taken by Y. M. assn.
" manual training sch	Mich. ave. & 12th st	1882	1903	1500	Merged with Chicago univ. Sch. of educ
" mechanics inst	Lake & Clark sts..	1838	1861	3500	Sold for dept. *See* p. 138.

OBSOLETE CHICAGO LIBRARIES—CONTINUED

Name	Location	Est.	Last rept	Vols.	Remarks
Chicago medical col.		1864	1891	.....	Became Northwestern univ. Med. sch.
" med. lib. assn.		1889	1890	1505v 1909p	Given to Newberry lib.
" med. press assn		1875	1884	3000	Given to Chicago pub. lib.
" med. soc.		....	1884	.....	Given to Chicago pub. lib.
" philatelic soc.		1899	....	277v 1090p	Given to Chicago pub. lib.
" physio-med. col.		1890	1899	.....	Became Chicago col. of med. & surg.
" physio-med. inst.		1885	1890	.....	Became Chicago physio-med. col.
" newsboys & bootblacks assn.		....	1876	600	
" soc. for home teach'g of blind		....	1892	500	Given to Chicago pub. lib.
" soc. for school extension		....	....	.....	Lib. extens. com. to put pub. lib. branches in schools.
" Turngemeinde		1856	1885	1400	
" West side library	239 W. Madison st.	1869	....	.....	Rent colln.
" woman's hosp. med.sch.	402 N. State st.	1870	1871	.....	Burned
" woman's med. col.	337-9 S. Lincoln st.	....	....	.....	1892-1900 Northwestern univ. Wom. med. col. Now [Chicago wom. med. sch.
" young men's assn	Randolph & La Salle sts.	1838	1868	.....	Became Chicago lib. assn.
" young men's Christian union	18-26 Van Buren st.	1871	1874	.....	Became Chicago athenaeum.
" young men's lyceum		1843	....	.....	May have merged with Y. M. assn.
Civil engineers club of the northwest		1869	1880	.....	Became Western soc. of eng'rs.
Cobb's lib	Washington, near State st.	1869	1894	.....	5000 vols. burned in 1871. Discon. in 1894.
Columbian dental col	State & Quincy sts.	....	....	....	Became Illinois sch. of dentistry.
Cook co. normal & training sch.	Englewood	1867	1896	.....	Became Chicago normal sch.
Corning lib.		1830	....	.....	Became McCormick theol. sem. lib.
De La Salle inst.	35th st. & Wabash ave	....	1894	1500	
Economic circ. lib.		....	1897	....	Proposed by ex-Gov. Altgeld.

OBSOLETE CHICAGO LIBRARIES—CONCLUDED

Name	Location	Est.	Last rept	Vols.	Remarks
Field Columbian museum	Jackson park	1894	1905	....	Became Field mus. of nat. hist.
Girls collegiate sch	.....	....	1896	2300	
Grant collegiate inst	.....	...	1896	1000	
Helmstreet classical inst	.....	1873	1876	254	
Holy family church—Married ladies sodality	12th st. & Blue Island ave		1885	1300	
Hyde park lyceum	.....	1867	1891	1944	Became Hyde Park branch of Chicago pub. lib.
Iriquois club	.....	....	1900	.....	Large lib. burned.
Kirkland sch	439 Elm st	...	....	.....	Divided owing to change in school.
Lake Forest univ. Med. col	West Harrison st	1887	1898	.....	Rush med. col. Now affil. with Chicago univ.
Lind univ. Med. sch	Lake Forest	1859	....	.....	Became Chicago med. col.
Martha Washington home	N. Western ave. & Irving Park boul.	....	....	.....	Depended upon gifts only.
Michigan avenue free lib	.....	1871	....	.....	Sold. *See* p. 139.
New church lib	.....	1838	....	.....	Burned in 1871. Re est. but soon died.
North shore rolling mill	.....	1870	1885	700	Discontin.
Northwestern lib. assn	.....	....	1899	.....	Union of bk. buyers to buy direct from pub.
Northwestern univ. Wom. med. col	.....	1892	1900	.....	Became Chicago wom. med. sch.
Parmelee lib. co	1841-43 Wabash av.	1886	1902	.....	Failed. Resumed as Plymouth libs.
Physio-med. inst	.....	1885	1890	.....	Became Chicago physio-med. col.
Presbyterian theol. sem. of the Northwest	.....	1859	1886	.....	Became McCormick theol. sem.
Ravenswood hist. soc	2517 N. Hermitage ave	1892	1890	300	Merged with Chicago pub. lib. delivery station.
Ravenswood Y. M. C. A	610 Wilson ave	1898	....	....	Periodicals only.
St Francis Xavier's lib	.....	1846	1885	1000	
Soper sch. of oratory	Steinway hall	....	1899	.....	
Third Pres. church Young people's lib. assn	.....	1878	1900	2300	
Union col. of law	.....	1873	1891	.....	Became Northwestern univ. law sch.
Washingtonian home	566-72 W. Madison st	....	....	.....	Depended upon gifts only.
Zion col	.....	....	1902	114	

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ALLEN, H. F.—

"The Infinitive in Polybius compared with the Infinitive in Biblical Greek." University of Chicago Press, 1907. (60p.)

ALVORD, C. W.—

"Illinois Historical Collections, Vol. II., Cahokia Records." 1778-1790. pp. CLVI+663. Illinois State Historical Library. 1907.

" "The Conquest of St. Joseph, Mich., by the Spanish in 1781. Mo. Hist. Review, April, 1908. (6000)

" and CARTER, C. E.—

Invitation Serieuse aux Habitants des Illinois: Reprinted in facsimile with Introduction." pp. XXVIII+20. Club for Colonial Reprints, Providence, R. I., 1908.

BACON, C. S.—

"The relations of the Teaching of Clinical Obstetrics to the problem of Medical Charities." Illinois State Medical Journal, Vol. 12. (1800).

" "Book Review: W. Zangemeister's 'Frontal Frozen Section through the pelvis of a Woman who died in labor from Rupture of the Uterus in a neglected cross presentation." Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Vol. 5. (670)

BAGG, RUFUS M. JR.—

"Foraminifera Collected Near the Hawaiian Islands by the Steamer Albatross in 1902." Proc. U. S. National Museum, (No. 1603). Vol. XXXIV pl. V. pp. 113-172. April 28, 1908.

BAKER, IRA O.—

"Voids, Weight and Settlement of Crushed Stone." Bull. 23, Eng. Exp. Station, U. of I., April 29, 1908. 29p.

" "Cement Laboratory Practice, Proceedings of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education." 1908. (5500)

" "Significant Notes in the History of the College of Engineering." Alumni Quarterly, U. of I. April 19, 1908. (1500)

" "Road Economics." Engineering Record, New York City, Vol. 56, p. 441. Oct. 19, 1907. (1200)

BALDWIN, E. C.—

"An Instance of Milton's Debt to Vergil." The Journal of Germanic Philology, U. of I. Vol. 7:1, Jan. 1908. (375)

" and PAUL, H. G.—

"English Poems." pp 333+LXXXII. American Book Company, N. Y. 1908.

BLAKE, C. W. and CLARK, S. C.—
"Exercises in General Chemistry." pp 40+8, U. of I. 1907.

BARRETT, CHANNING W.—
"A New Technique for Dealing with the Appendix Stump." Annals of Surgery, Philadelphia, Vol. XLVII, No. 2. Feb. 1908. (1200)
" "The Crime of Gynecology." Chicago Medical Recorder, April 1908. (6760)
" "Fallacies of Intraabdominal and Atmospheric pressure and Supports of the Uterus and Abominal Organs." Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Vol. 6, No. 4, April 1908. (9500)
" "Intramural Transplantation of the Round Ligaments Versus Alexander's Operation or Ventro-Suspensio fixation of the Uterus for Restroversio flexion." Medical Record, N. Y., April 25, 1908.
" "Erronious Criticism of Specialism." Medical Standard, Chicago, Feb. 1908. (3600)
" "Endothelioma of the Ovary." Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics, Chicago, May 4, 1908. (16800)
"Incarceration of the Retrodisplaced Gravis Uterus." N. Y. Med. Jour., N. Y., Oct. 1907. (5200)
" "Consideration of the Retroversio-flexions of the Uterus in their Relation to Pregnancy." Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, N. Y., Sept. 1907; and Lancet-Clinic, Cincinnati, O., Oct. 1907. (3200)
" "The Treatment of Pelvic Infections with Special Reference to the Technique of Pustube Operations." Annals of Gynecology and Pediatry, Boston, Oct. 20, 1907. (4100). Also Ill. Med. Jour., Chicago, Nov. 1907, with discussion. (5500)

BARTOW, EDWARD.—
"The Use of Copper Sulphate in Water Purification." Twenty-Second Annual Report of the Illinois Soc. of Engineers and Surveyors, Chicago, 1907. (1500)
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The University Studies

Vol. II NOVEMBER, 1908 No. 8

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

By

KATHARINE L. SHARP, M.L.S.
FORMERLY DIRECTOR ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

PART V

Buildings, Sources, Publications
General Index

University Press
Urbana-Champaign

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

University of Illinois

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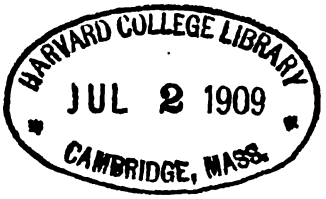

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CONTENTS

	Page
Buildings	7
General statement	7
Table of buildings 1904	10
Table of buildings 1905-08	14
Illustrations	15
Sources	96
Library publications	101

Errata *Separate sheet*
Index *Separate*

PREFACE

Earlier parts of Illinois libraries have been

Part 1	General statement	May 1906
	(Univ. Stud. Vol. II No. 1)	
Part 2	Public libraries, excepting Chicago	Jan. 1907
	(Univ. Stud. Vol. II No. 3)	
Part 3	College, school and special libraries, excepting Chicago	Dec. 1907
	(Univ. Stud. Vol. II No. 6)	
Part 4	Chicago libraries	June 1908
	(Univ. Stud. Vol. II No. 7)	

Part 5 completes the work. Special acknowledgment is due the library boards and architects who have prepared photographs and plans, or have loaned plates, and to Mr F. K. W. Drury, acting librarian of the University of Illinois, who prepared the illustrations for the press in addition to reading proof of Parts 3, 4 and 5.

KATHARINE L. SHARP

Lake Placid Club
Essex co., N. Y.
November 1908

The following is the list of subscribers thru whose contributions it was possible to issue Parts 3 and 4:

Adams memorial library, Wheaton
John M. Burgmeier, Chicago
Cairo public library
Champaign public library
Chicago historical society
Chicago public library
Miss Lydia Coleman, Monticello
Danville public library
Decatur public library
Evanston public library
Freeport public library
Gail Borden public library, Elgin
Galena public library
Galesburg public library
Miss M. E. Hawley, Chicago
Illinois state library, Springfield
Illinois state normal university, Normal
Jacksonville public library
John Crerar library
Joliet public library
Lincoln library, Springfield
A. C. McClurg & Co.
Miss Ange V. Milner, Normal
Moline public library
Newberry library, Chicago
Oak Park public library
Parlin public library, Canton
Peoria public library
C. R. Perry, Chicago
Quincy public library
Reddick's library, Ottawa
Rockford public library
Rock Island public library
Miss Renee B. Stern, Chicago
Withers public library, Bloomington

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

BUILDINGS

(Reprinted from pt. 1, p. 73-75).

Mr Carnegie's gifts to libraries have made prominent the question of library architecture. 84 libraries in Illinois are now occupying their own buildings and 12 others are building or planning to build. Benefactions in this line, however, antedated Mr Carnegie's gifts by 30 years, and 36 buildings had been erected before 1900, when Mr Carnegie made his initial gift to Illinois at Havana. Since 1900 there have been 55 library buildings of which Mr Carnegie has given 48. It is encouraging to note the large number of these in small cities, 37 being in cities under 5000 population and 20 others in cities between 5000 and 10000 population. In answer to the question whether towns of 2000 or 3000 inhabitants can afford to build or to maintain a Carnegie gift, the following lists are given:

CITIES OF 2000-3000 POPULATION HAVING LIBRARY BUILDING

Carrollton	Flora	Watseka
Fairbury	Naperville	Wilmette
	Tuscola	

CITIES UNDER 2000 POPULATION HAVING LIBRARY BUILDING

Arcola	Hillsboro	Polo
Barry	Loda	Roseville

Again it is the smaller libraries which have secured these buildings. 40 of them are libraries of less than 5000 volumes and 66 have less than 20000 volumes. If arranged according to cost we have the following lists:

BUILDINGS COSTING LESS THAN $10000

(Usually one story brick)

$1000 Morrison	$2500 Pontiac	$6000 Mendota
1800 Roseville	3000 Loda	8000 Havana
	3000 Princeton	

BUILDINGS COSTING $10000-$15000

(Usually one story and basement, brick or stone)

Arcola	Hoopeston	Polo
Barry	Jerseyville	Shelbyville
Carrollton	Lagrange	Sycamore
Flora	Litchfield	Taylorville
Geneseo	Naperville	Tuscola
Hillsboro	Olney	Wilmette
	Paxton	

BUILDINGS COSTING $15000-20000

Alton	Chicago Heights	Paris
Blue Island	Elgin	Pekin
Centralia	Macomb	Sterling
Charleston	Mount Vernon	Watseka

Above this cost, buildings show more individuality. Exteriors show considerable variation, but interiors closely follow a few standard arrangements. The earliest buildings were business blocks or private houses remodeled The first distinct style in library buildings, called Renaisance, made its appearance about 1890, copying the Richardson tower. This assumed closed shelves. Examples are seen at Oak Park and Quincy. The most common recent style is a rectangle as at Blue Island, Hoopeston, Lagrange, Lincoln, Polo, Springfield and Wilmette. Sometimes the stack room projects as at Decatur, Paris, Streator and Tuscola. There is a central delivery room, capped by a low dome, and flanked by reading rooms, one for adults and one for children. A work room and study are provided on the main floor and assembly and class rooms on the second floor. This plan, as all modern ones, presupposes access to shelves and special work with children. A popular variation according to the lot is the radial stack as shown in Danville, Freeport and Shelbyville, where it is at the rear of a rectangular building. A newer style is shown in Taylorville and Waukegan where the entrance is at the corner and the reading rooms extent from it on either side connected in the rear by a fan-

shaped stack. Both forms of radial stack provide space for study tables. It is safe to say that every library built within the last five years has a children's room. Only a few special architectural features are shown in Illinois libraries and these are usually to meet local conditions. A purely architectural variation is seen at Joliet. At Dixon, the janitor's home is in the library building, Peoria provides room for the school board, Galesburg provides for the school board and for the G. A. R., Rockford has a museum, and Blue Island furnishes a special club room for men. The large number of library buildings erected within a few years has developed specialists among architects. In Illinois two firms have been strong rivals in popularity, Patton and Miller (formerly Patton and Fisher) of Chicago, and Paul O. Moratz of Bloomington. The former has 13 buildings in the state, at Chicago (Hammond library), Danville, Freeport, Jacksonville, Lagrange, Mount Vernon, Oak Park, Polo, Quincy, Shelbyville, Streator, Taylorville, and Waukegan. The latter has 12 libraries, at Arcola, Fairbury, Greenville, Hillsboro, Jerseyville, Litchfield, Loda, Mendota, Paxton, Pekin, Sycamore, and Tuscola. Two other popular library architects are W. A. Otis of Chicago, who has buildings at Aurora, Blue Island, Dixon, Evanston (Hunt library), and Lincoln; and Mauran, Russell and Garden of St. Louis who have buildings at Charleston, Decatur, and Springfield (Lincoln library). Probably the most prominent names connected with library architecture in the state are Henry Ives Cobb, who built the Chicago historical society and the Newberry library; Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge architects of the Chicago art institute (Ryerson library) and the Chicago public library; and D. H. Burnham who designed the Joliet public library. Others who have more than one library in the state are J. Grant Beadle of Galesburg, with buildings at Galesburg and Macomb, J. W. Gaddis of Vincennes, Ind. with buildings at Flora and Olney; and Richardson and Salter, with buildings at Canton and Peoria.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN ILLINOIS 1904

City	Library	Source of building	Source of site	Architect	Date of Opening	Cost
Alton	JennieD. Hayner lib. assn.	J. E. Hayner	Alton lib	Theodore C. Link, St. Louis, Mo.	June 1891	$ 16000
Arcola	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	17 Dec. 1905	10000
Aurora	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	W. A. Otis, Chicago, and B. E. Holden, Aurora	22 Aug. 1904	50000
Barry	Public library	"Aunty" Ben Brown		Geo. L. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo.	Mar. 1904	12000
Batavia	Public library	Mrs D. C. Newton	Same		13 Nov. 1902	9000(g)
Belleville	Public library	Library sinking fund and city	Same	B. Kledras, St. Louis, Mo	9 Oct. 1893	55700 (c)
Bloomington	Withers public library	Subscription	Mrs Sarah B. Withers		27 Dec. 1887	20820
Blue Island	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	W. A. Otis, Chicago	25 May 1903	15000
Cairo	Public library A.B.Safford meml. bldg.	Mrs Anna E. Safford	same	Wm. H. Willcox, Chicago	1883	30000 (f)
Canton	Parlin library	Wm Parlin and family	same	Richardson & Salter, Peoria	4 Sept. 1894	20000 (g)
Carbondale	So. Ill. state normal univ.	Legislative approp.	same		7 June 1904	30000
Carpentersville	Lit. & lib. assn	Mrs Mary E. Carpenter Lord	same		2 Jan. 1897	
Carrollton	Public library	Andrew Carnegie & Mrs Clarence M. Kelsey	City	Herbert E. Hewitt, Peoria	fall 1902	15000
Centralia	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Oscar L. McMurry, Chicago	14 Jan. 1903	20000
Champaign	Public library Burnham athenaeum	A. C. Burnham	same	J. A. Sweinfurth, Boston	17 Dec. 1896	35000
Charleston	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Mauran, Russell & Garden, St Louis, Mo.	11 Jan. 1904	15000
Chicago	Art institute Ryerson library bldg.	Martin A. Ryerson	Institute	Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Chicago	27 Oct. 1901	62000 (f)
	Chicago historical society	⅔ by subscription, ½ from Henry D. Gilpin fund	same	Henry Ives Cobb, Chicago	Nov. 1896	175000 (f)
	Chicago theol. sem. Hammond library	C. G. Hammond	Seminary	Patton & Fisher, Chicago	18 Dec. 1883	37000
	McCormick theol. sem. Virginia library	Mrs Nettie Fowler McCormick	Seminary	Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Chicago	6 May 1896	111219
	Newberry library	Walter L. Newberry est.	same	Henry Ives Cobb, Chicago	25 Nov. 1893	

LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN ILLINOIS 1904—Continued

City	Library	Source of building	Source of site	Architect	Date of Opening	Cost
Chicago	Public library	City	City	Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Chicago	9 Oct. 1897	2125000
	Public library Blackstone branch	Mrs T. B. Blackstone	same	S. S. Beman, Chicago	8 Jan. 1904	250000
Chicago Heights	Free library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Richard E. Schmidt, Chicago	10 Oct. 1903	15000
Danville	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Patton & Miller, Chicago	Oct. 1904	40000
Decatur	Free public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Mauran, Russell & Garden, St Louis, Mo.	1 July 1903	60000
Dixon	O. B. Dodge library	Orris B. Dodge	same	W. A. Otis, Chicago & M. H. Vail, Dixon		$ 20000
East St Louis	Public library	City	same		10 Dec. 1895	55863 (f)
Elgin	Gail Borden public lib	A. B. & S. M. Church	same	W. W. Abell, Elgin	22 Feb. 1894	15000
Evanston	Northwestern univ. Orrington Lunt library	Orrington Lunt & others	University	W. A. Otis, Chicago	26 Sept. 1894	100000
Fairbury	Public library	Mrs L. B. Dominy	same	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	June 1905	25000
Flora	Flora library	Andrew Carnegie	City	J. W. Gaddis, Vincennes, Ind.	7 Jan. 1904	10000
Freeport	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Patton & Miller, Chicago	4 Sept. 1902	30000
Galesburg	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Gottschalk & Beadle, Galesburg	3 June 1902	50000
Geneseo	Public library Hammond library bldg	J. C. Hammond	same	J. V. Okeburg, Geneseo	26 Jan. 1899	10000
Greenville	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	4 Aug. 1905	11000
Havana	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	C. E. Hair, Galesburg	1902	8000
Hillsboro	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	John Whitehead	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	Mar. 1905	11000
Hoopeston	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	Alba Honeywell	J. F. Alexander & Son, Lafayette, Ind	20 Jan. 1905	12500
Jacksonville	Public library	Andrew Carnegie & Mrs Hannah Tomlinson Van Welch	Mrs David Prince	Patton & Miller, Chicago	Mar. 1903	40000
Jerseyville	Free library	Andrew Carnegie	City	A. T. Simmons with Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	Sept. 1904	12000
Joliet	Public library	John Lambert & city	City	D. H. Burnham, Chicago	14 Dec. 1903	175000(fg)
Kankakee	Public library	George V. Huling & city	Mrs Huling	Morrison & Fuller	Dec. 1898	15000
Lagrange	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Patton & Miller, Chicago	27 Sept. 1904	13000

LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN ILLINOIS 1904—Continued

City	Library	Source of building	Source of site	Architect	Date of Opening	Cost
Lake Forest	Lake Forest univ. Arthur Somerville Reid memorial library	Simon S. Reid & family	University	Frost & Granger, Chicago	13 June 1900	$ 30000
Lasalle	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City		1904 & 1905	20000
Lincoln	Public library	Andrew Carnegie & S. A. Foley	Isabel Nash & City	W. A. Otis, Chicago	29 April 1903	30000
Litchfield	Free public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	25 Sept. 1905	17000
Loda	A. Herr Smith & E. E. Smith public library	Eliza E. Smith	Loda hall assn	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	31 July 1897	13000
Macomb	Free public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	J. Grant Beadle, Galesburg	29 Oct. 1904	15000
Marseilles	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City		23 Nov. 1905	10000
Mattoon	Free public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	VanRyn&DeGelleke Milwaukee	1 Sept. 1904	27500
Maywood	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	G. W. Ashby, Riverside	Sept. 1905	12500
Mendota	Graves public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	3 Feb. 1905	10000
Moline	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	Subscription	F. Borgolte	26 Jan 1904	40000
Monmouth	Warren county library	W. P. Pressly	same		1870	
Monticello	Allerton public library	T'nship & S. W. Allerton	Township		1897	
Morrison	Lit. & scientific assn.	J. D. Odell				1000
Mt Vernon	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Patton & Miller, Chicago	1904	15000
Naperville	Nichols library	James L. Nichols	same	M. E. Bell, Chicago	23 Sept. 1898	10000
Oak Park	Oak Park public lib. Scoville institute	J. W. Scoville	same	Patton & Fisher, Chicago	9 Oct. 1888	82000
Olney	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	J. W. Gaddis, Vincennes, Ind.	6 Jan. 1904	11500
Onarga	Public library					
Ottawa	Reddick's pub. lib.	William Reddick	same		19 Sept. 1888	70000
Paris	Carnegie library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Charles Henry & son, Akron, O	25 June 1904	18000
Paxton	Carnegie library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	27 June 1904	10000
Pekin	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	George Herget	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	14 Dec. 1903	17000 (f)
Peoria	Public library	Mercantile library assn.	City	Richardson & Salter, Peoria	11 Feb. 1897	67856
Plano	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Worst & Shepardson, Aurora	1904	9000
Polo	Buffalo free public lib.	Andrew Carnegie	City	Patton & Miller, Chicago	1904	10000
Pontiac	Public library	Judge B. P. Babcock & city	same	Wechselberger&Jonowitz Peoria	1903	2500
Princeton	Matson public library	Nehemiah Matson			1886	3000
Quincy	Free public library	City	6 citizens	Patton & Fisher, Chicago	1889	50000 (g)

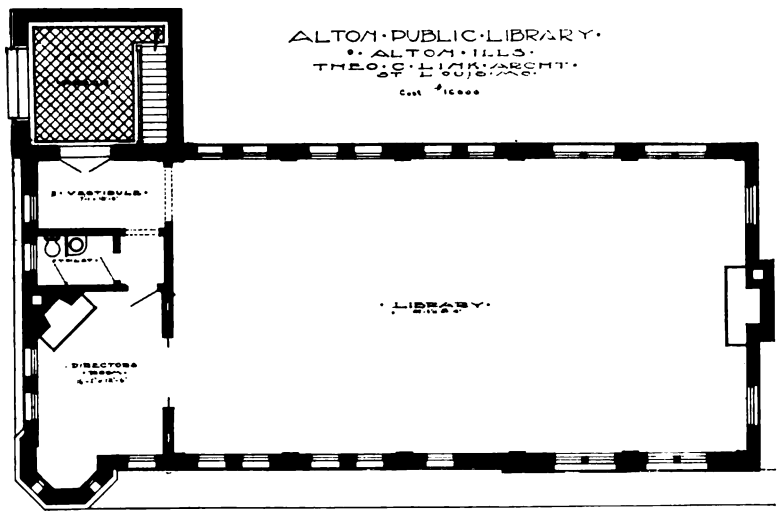
LIBRARY BUILDINGS IN ILLINOIS 1904—Concluded

City	Library	Source of building	Source of site	Architect	Date of Opening	Cost
Rockford	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Bradley & Carpenter, Rockford.	21 Nov. 1903	$70000(f) 85000 b
Rock Island	Public library	City & Frederick Weyerhæuser	City	Drack & Kerns, Rock Island	15 Dec. 1904	90748
Rockton	Talcott free library	Wait Talcott family	same		22 Aug. 1889	
Roseville	Public library	Subscription	Mrs Flora A. Aylesworth		10 Sept. 1898	1800
Shelbyville	Public library	Andrew Carnegie & City	City	Patton & Miller, Chicago	April 1905	20000
Springfield	Public library / Lincoln library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Mauran, Russell & Garden, St Louis, Mo.	7 June 1904	75000
Sterling	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Emory S. Hall, Chicago	15 Nov. 1905	20500
Streator	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Patton & Miller, Chicago	20 Jan. 1903	35000
Sycamore	Public library	Andrew Carnegie & Mrs D. A. Syme	F.B.Townsend	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	Sept. 1905	11000
Taylorville	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	E. A. Vandeveer	Patton & Miller, Chicago		15000
Tuscola	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington	1904	10000
Urbana	University of Illinois	State	University	Ricker & White, Urbana	June 1897	160000
Watseka	Public library	City	same	Geo. H. Miller, Bloomington	24 Nov. 1904	16000
Waukegan	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Patton & Miller, Chicago	1 Oct. 1903	27500
Wheaton	Adams memorial library	John Quincy Adams	same	Charles S. Frost, Chicago	28 Oct. 1892	30000
Wilmette	Public library	Andrew Carnegie	City	Claude & Starck, Madison, Wis.	1 Jan. 1905	11000 (f)

(f) includes furniture
(g) includes grounds
(c) City hall

ADDITIONAL GIFTS FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS 1905-1908

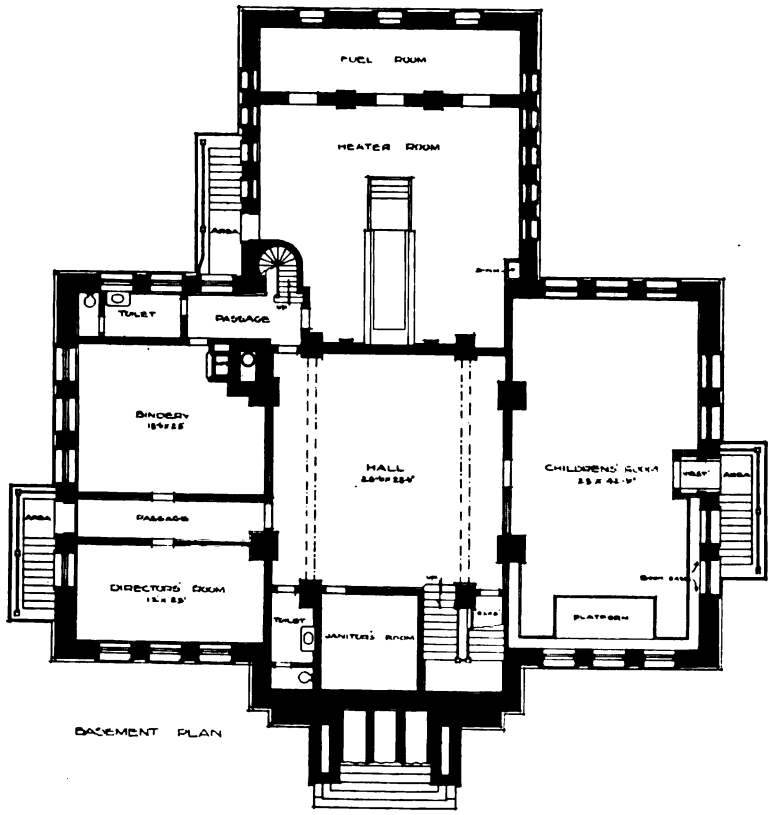
Place	Library	Date	Source	Amount	Remarks
Chicago	University of Chicago	Started plan	J. D. Rockefeller	$600000	
	Harper memorial lib	23 Jan. 1906	Andrew Carnegie	10000	To cost $1250000.
			Subscriptions	200000	
Clinton	Public library	31 Jan. 1906	Vespasian Warner	10000	
Evanston	Garrett biblical institute		William Deering	25000	Opened 10 May 1908.
	Public library	Started subs	Andrew Carnegie	50000	Opened 1 June 1908.
		Mar. 1905	City	65000	b. and f. $135469.
			Subscriptions	12000	g. $31600.
Galena	Public library	Mar. 1906	Andrew Carnegie	12500	Opened 4 July 1908.
			Anna Felt	12500& site	
Galva	Public library	10 Feb. 1908	Andrew Carnegie	8000	
Genoa	Public library	Nov. 1906	Samuel Stiles	1000	For 10 years lease of rooms.
Harrisburg	Public library	21 Mar. 1908	Andrew Carnegie	10000	
Harvard	Public library	Nov. 1907	Delon F. Diggins	40000	
Monmouth	Monmouth college	Mar. 1907	Andrew Carnegie	30000	
			College	30000	
	Warren county library association	Nov. 1906	Dr Henry Tubbs	40000	Refused.
			Association to raise	10000	
		Jan. 1907	Messrs McQuiston	5000	
Mt Carroll	Public library	30 Jan. 1905	Andrew Carnegie	10000	
		20 Jan. 1908	Andrew Carnegie	1000	
Naperville	Northwestern college	Nov. 1907	Andrew Carnegie	25000	
St Charles	Public library	Dec. 1906	Andrew Carnegie	12500	
Salem	Public library	2 Feb. 1904	W. J. Bryan	25000	
		July 1905	Philo S. Bennett	1500	
Urbana	Public library	21 Mar. 1908	Andrew Carnegie	20000	
Vienna	Public library	20 Jan. 1908	Andrew Carnegie	5000	
West Chicago	Public library	Jan. 1905	G. W. Gates	25000	



Jennie D. Hayner library association, Alton 1891

See pt 2 p.7-8

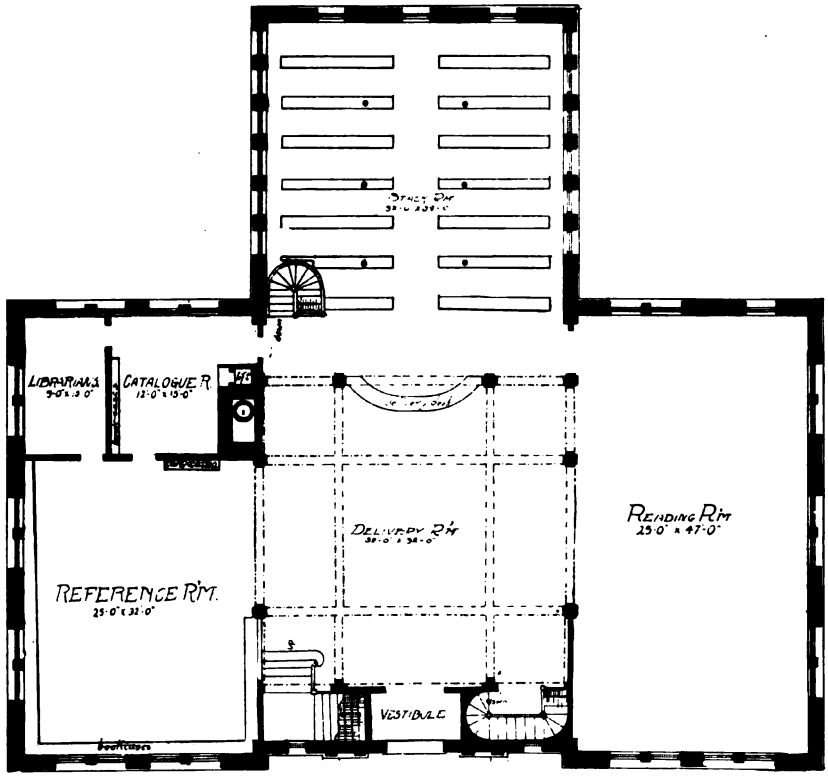
(665)



Aurora public library 1904

W. A. Otis, Chicago
B. E. Holden, Aurora } *arch*

Cost $50,000
See pt 2 p.9-10



Aurora public library

Batavia public library 1902

Cost $9,000
See. pt 2 p11

Belleville public library 1893

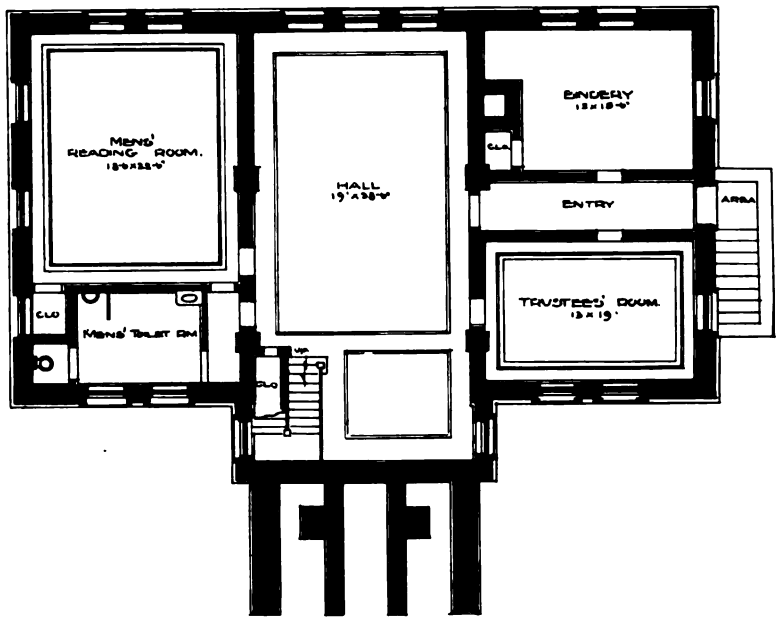
L. Kledras, St Louis, Mo. *arch.*

Cost $55,700 (incl. city hall)
See pt 2 p.11-14

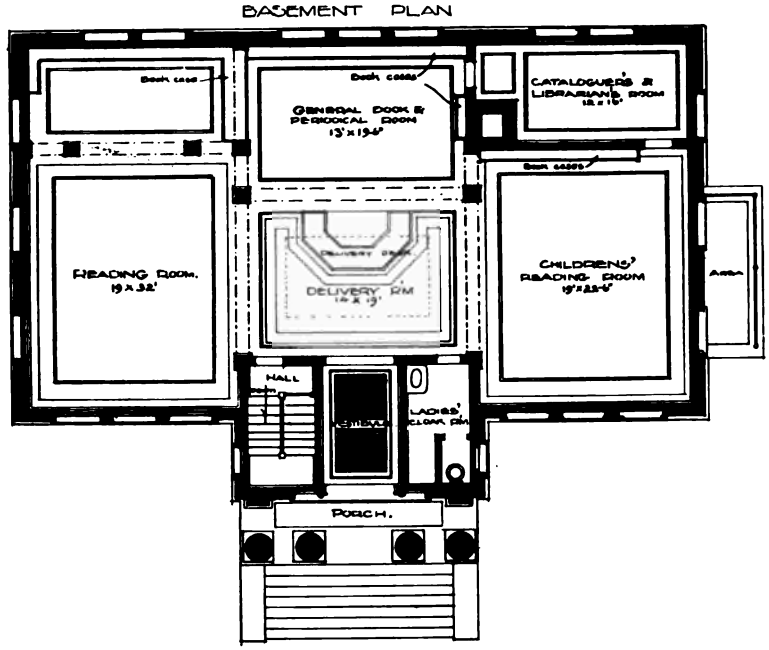
Blue Island public library 1903

W. A. Otis, Chicago, *arch*

Cost $15,000
See pt 2 p.17



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Blue Island public library

(669)

Reading room

Children's room

Blue Island public library

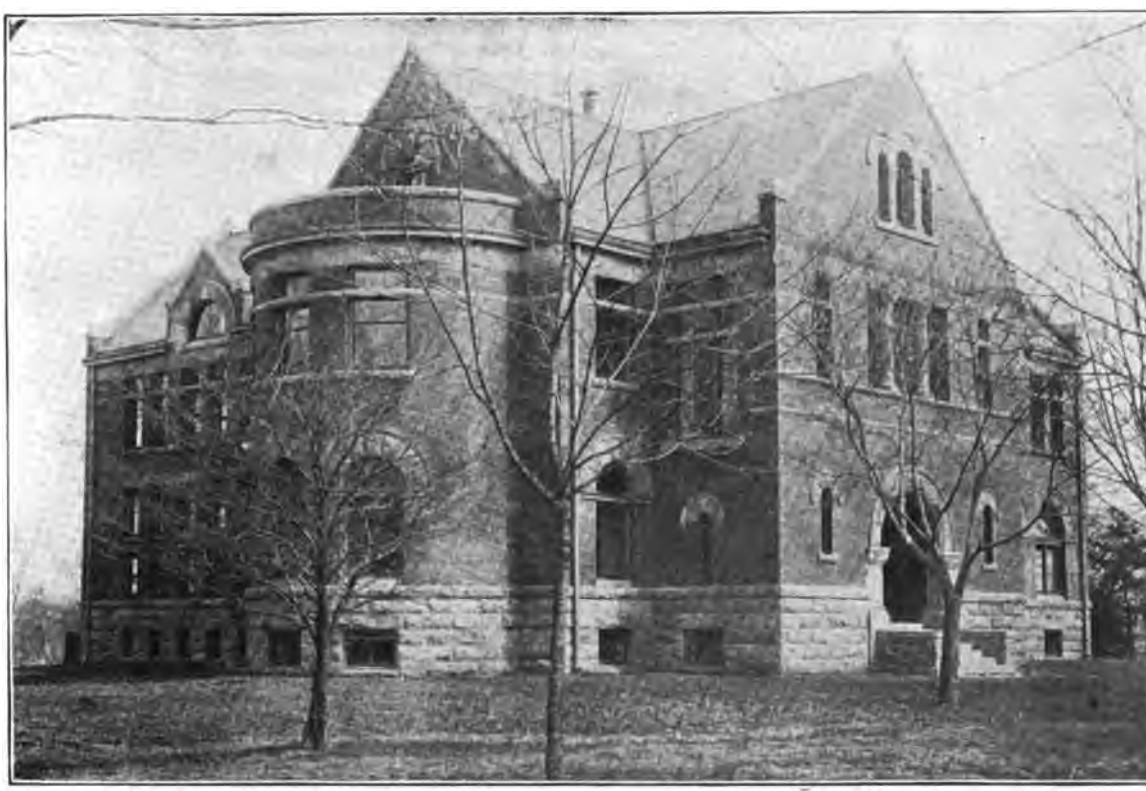
(670)

A. B. Safford memorial

Cairo public library 1883

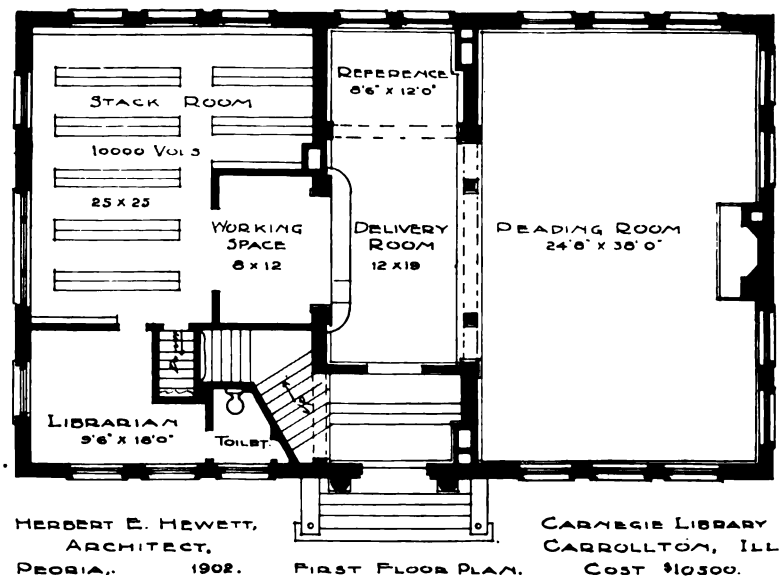
Wm. H. Willcox, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $30,000
See pt 2 p.19



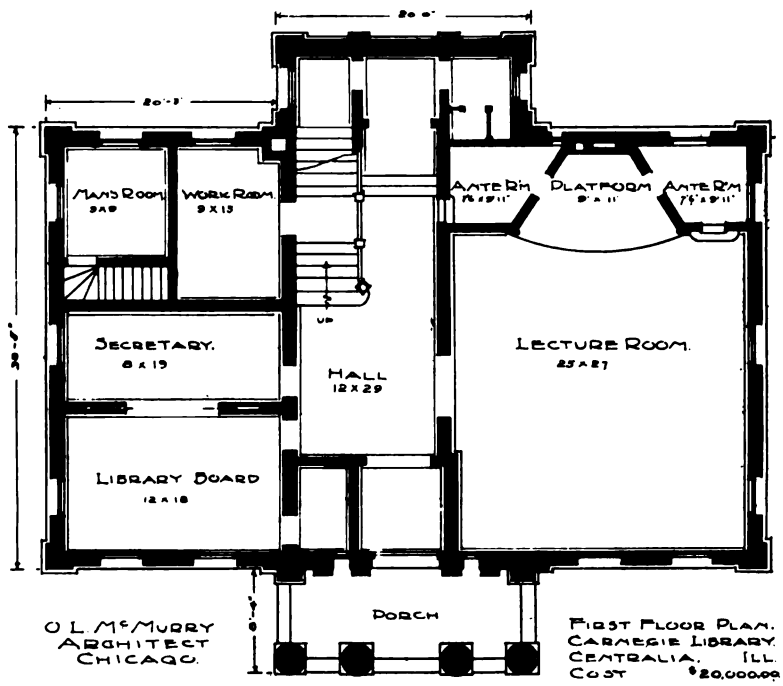
Southern Illinois state normal university, Carbondale 1904

Cost $30,000
See pt 3 p.10-11



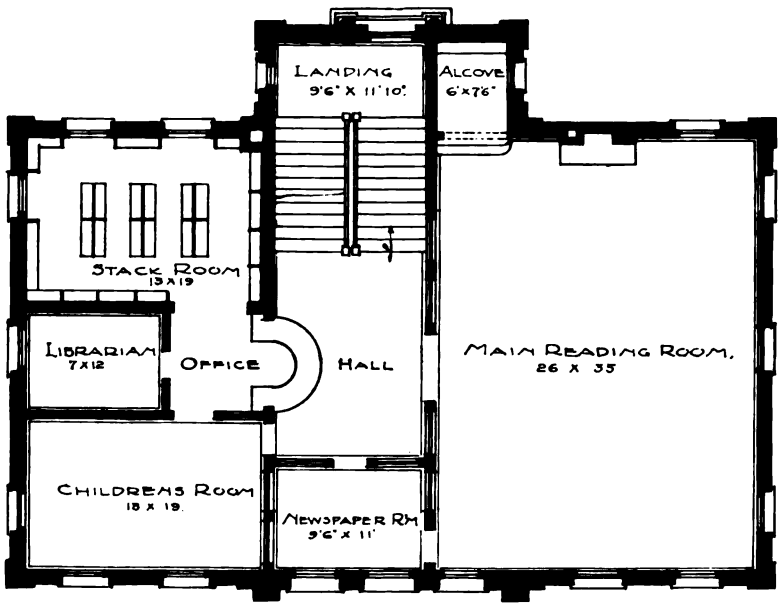
Carrollton public library 1902

See pt 2 p.23



Centralia public library

See pt 2 p.25



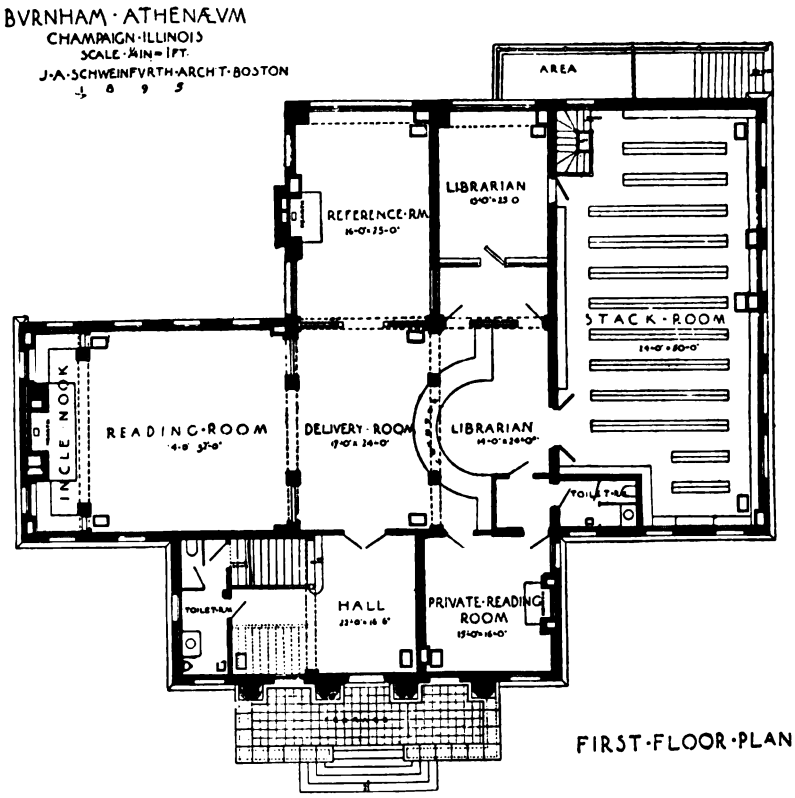
Centralia public library

Burnham athenæum

Champaign public library 1896

J. A. Sweinfurth, Boston, *arch.*

Cost $35,000
See pt 2 p.25-26

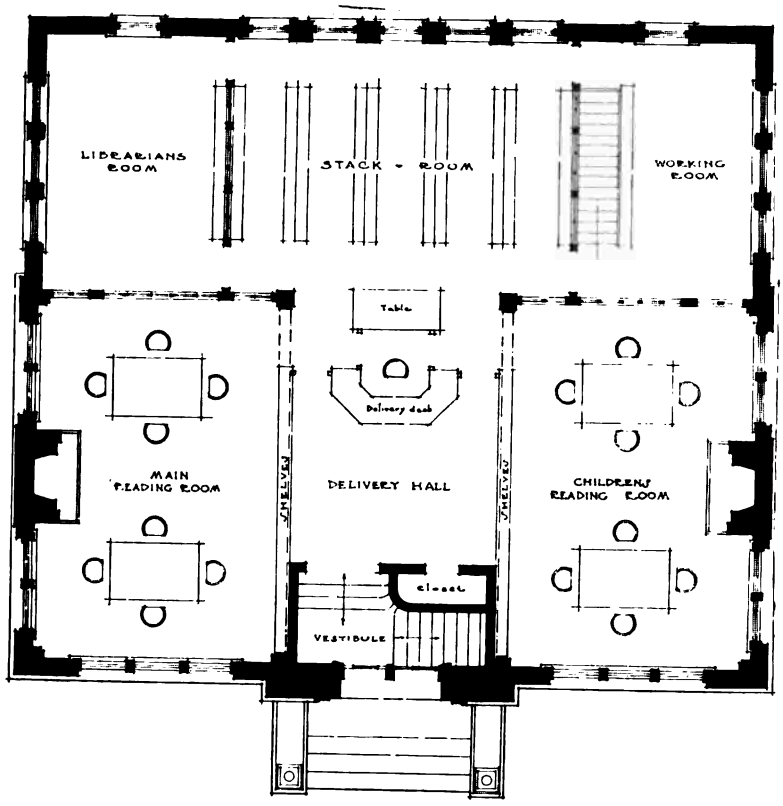


Champaign public library

Charleston public library 1904

Mauran, Russell & Garden, St. Louis, Mo. *arch*

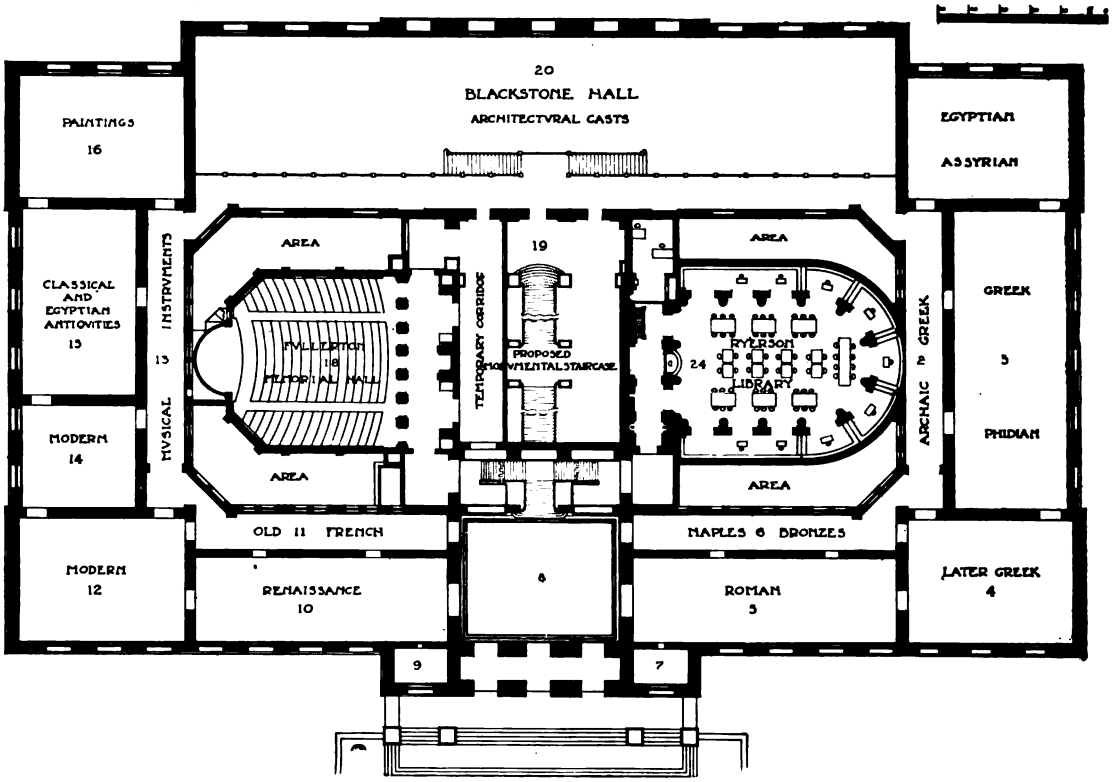
Cost $15,000
See pt 2 p.26-29



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

Charleston public library

(676)



Ryerson library

Chicago art institute 1901

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Chicago, *arch.*

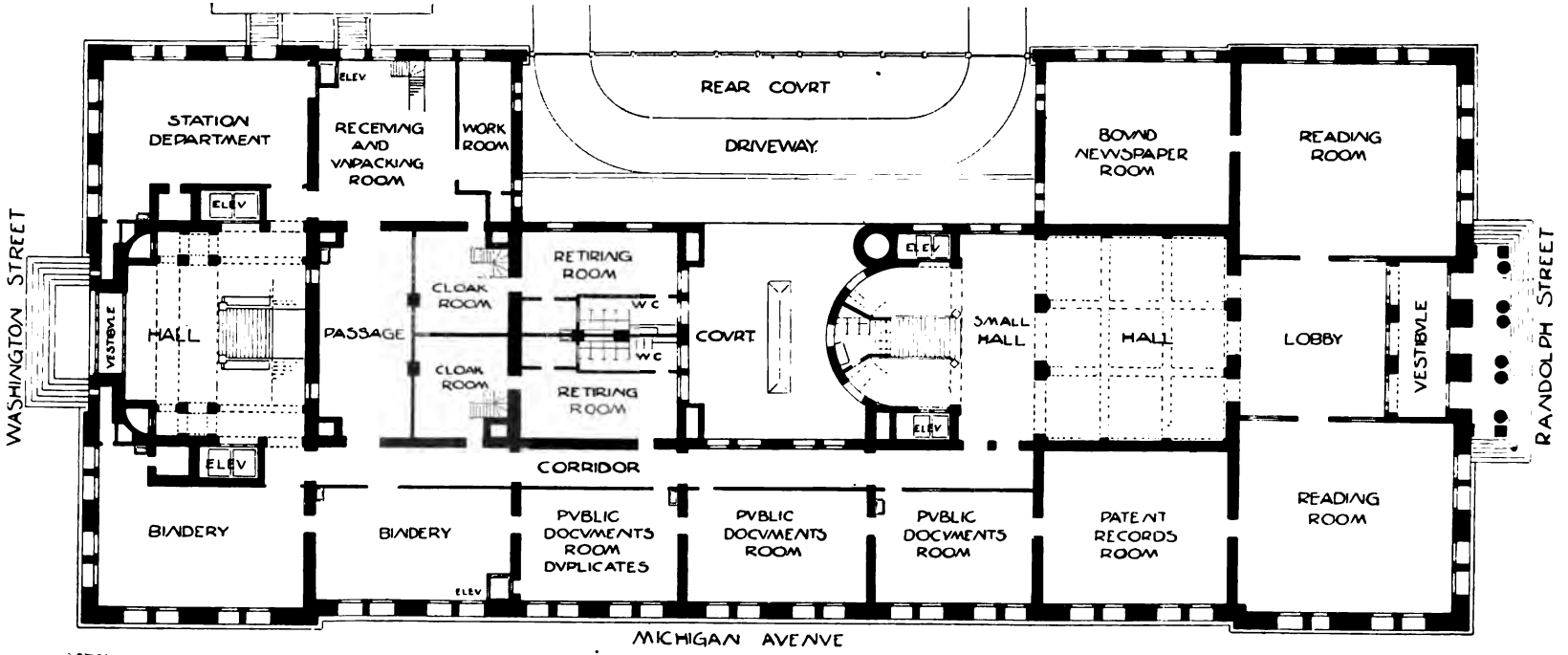
Cost $62,000
See pt 4 p.12-14

Chicago public library 1897

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Chicago, *arch.*

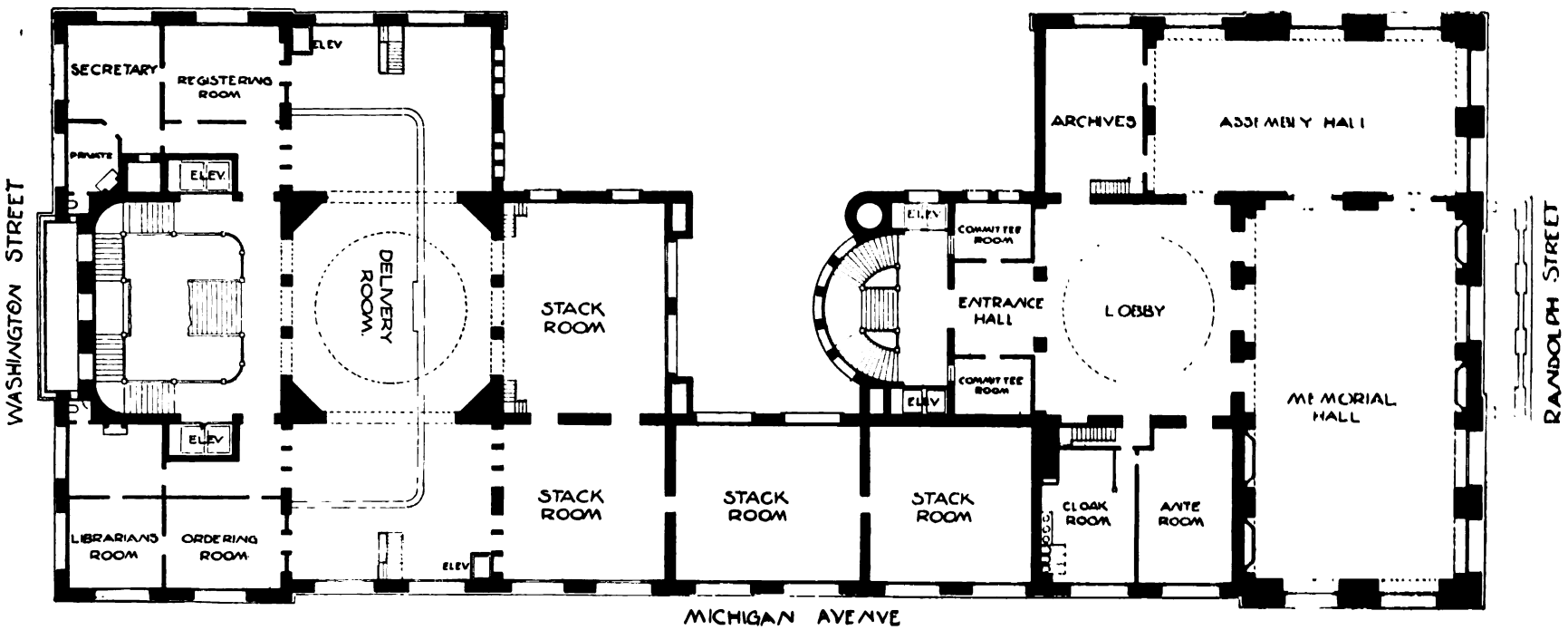
Cost $2,125,000

See pt 4 p.31-38

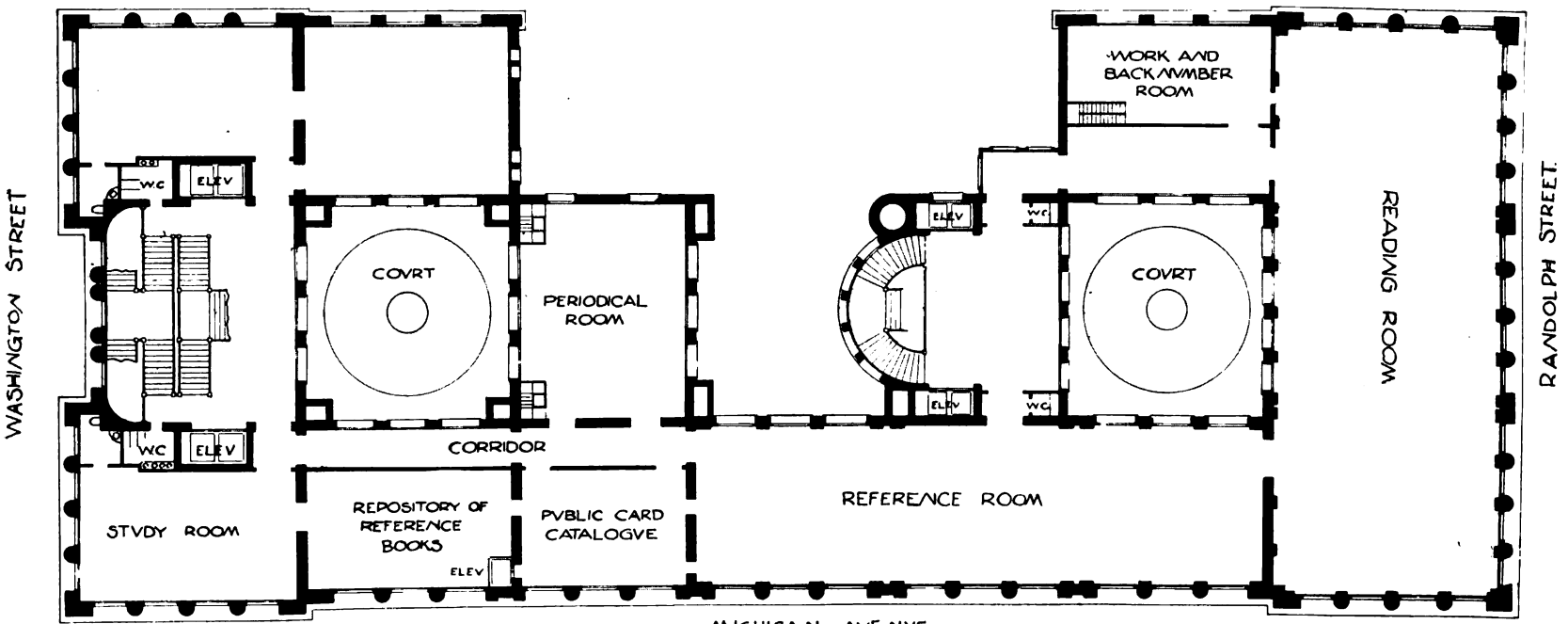


(679)

Chicago public library—First floor



Chicago public library—Second floor



Chicago public library—Third floor

Chicago
public library

T. B. Blackstone
memorial
branch library 1904

S. S. Beman, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $250,000

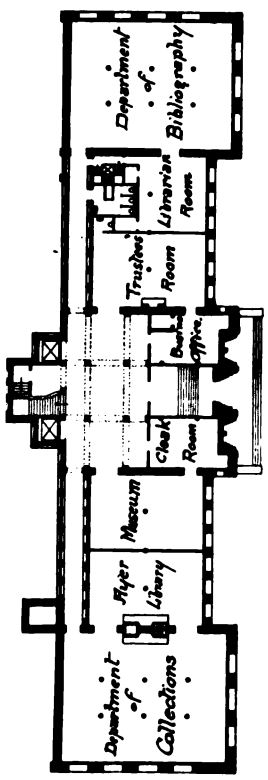
See pt 4 p.50-56

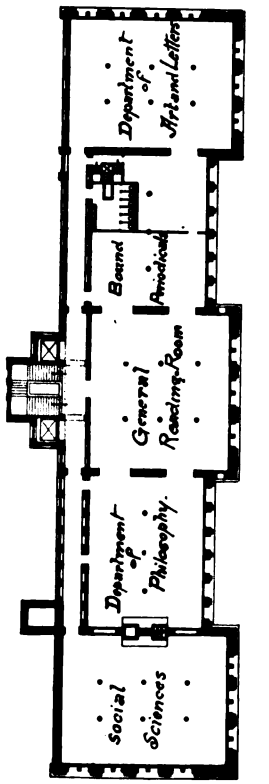
Virginia library

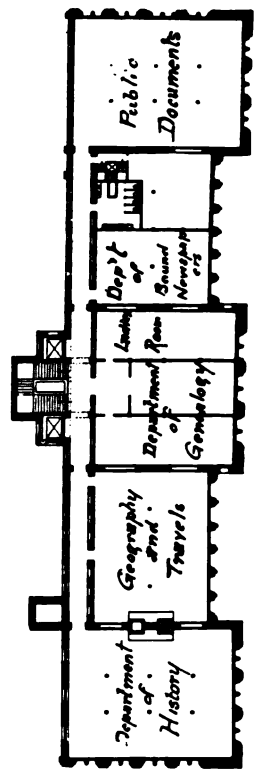
McCormick theological seminary Chicago 1896

Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $111,220
See pt 4 p.94-95



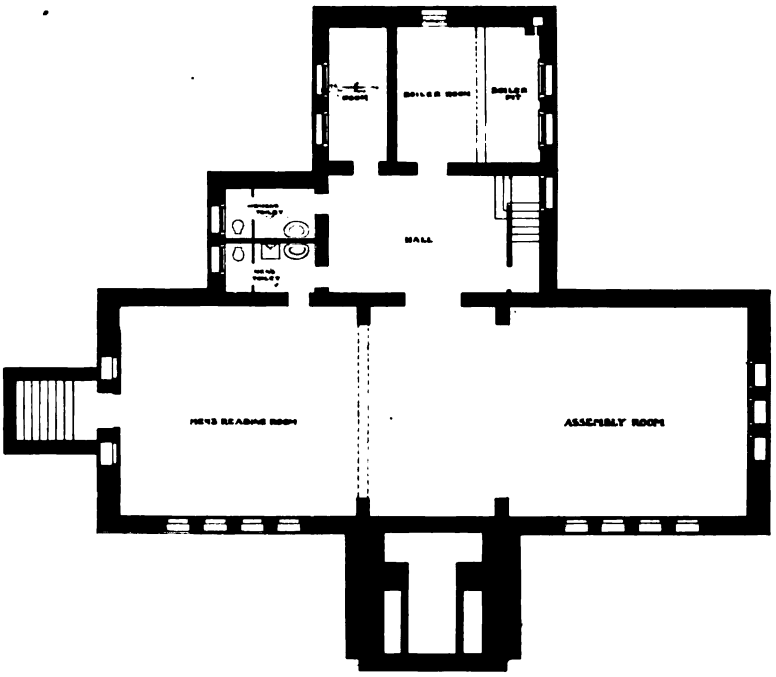




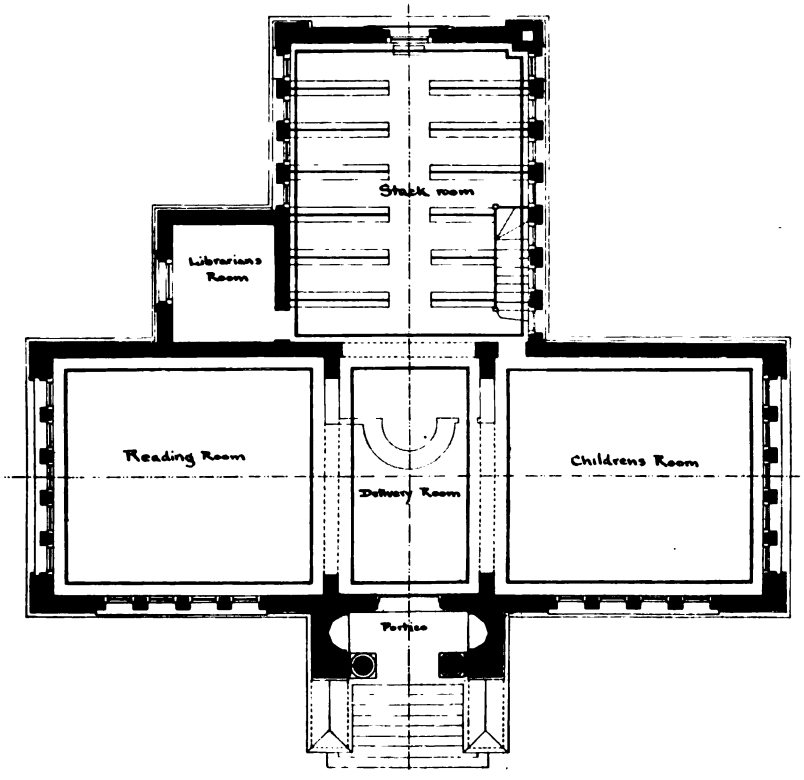
Newberry library Chicago 1893

Henry Ives Cobb, Chicago, *arch.*

see pt 4. p.99-100



PLAN OF BASEMENT

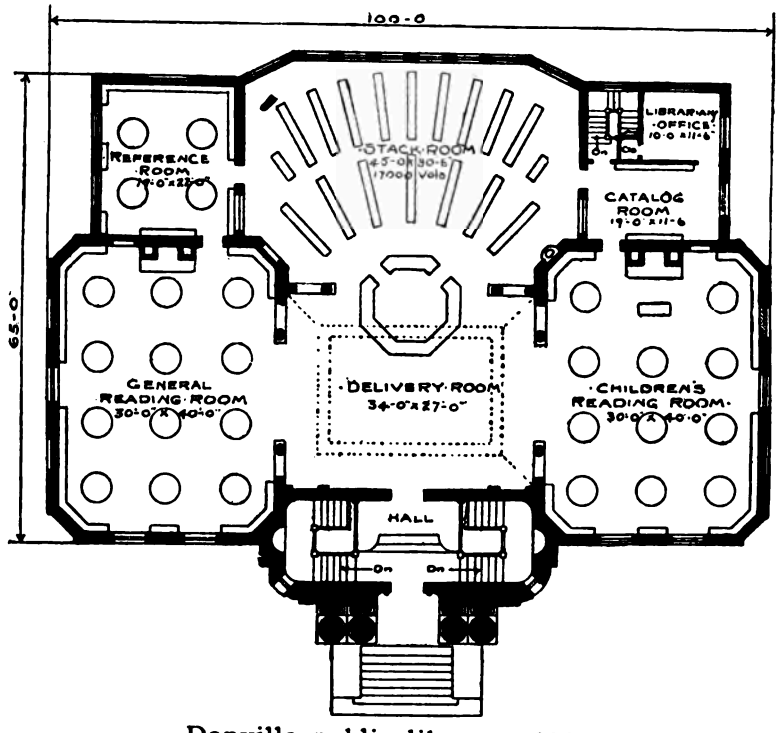


PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR

Chicago Heights free library 1903

Richard E. Schmidt, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $15,000
See pt 2 p.28

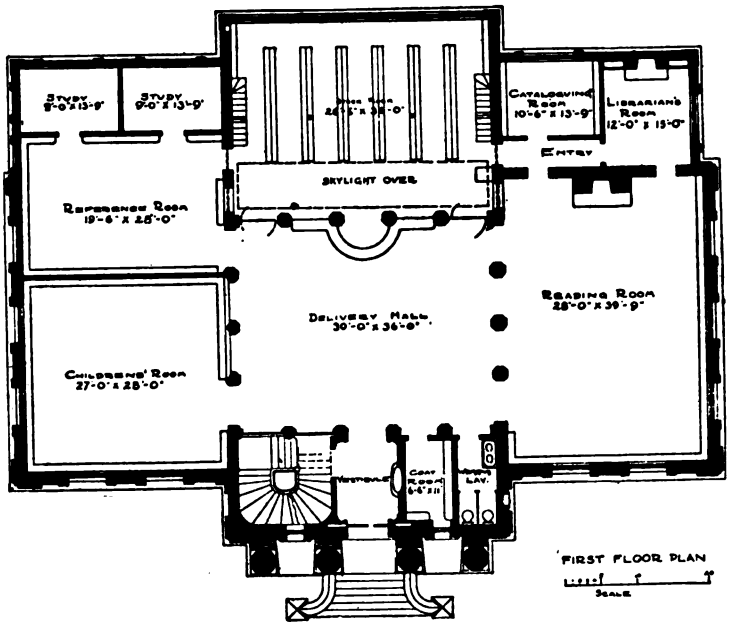


Danville public library 1904

Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $40,000

See pt 2 p.30-32

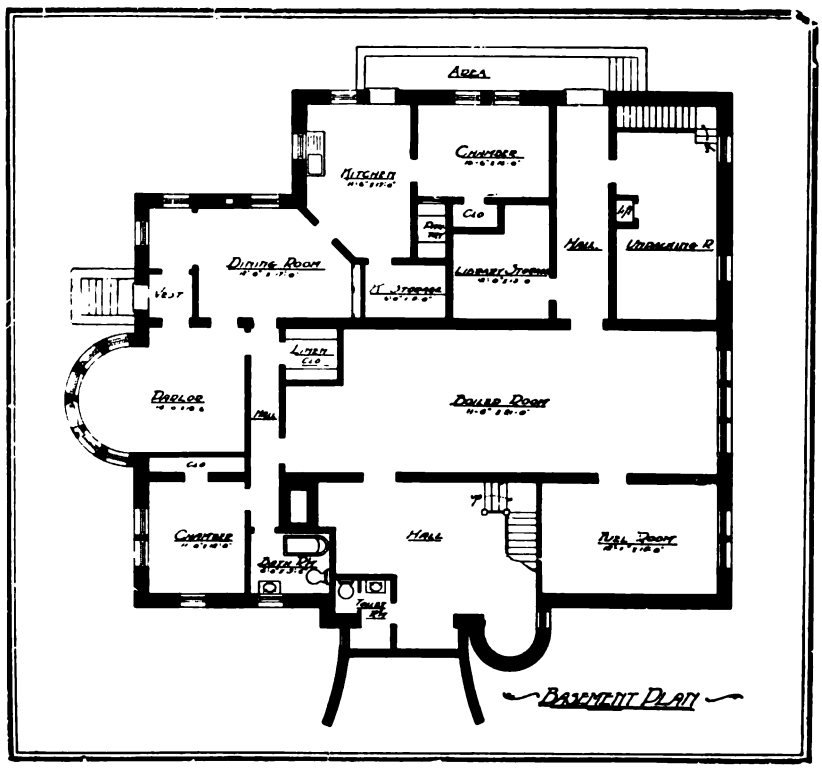


Decatur free public library 1903

Mauran, Russell & Garden, St Louis, Mo, *arch.*

Cost $60.000
See pt 2 p.32-34

Decatur free public library
(688)

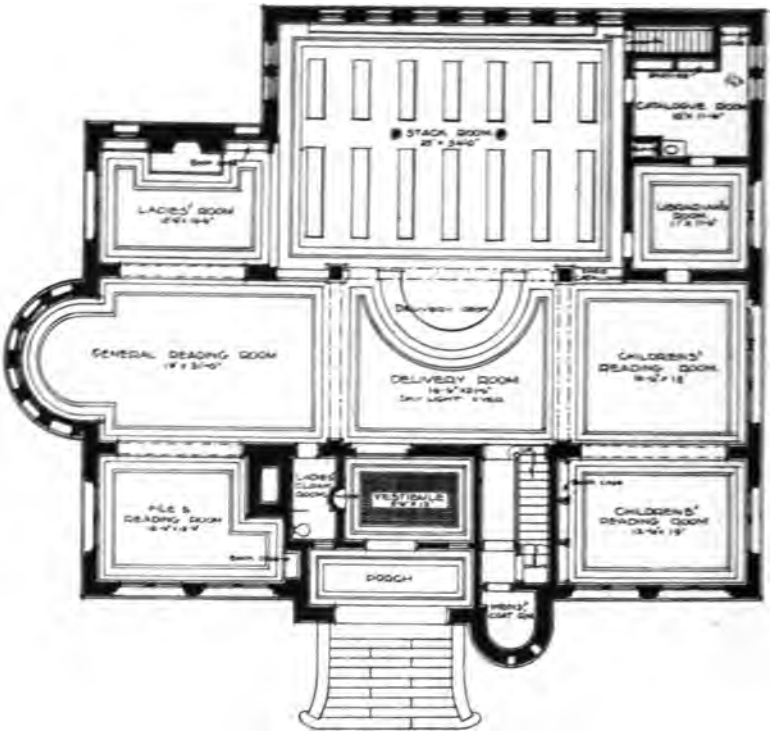


O. B. Dodge library

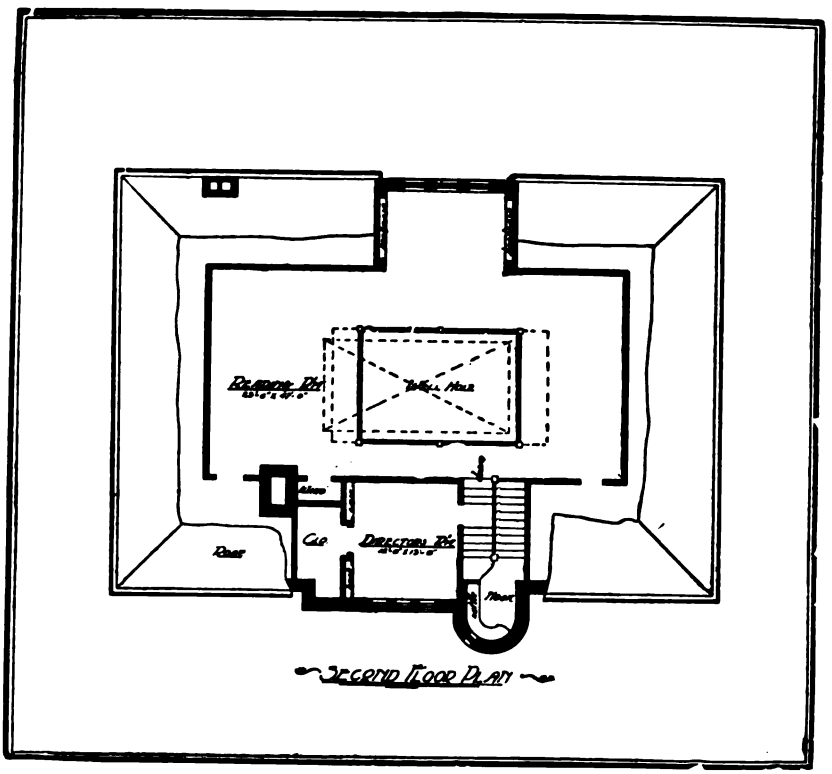
Dixon public library 1899

W. A. Otis, Chicago
M. H. Vail, Dixon
} *arch.*

Cost $20,000
See pt 2 p.34-35

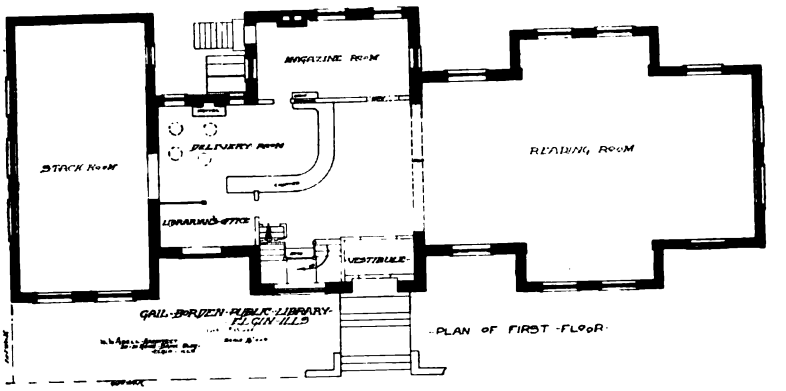


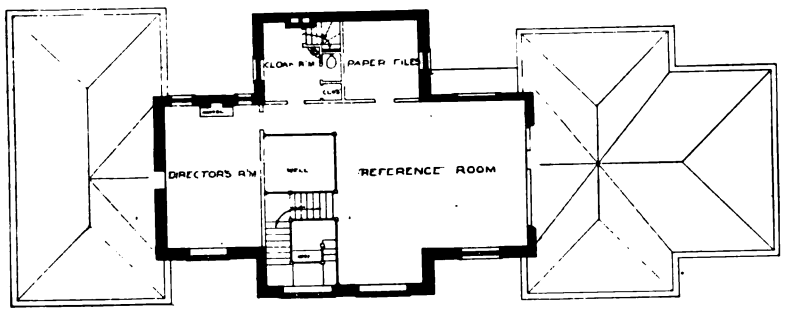
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Dixon public library
(690)





Gail Borden public library Elgin 1894

W. W. Abell, Elgin, *arch.*

Cost $15,000
See pt 2 p.38-39

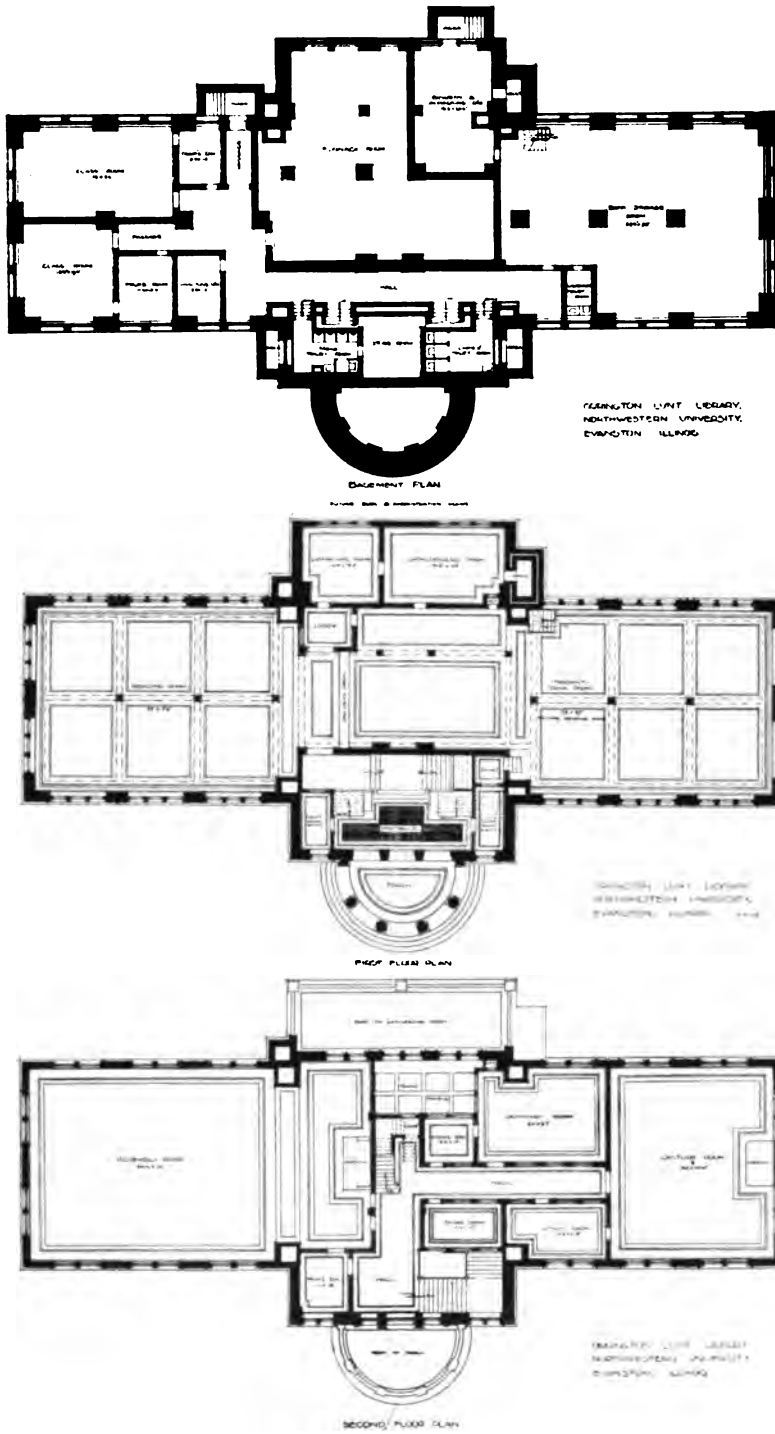
Orrington Lunt library

Northwestern university Evanston 1894

W. A. Otis, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $95,000

See pt 3 p.18-21



Orrington Lunt library

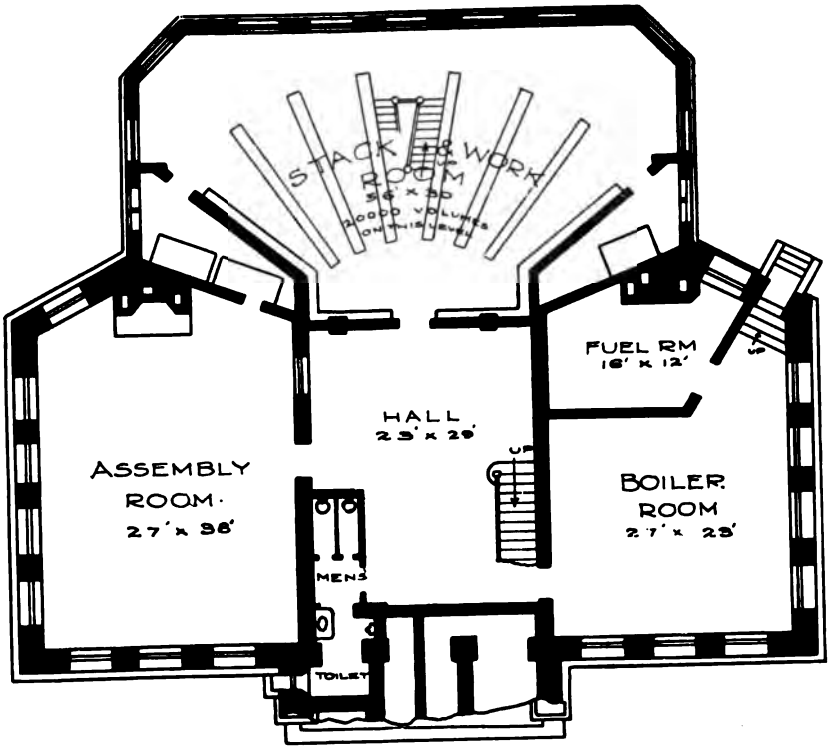
Northwestern university Evanston

(693)

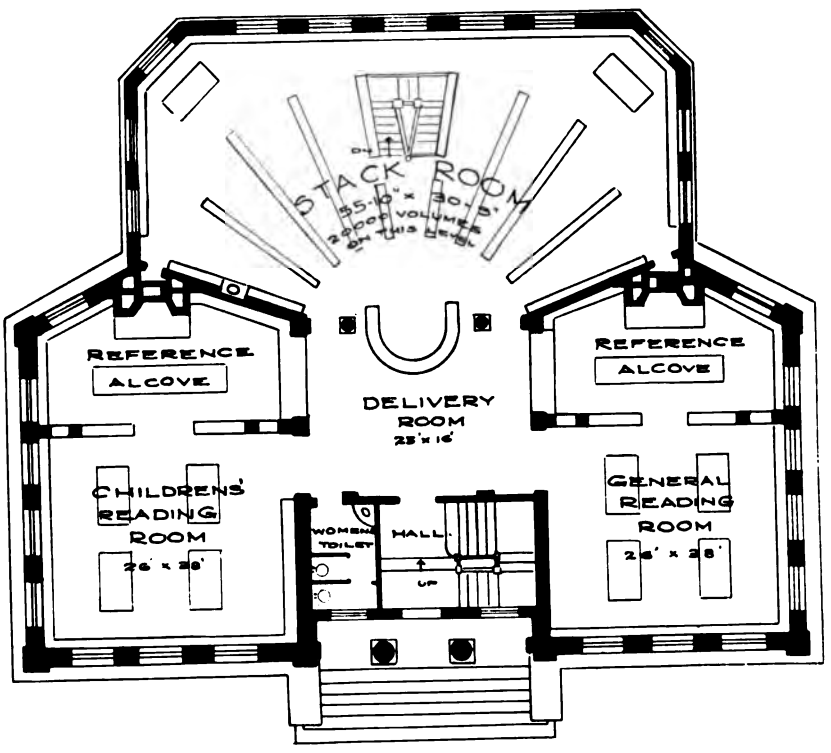
Freeport public library 1902

Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $30,000
See pt 2 p.47-48



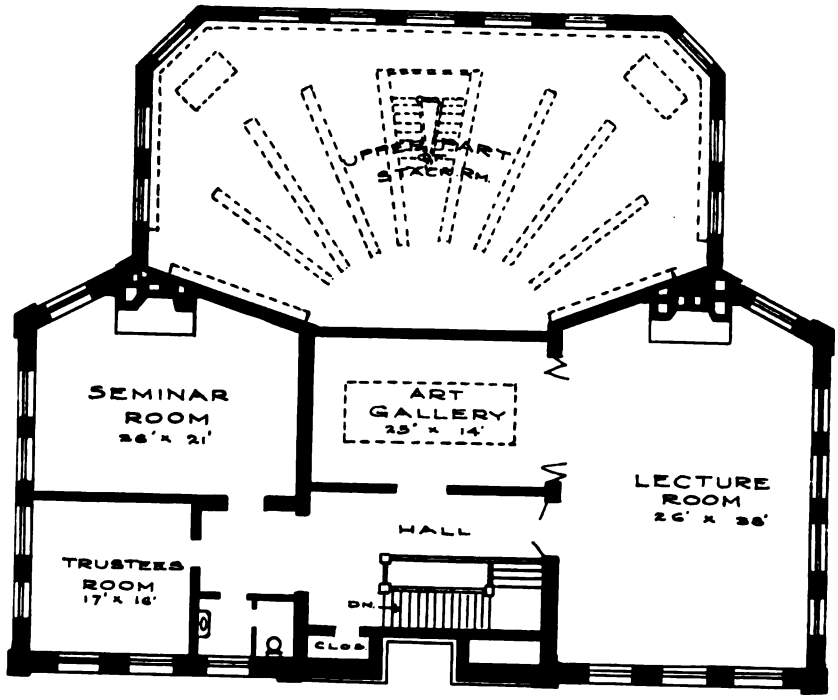
·BASEMENT·PLAN·



·FIRST·FLOOR·PLAN·

Freeport public library

(695)



·SECOND·FLOOR·PLAN·

Freeport public library

Galesburg public library 1902

Gottschalk & Beadle, Galesburg, *arch.*

Cost $50,000

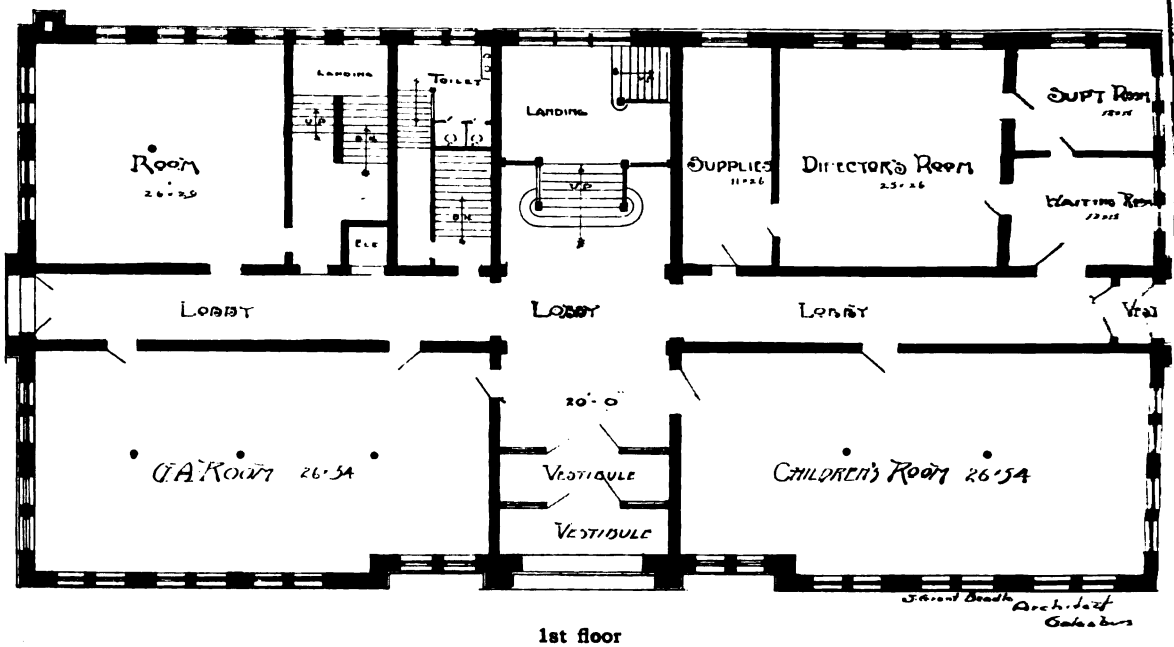
See pt 2 p.50-51

Reading room

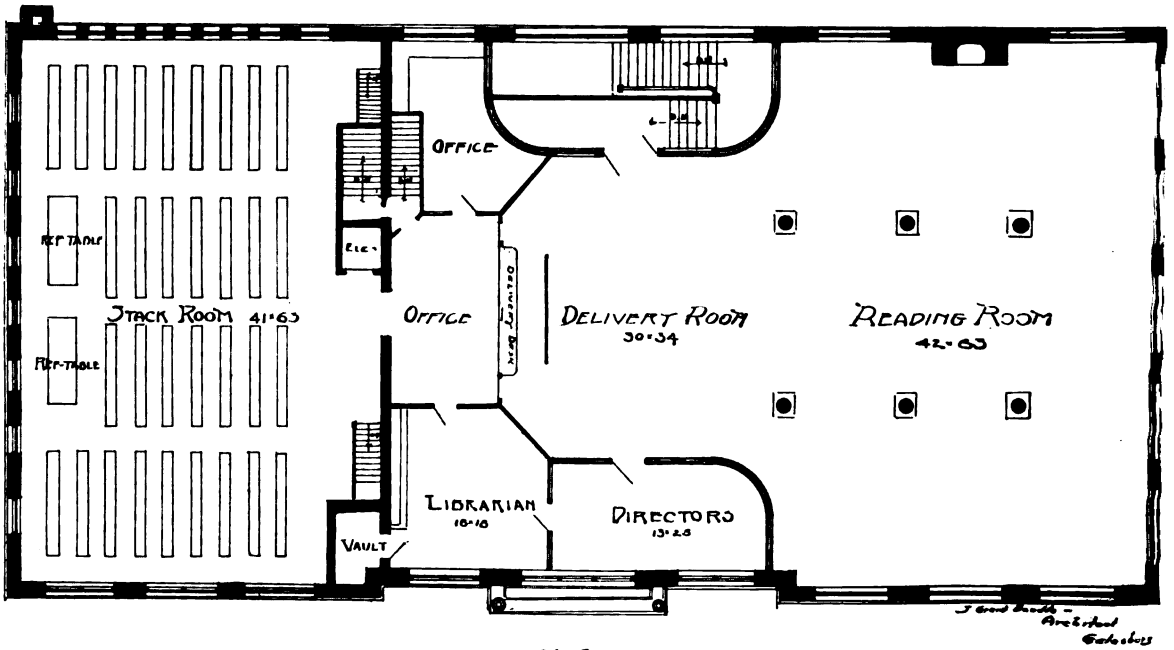
Children's room

Galesburg public library

(697)



1st floor



2d floor

Galesburg public library
(698)

Hammond library building

Geneseo public library 1899

J. N. Okeburg, Geneseo, *arch.* Cost $10,000

See pt 2 p.51

Havana public library 1902

C. E. Hair, Gallesburg, *arch.* Cost $8,000

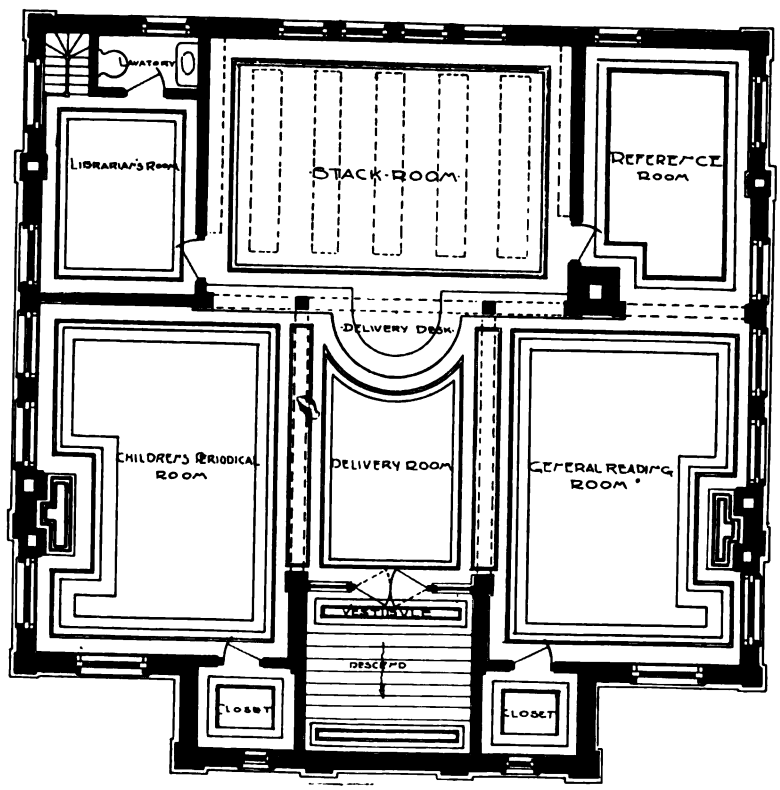
See pt 2 p.56

Hillsboro public library 1905

Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington, *arch.*

Cost $11,000

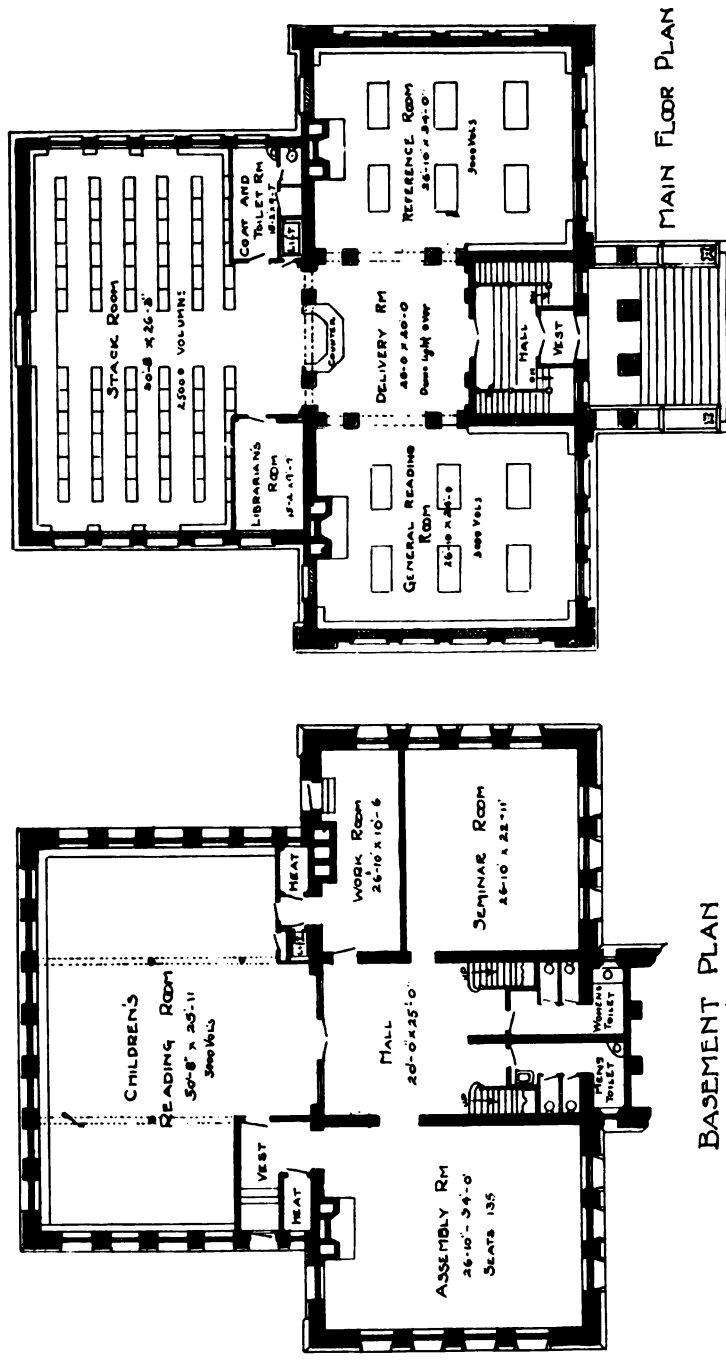
See pt 2 p.58



Hoopeston public library 1905

J. F. Alexander & son, Lafayette, Ind. *arch.*

Cost $12,500
See pt 2 p.59-60



Jacksonville public library 1903

Patton & Miller, Chicago. *arch.*

Cost $45,000
See pt 2 p.60-62

Jacksonville public library

Jerseyville free library 1904

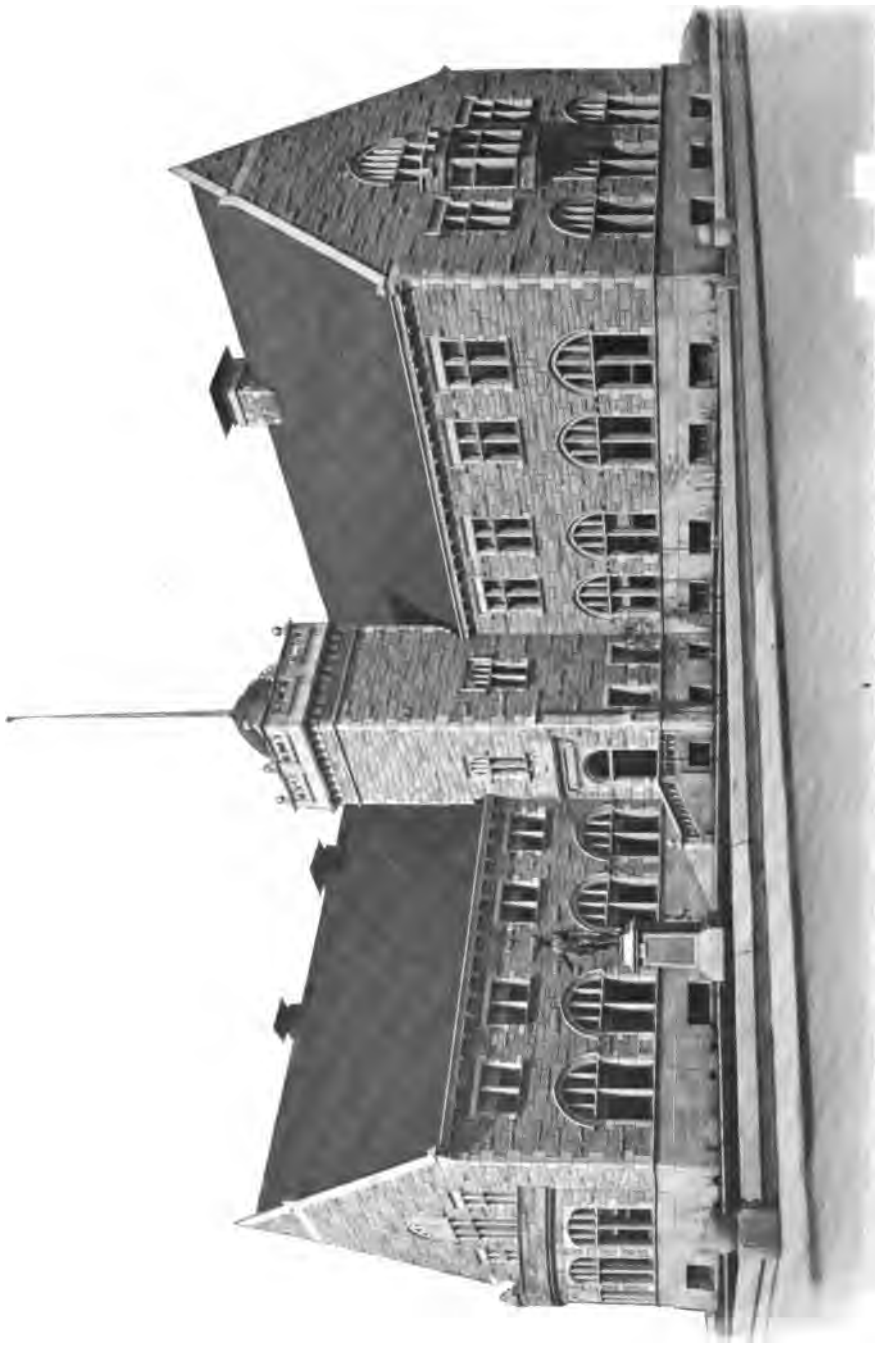
Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington, } *arch.*
A. T. Simmons, "

Cost $12,000
See pt 2 p.62-63

(702)

Jerseyville free library

(703)



Joliet public library 1903

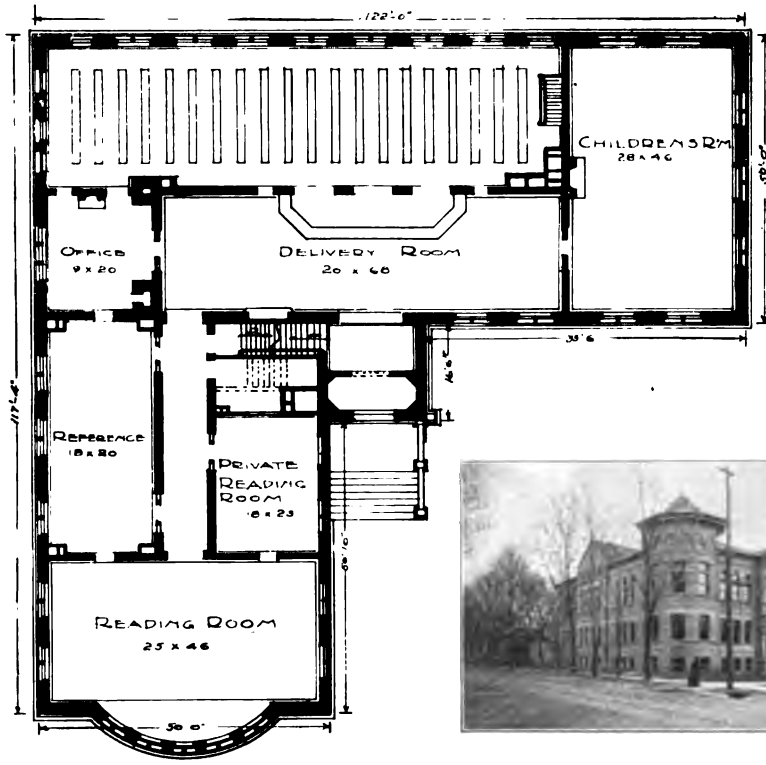
D. H. Burnham, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $175,000

See pt 2 p.63-66

Children's room

Joliet public library



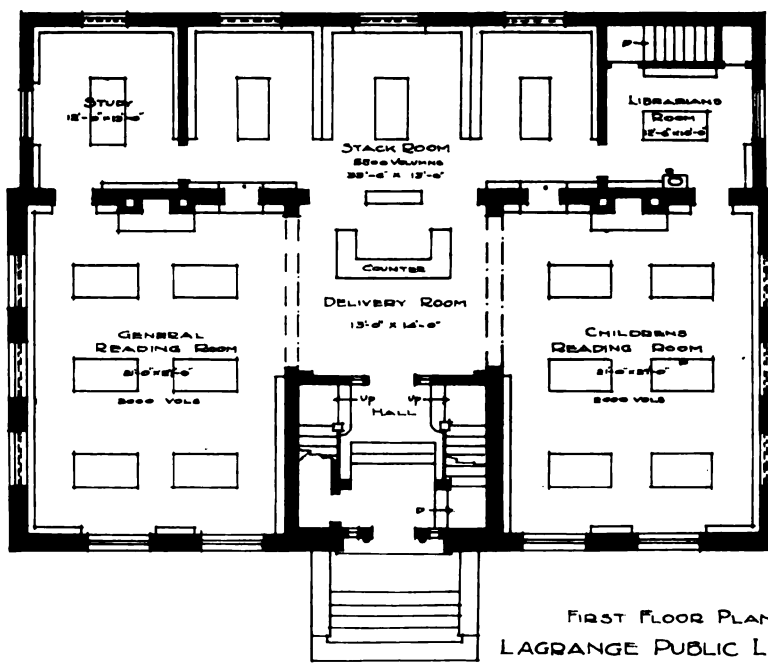
Joliet public library

Kankakee public library 1898

Morrison & Fuller. *arch.*

Cost $15,000

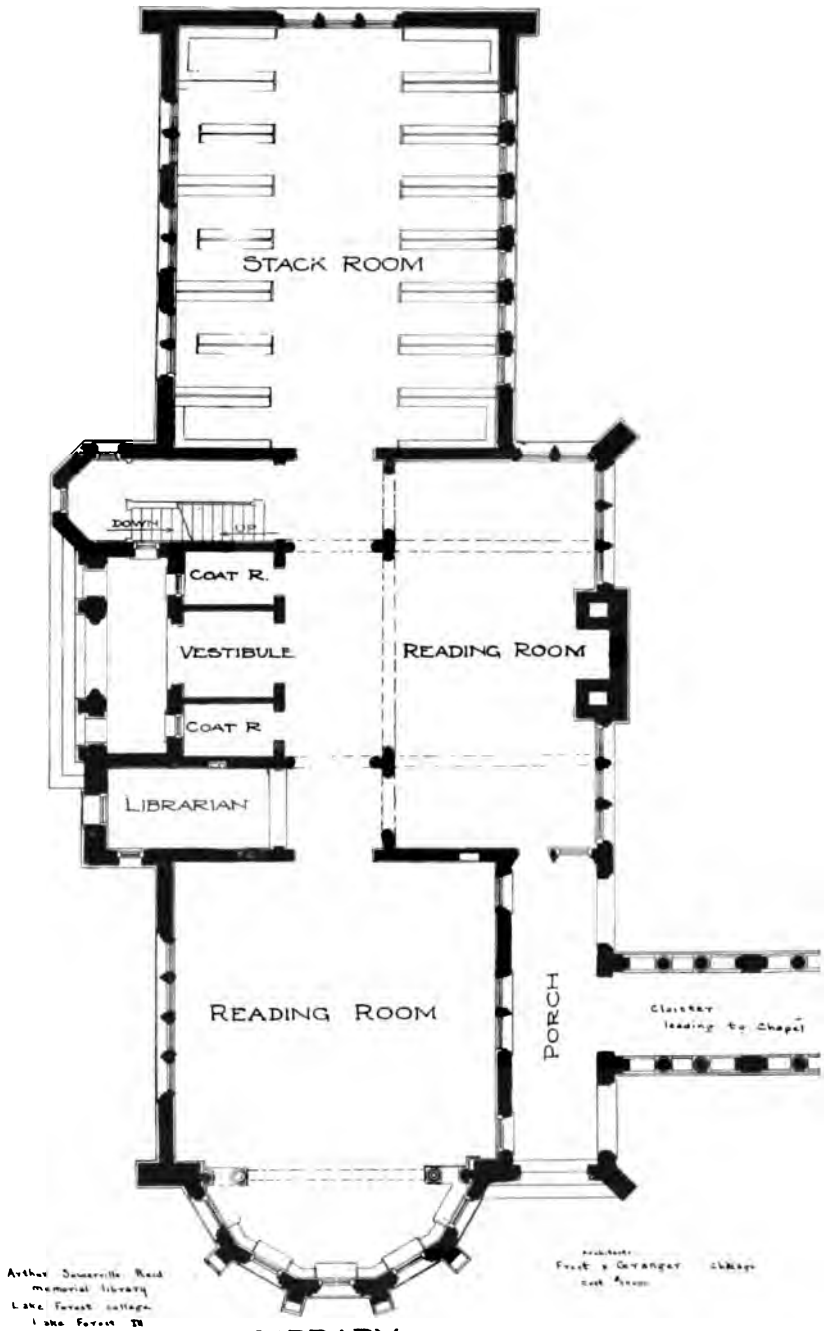
See pt 2 p.66-67



Lagrange public library 1904

Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $13,000
See pt 2 p.68-69


STACK ROOM
DOWN
UP
COAT R.
VESTIBULE
READING ROOM
COAT R
LIBRARIAN
READING ROOM
PORCH
Cloister
leading to Chapel
Arthur Somerville Reid
memorial library
Lake Forest college
Lake Forest Ill

LIBRARY

(707)

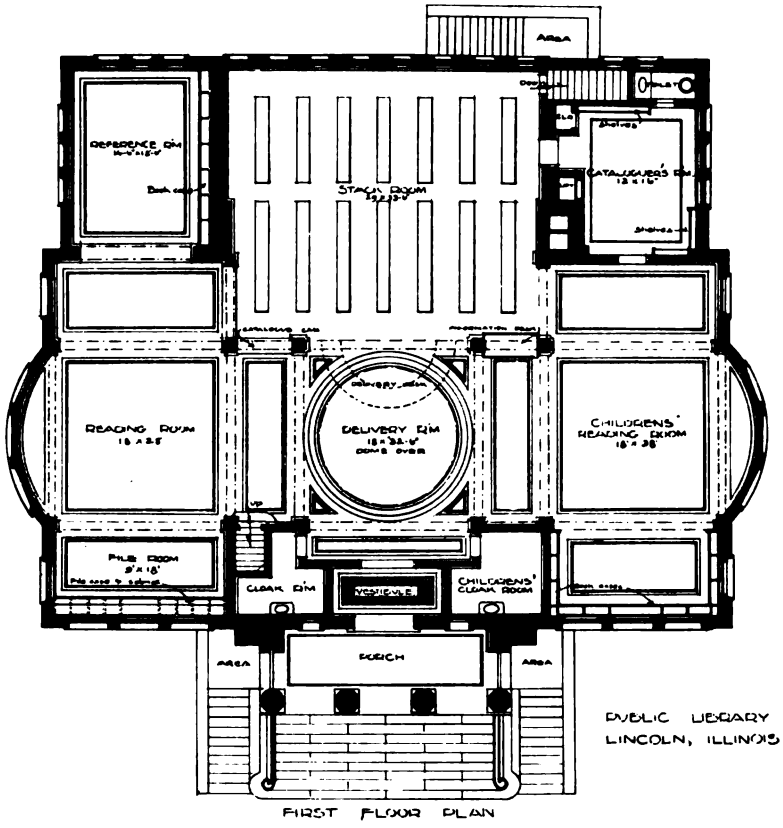
Arthur Somerville Reid memorial library 1900

Lake Forest college

Lincoln public library 1903

W. A. Otis, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $30,000
See pt 2 p.71-73



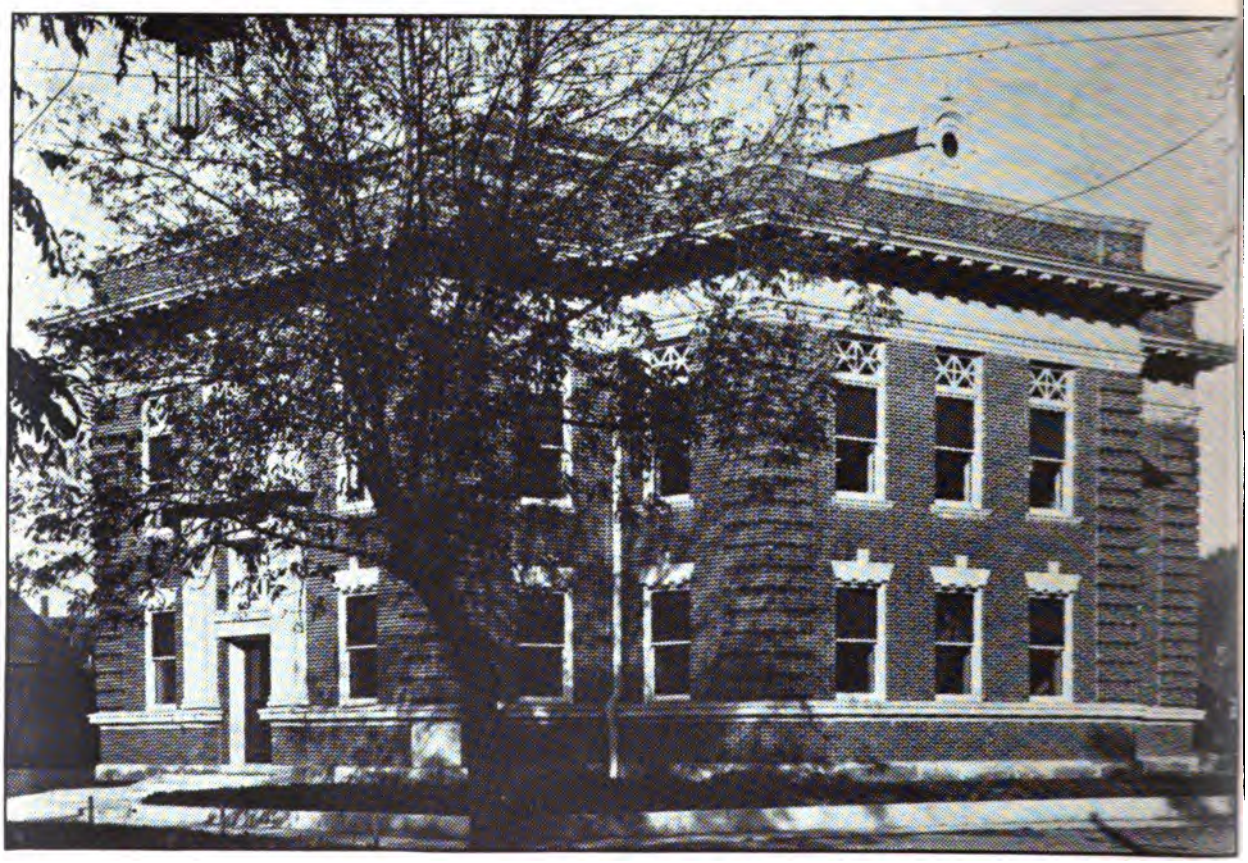
Lincoln public library

A. Herr Smith & E. E. Smith public library Loda 1897

Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington, *arch.*

Cost $3,000

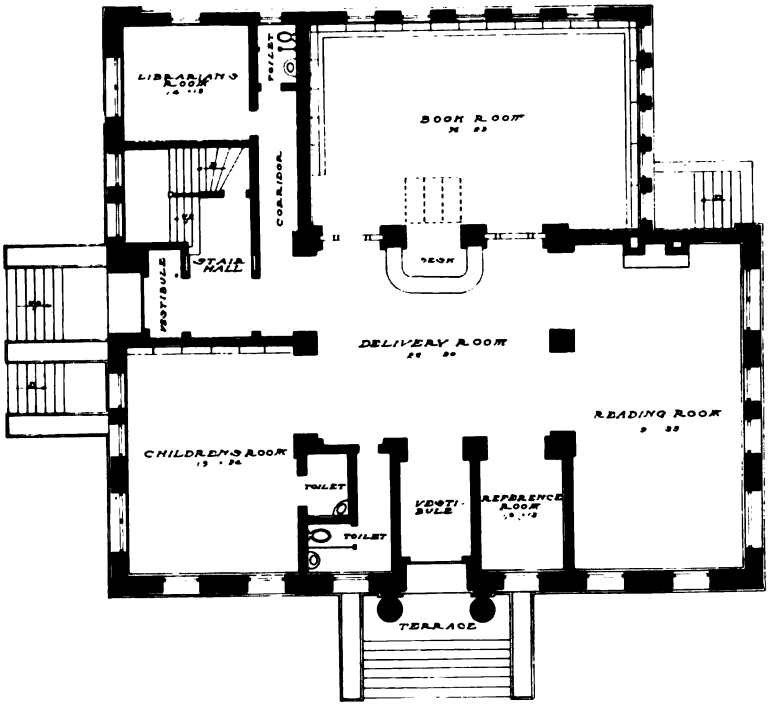
See pt 2 p.73-74



Macomb free public library 1904

J. Grant Beadle, Galesburg, *arch.*

Cost $15.000
See pt 2 p.75-76



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Mattoon public library 1904

Van Ryn & De Gelleke, Milwaukee, Wis.

Cost $27,500

See pt 2 p.76-77

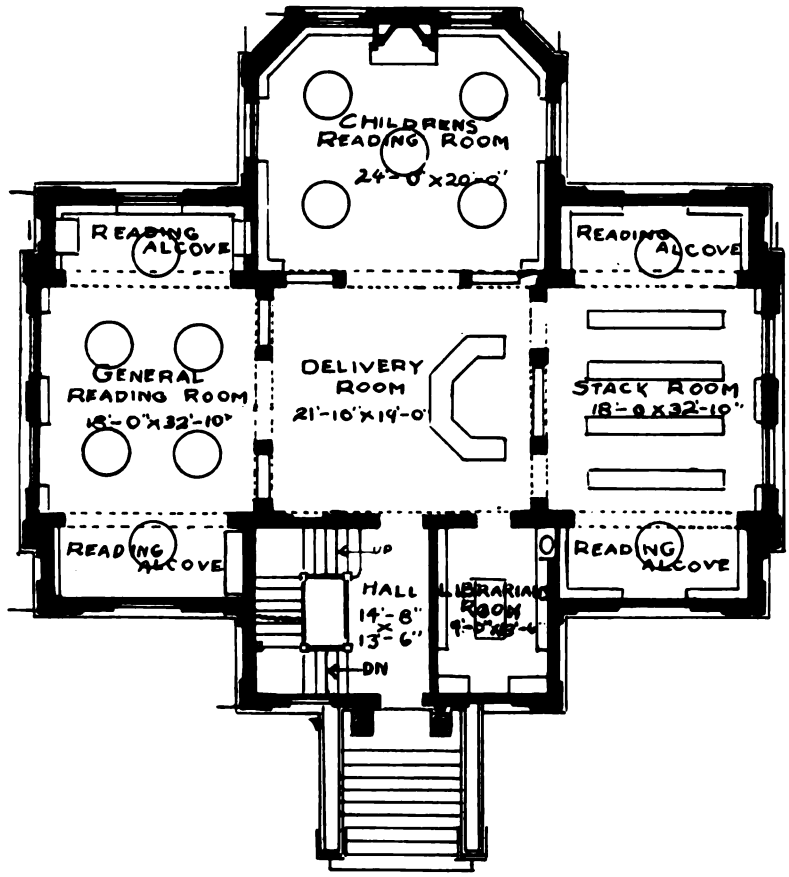
Maywood public library 1905

G. W. Ashby, Riverside, *arch.*

Cost $12,500
See pt 2 p.77

Warren county library Monmouth 1870

See pt 2 p.83-88



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Mount Vernon public library 1904

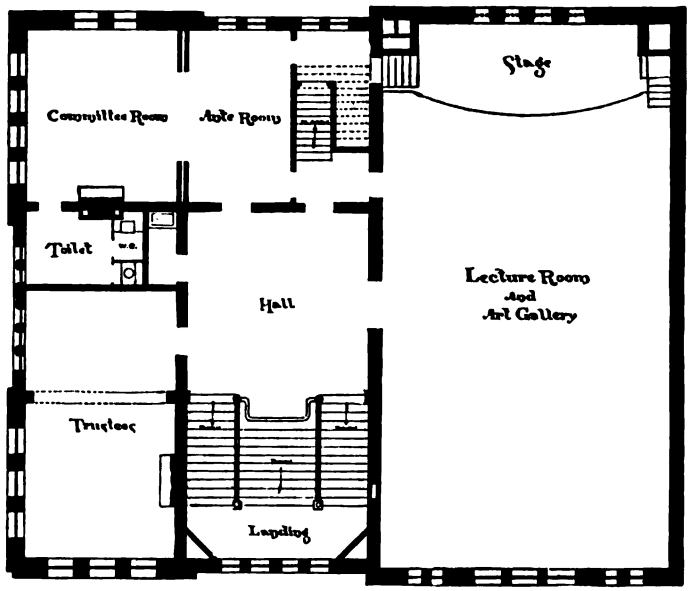
Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $15,000
See pt 2 p.92

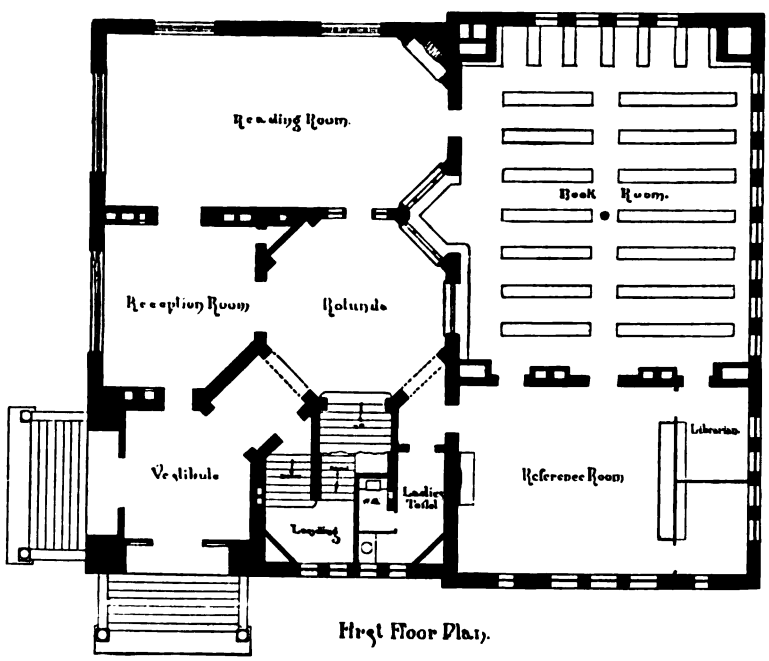
Nichols library Naperville 1898

M. E. Bell, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $10,000
See pt 2 p.92-93



Second Floor Plan.



First Floor Plan.

Scoville institute

Oak Park public library 1888

Patton & Fisher, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $90,000
See pt 2 p. 93-95

On first floor, the Reading room, as shown above, is now the Reference room, and the former reference room is Children's room.

Scoville institute

Oak Park public library

Olney public library 1904

J. W. Gaddis, Vincennes, Ind. *arch.*

(715)

Cost $11,500
See pt 2 p.96

Reddick's public library Ottawa 1888

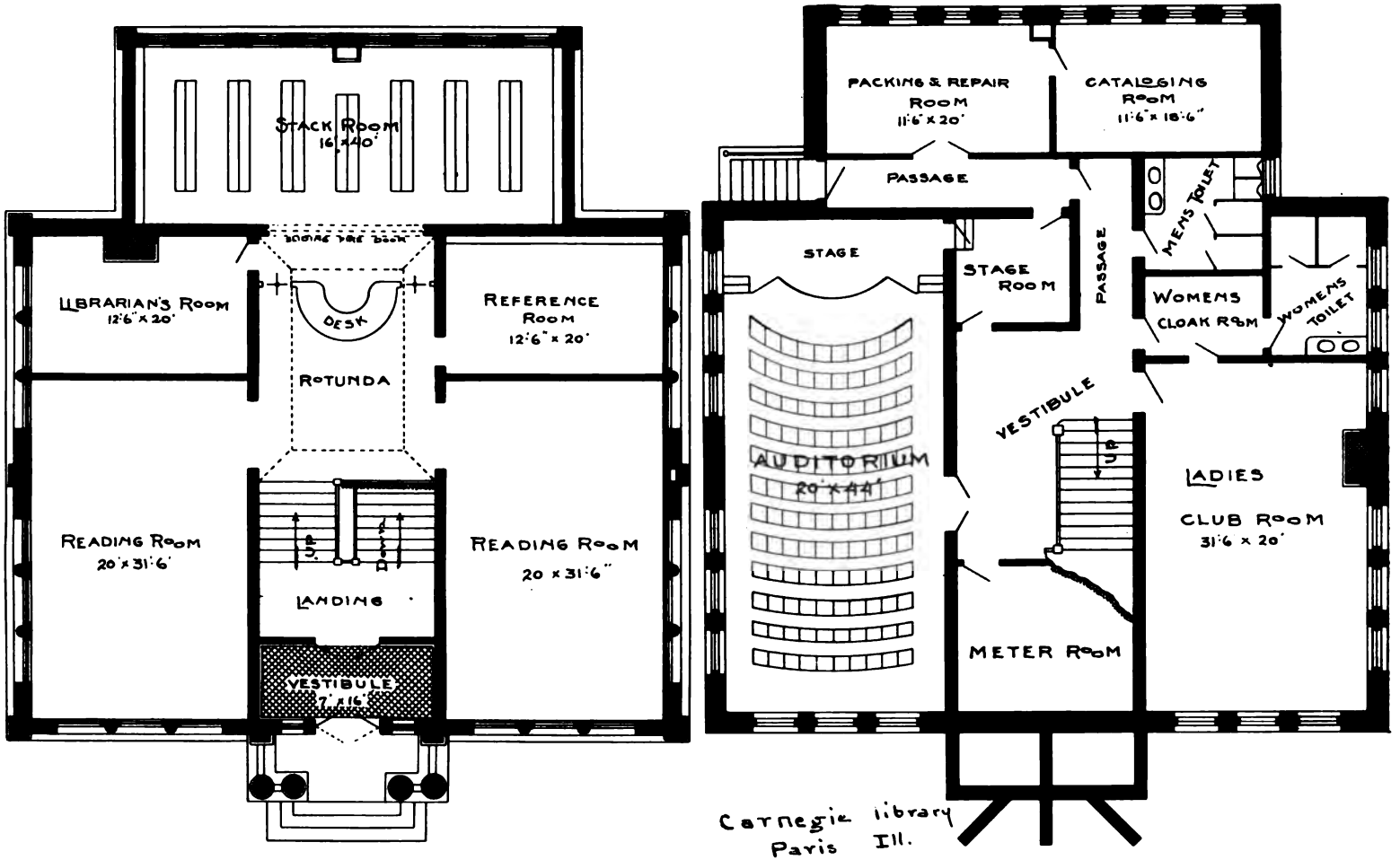
Cost $70,000
See pt 2 p.97

Paris Carnegie public library 1904

Charles Henry & son, Akron, O. *arch.*

Cost $18,000
See pt 2 p.98

Paris Carnegie public library
(717)



Paxton Carnegie library 1904

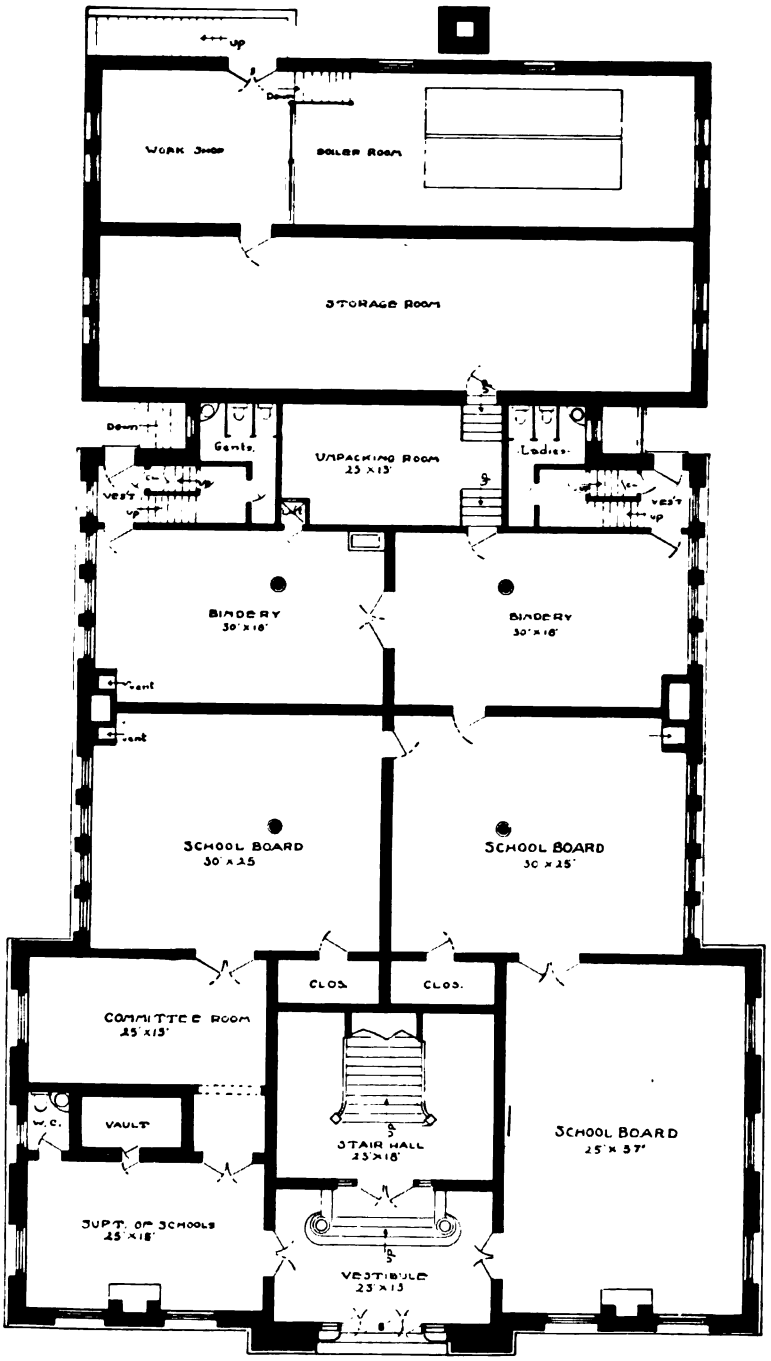
Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington, *arch.* *See* pt 2 p.98-100 Cost $10,000

Pekin public library 1903

Paul O. Moratz, Bloomington, *arch.* *See* pt 2 p.100-101 Cost $17,500

Peoria public library 1897

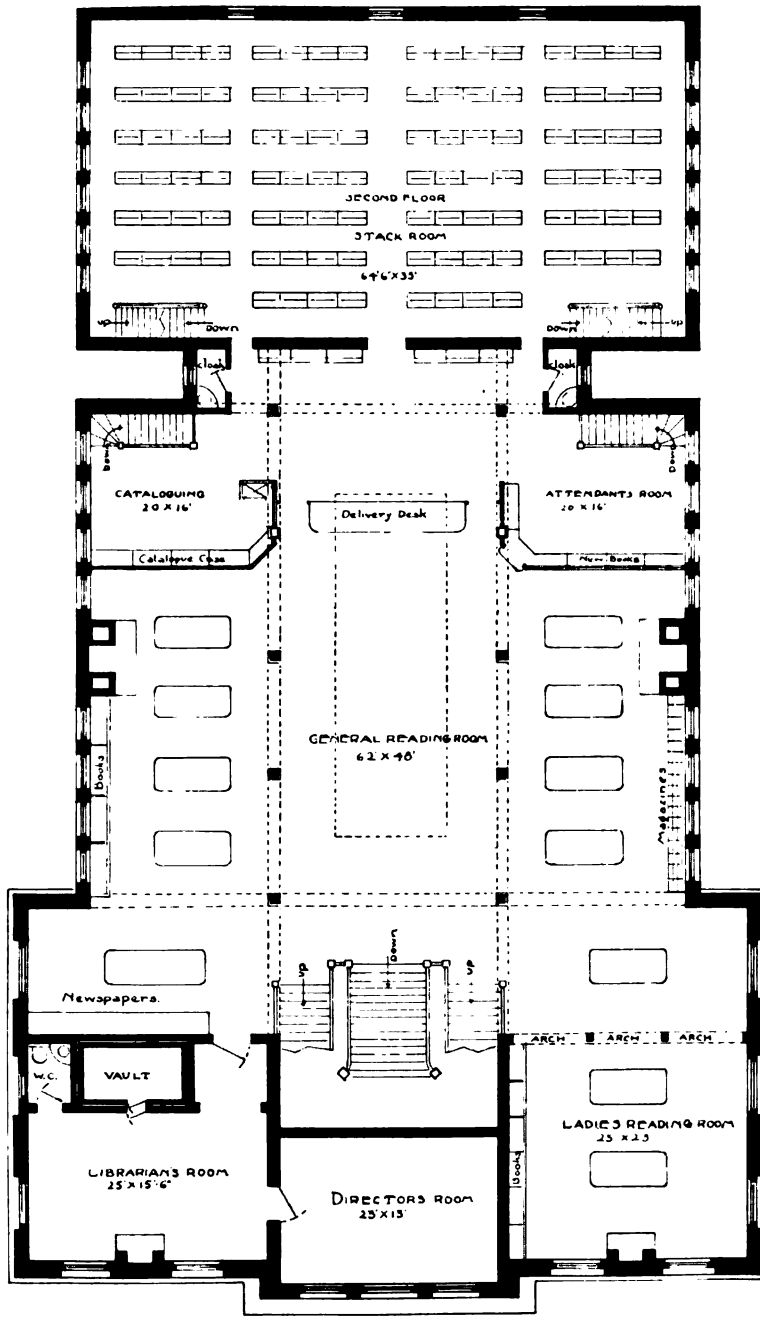
Richardson & Salter, Peoria, *arch.* *See* pt 2 p.101-104 Cost $67.3



1st floor

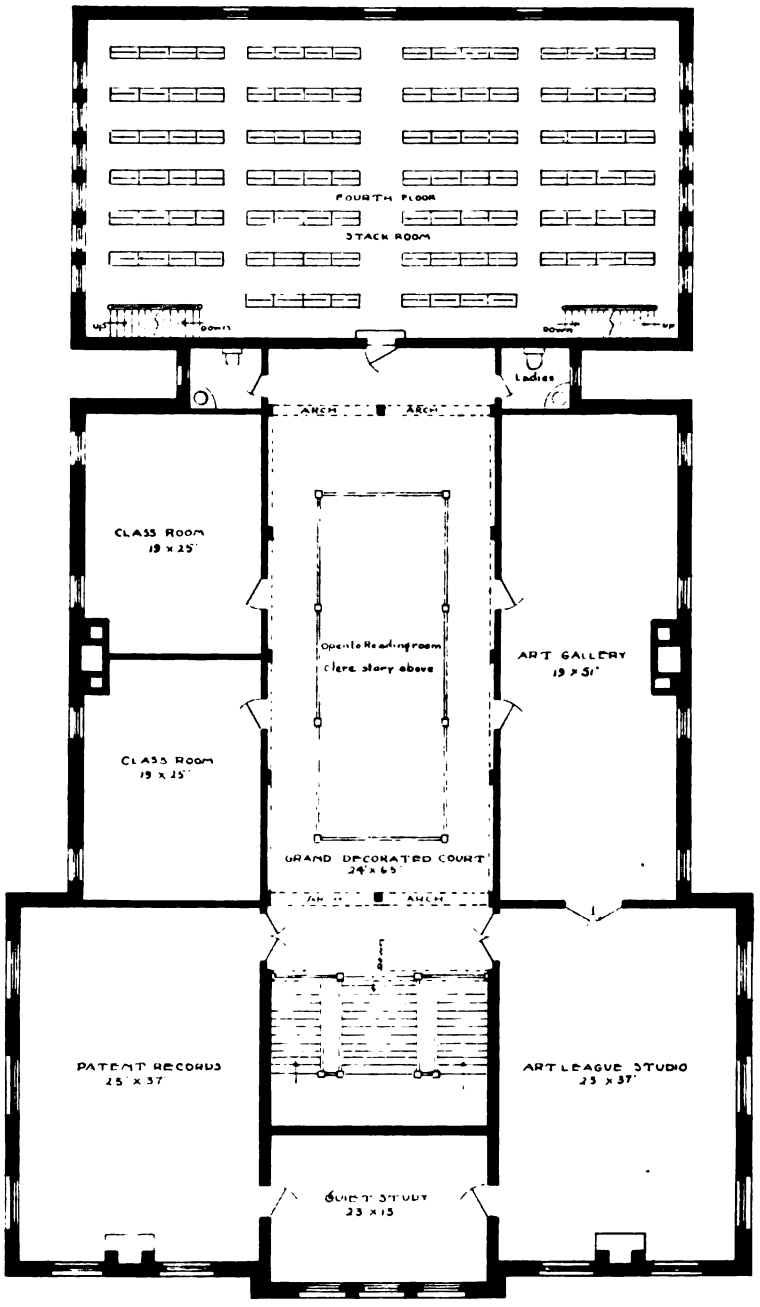
Peoria public library

(720)



-MAIN FLOOR PLAN-

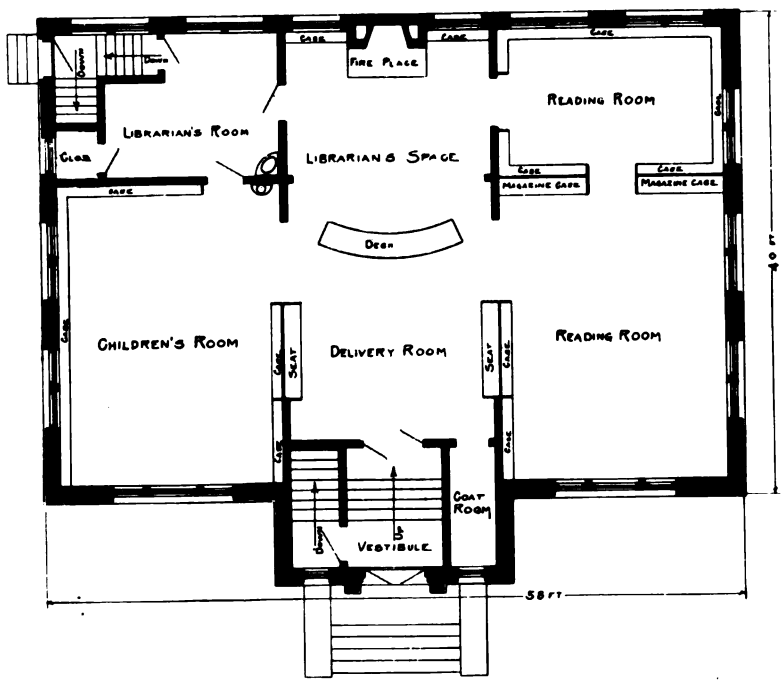
-PUBLIC LIBRARY- -PEORIA ILLINOIS-



-THIRD FLOOR PLAN-

Peoria public library

(722)

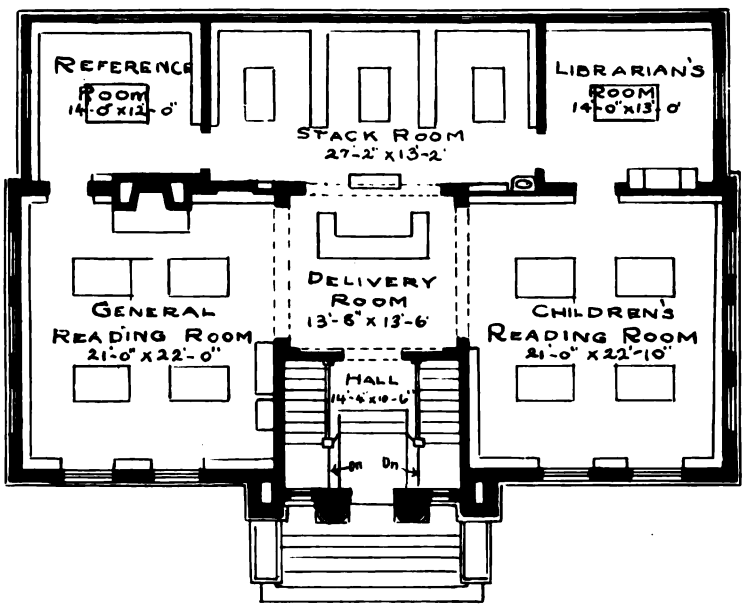


MAIN FLOOR PLAN

Plano public library 1904

Worst & Shepardson, Aurora, *arch.*

Cost $9,000
See pt 2 p.105



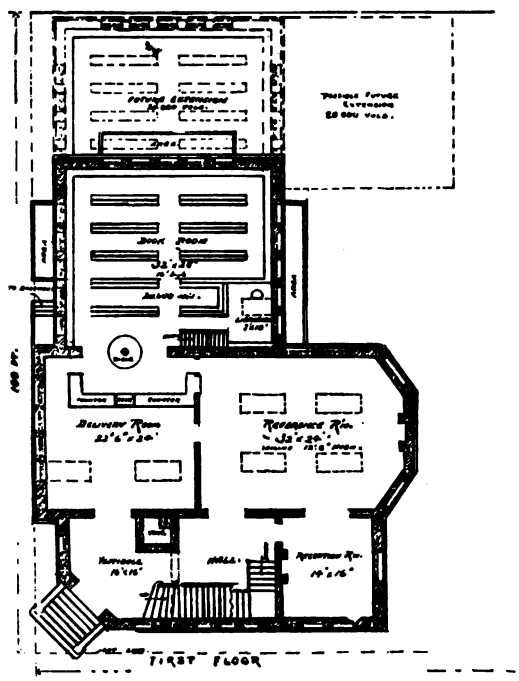
MAIN FLOOR PLAN

Buffalo free public library Polo 1903

Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $10.000

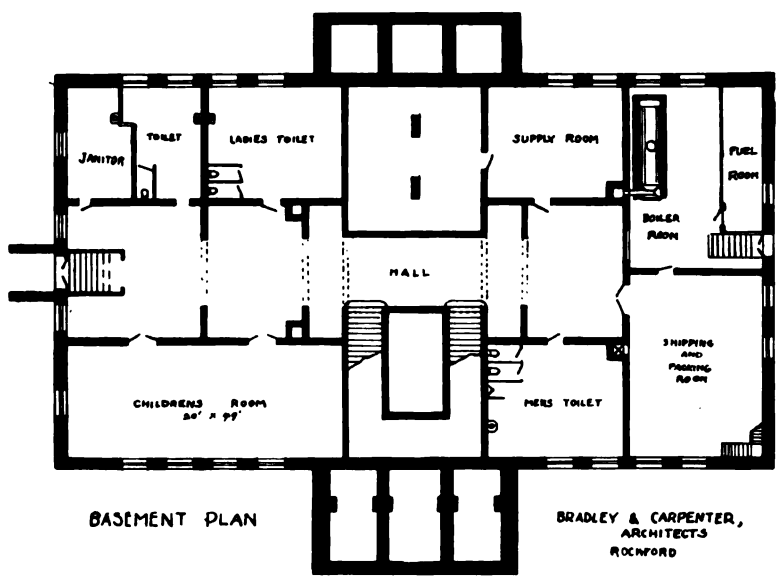
See pt 2 .p105-106



Quincy free public library 1889

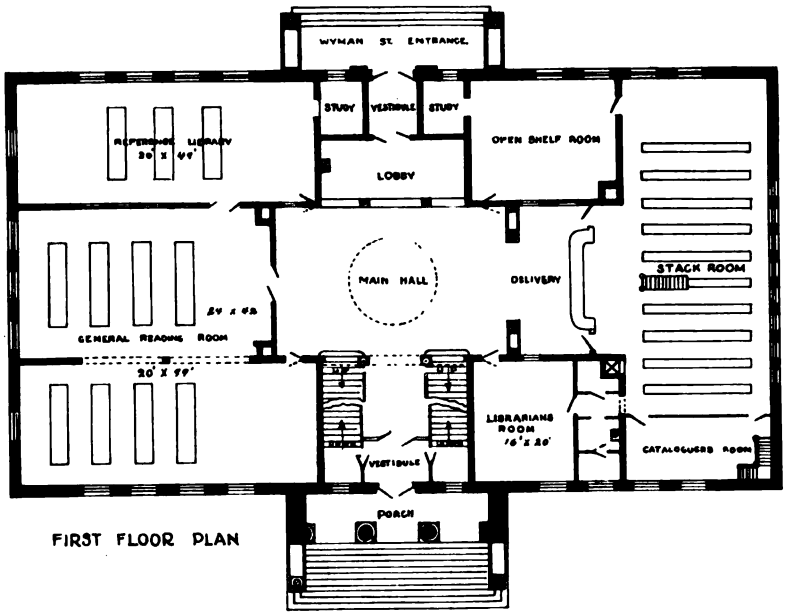
Patton & Fisher, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $50,000
See pt 2 p.108-111

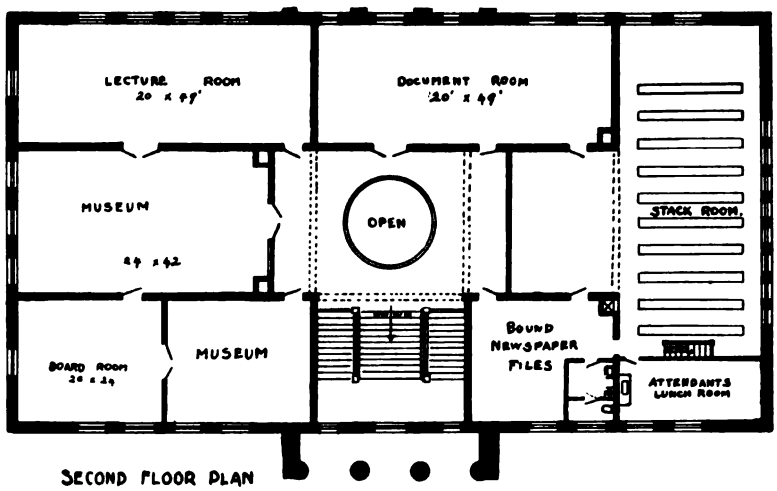


Rockford public library 1903

Cost $70.000
See pt 2 p.112-115



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Rockford public library

(727)

Rockford public library
(728)

7th st. branch

Rockford public library

(in Svea Music hall)

(729)

Rock Island public library 1904

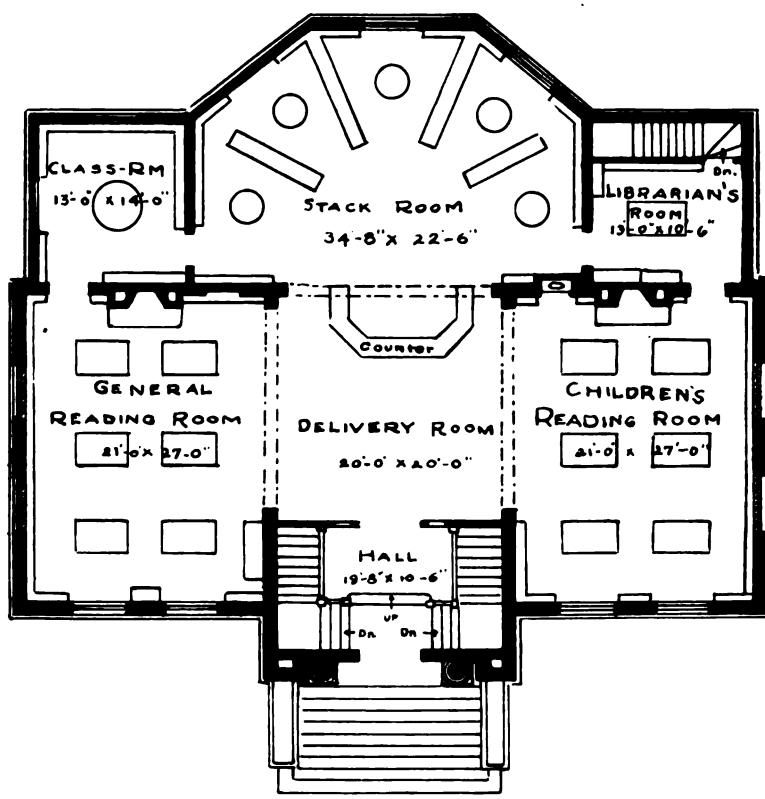
Drack & Kerns, Rock Island, *arch.*

Cost $90,750
See pt 2 p.115-117

Rock Island public library

Roseville public library 1898

Cost $1,800
See pt 2 p.117-118



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Shelbyville public library 1905

Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $20,000
See pt 2 p.120-121

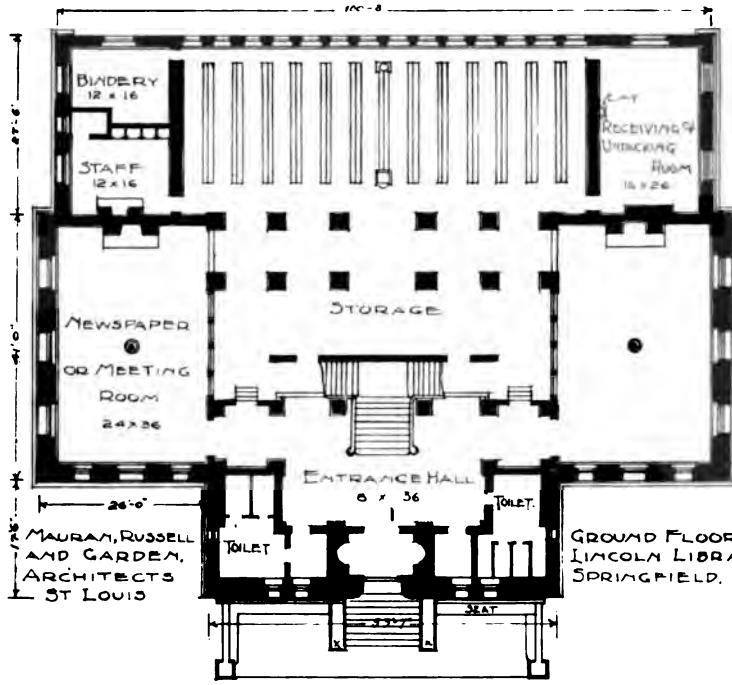
Lincoln library

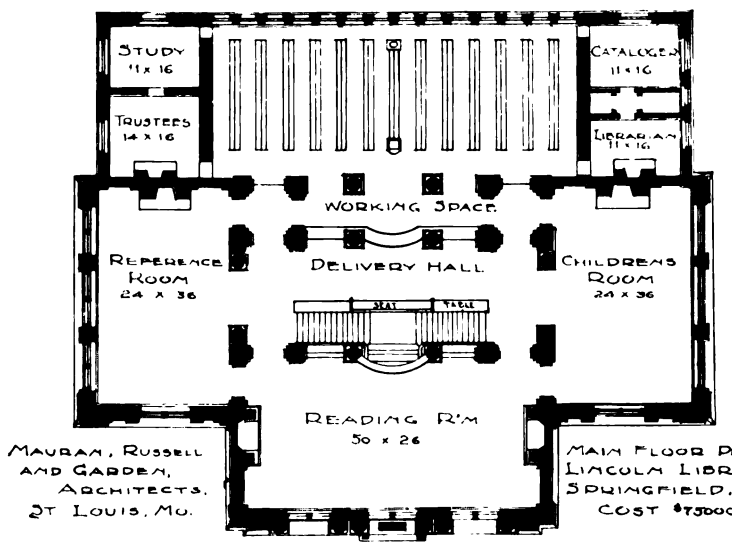
Springfield public library 1904

Mauran, Russell & Garden, St Louis, Mo. *arch.*

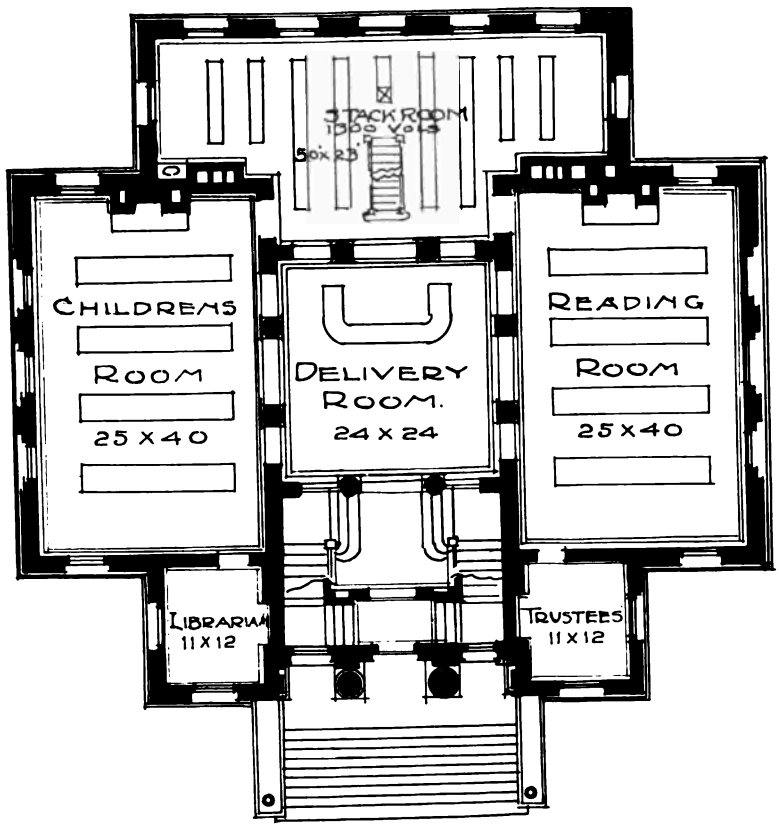
Cost $75,000

See pt 2 p. 124-125


BINDERY
12 x 16
STAFF
12 x 16
RECEIVING & UNPACKING ROOM
NEWSPAPER OR MEETING ROOM
24 x 36
STORAGE
ENTRANCE HALL
8 x 36
TOILET
TOILET
26'-0"
MAURAN, RUSSELL AND GARDEN, ARCHITECTS ST LOUIS
GROUND FLOOR LINCOLN LIBRARY SPRINGFIELD, ILL


STUDY
11 x 16
TRUSTEES
14 x 16
CATALOGUE
11 x 16
LIBRARIAN
11 x 16
WORKING SPACE
REFERENCE ROOM
24 x 36
DELIVERY HALL
CHILDRENS ROOM
24 x 36
SEAT
TABLE
READING RM
50 x 26
MAURAN, RUSSELL AND GARDEN, ARCHITECTS. ST LOUIS, MO.
MAIN FLOOR PLAN. LINCOLN LIBRARY SPRINGFIELD, ILL COST $75000

(734)

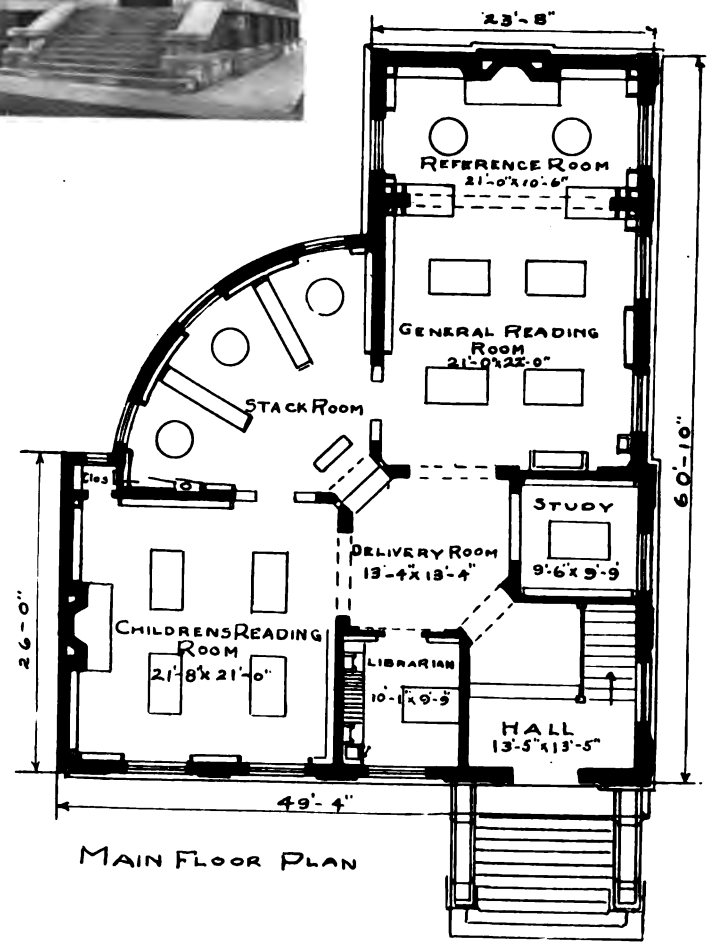


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

Streator public library 1903

Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $35,000
See pt 2 p.127

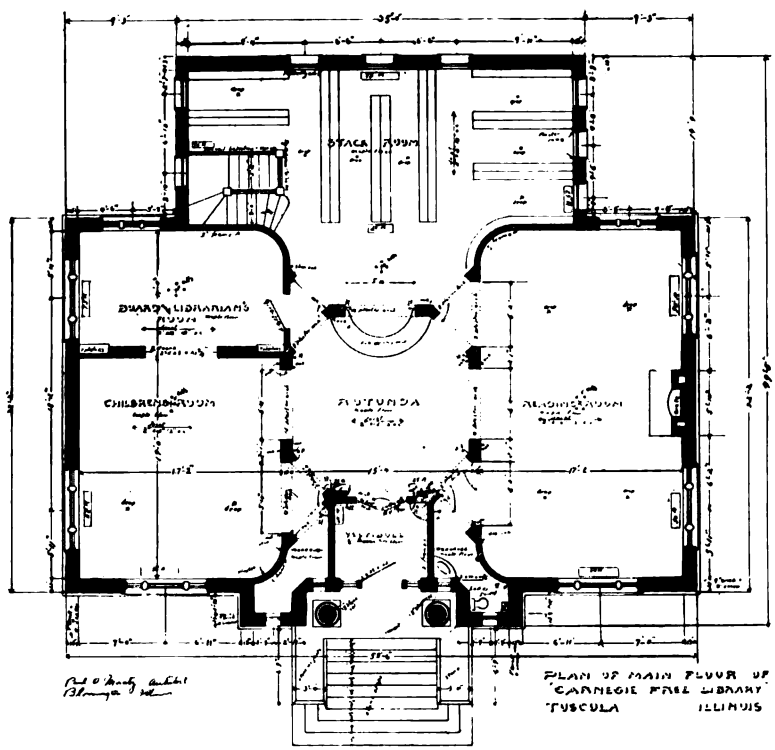


Taylorville public library 1904

Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $15,000

See pt 2 p.129-130



Tuscola public library 1904

Paul O. Moratz. Bloomington. *arch.*

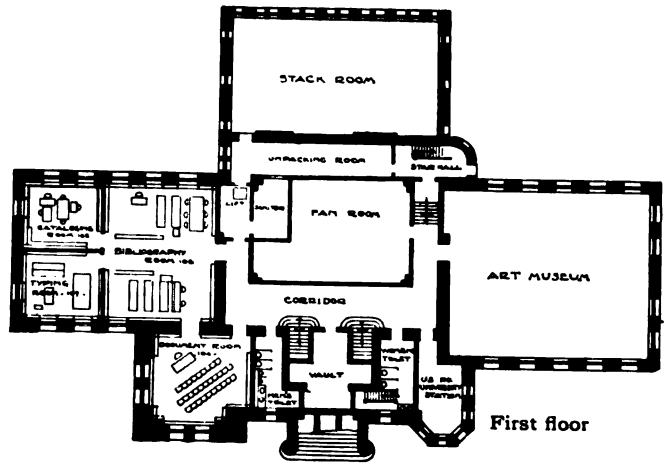
Cost $10,000
See pt 2 p.131-132

University of Illinois library Urbana 1897

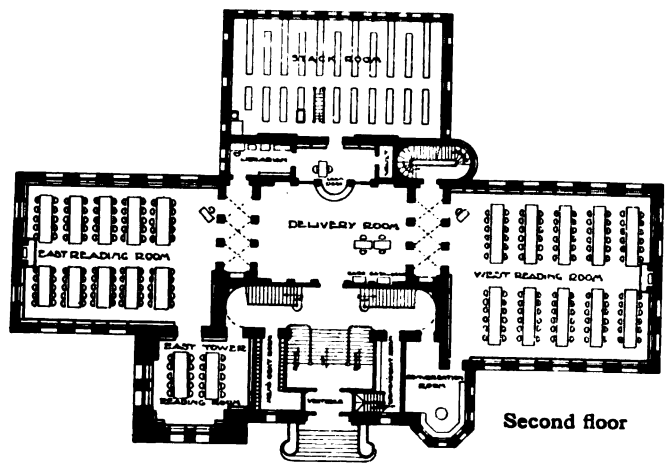
Ricker & White, Urbana, *arch.*

Cost $160,000
See pt 3 p.60-63

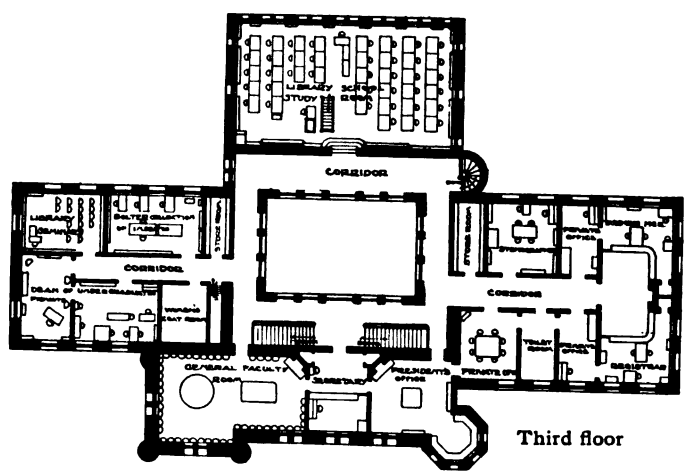
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
VIEWS OF
LIBRARY BUILDING



First floor

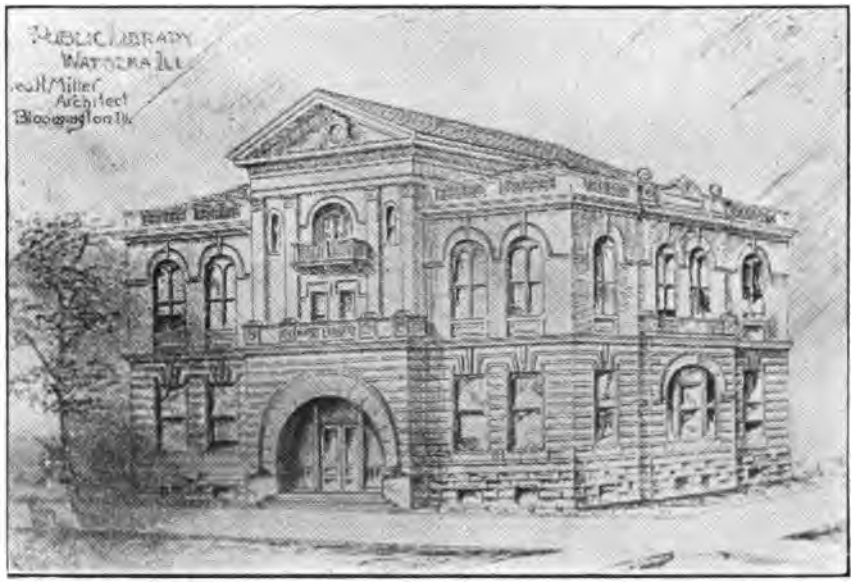


Second floor



Third floor

University of Illinois library Urbana



Watseka public library 1904

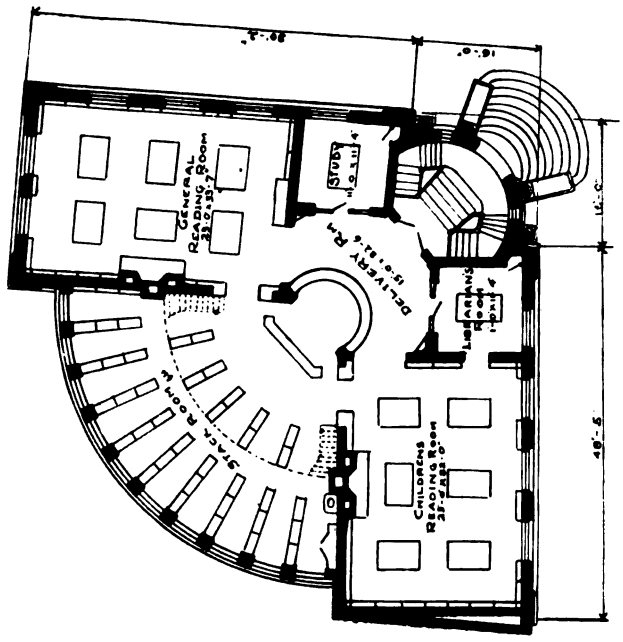
Geo. H. Miller, Bloomington, *arch.*

Cost $16,000
See pt 2 p.134-135

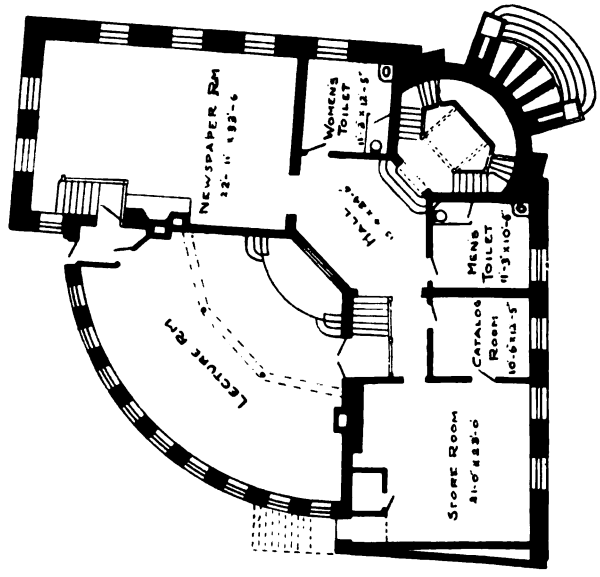
Waukegan public library 1903

Patton & Miller, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $27,500
See pt 2 p.135-136



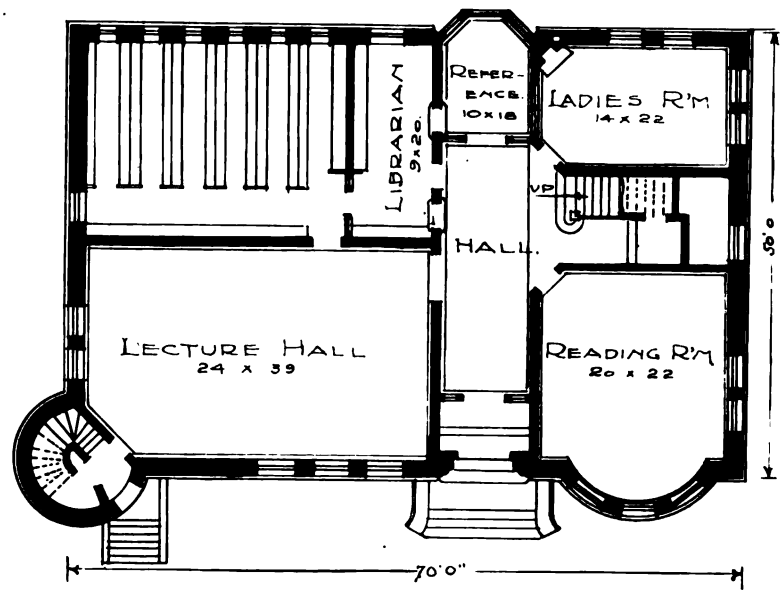
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



BASEMENT PLAN

Waukegan public library

Waukegan public library
(743)

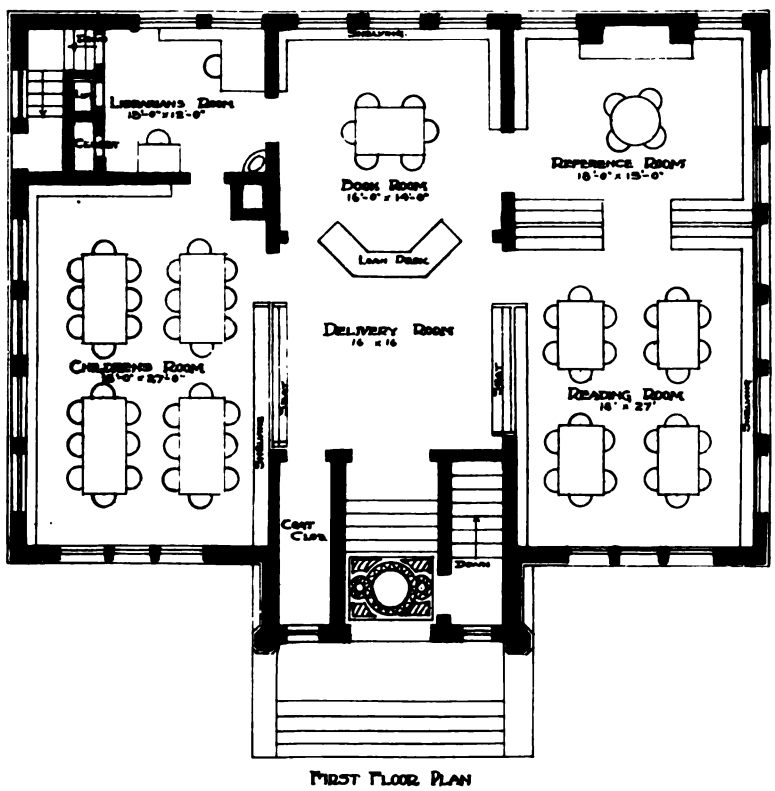


Adams memorial library Wheaton 1892

Charles S. Frost, Chicago, *arch.*

Cost $30,000

See pt 2 p.136-137



Wilmette public library 1905

Claude & Starck, Madison, Wis. *arch.*

Cost $11,000
See pt 2 p.138-139

BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES ON SOURCES OF INFORMATION

GENERAL

Manuscript reports

The answers to questionnaires issued by the Illinois state library association in 1898-99 and 1903-04 formed the basis for this work. Answers were received very slowly and they contained no early history and were often misleading by giving only date of *free* library without reference to earlier organizations. It was necessary to verify all conflicting statements and to supplement omissions, causing much delay. These reports are accessible at the Illinois state library school.

Library publications

These consist for the most part of reports, catalogs, bulletins, and special lists. Only eight libraries in the state, all public, issue pamphlet reports. Others which are required by law appear in the city council reports or in the local papers. The best collection of publications of Illinois libraries is naturally at the University of Illinois as it has the material contributed for this work. Only two colleges, the University of Chicago and Northwestern university, have their library reports incorporated in the President's report. Only one institutional library is allowed a distinct report within the superintendent's report. It is common for libraries to issue a souvenir volume in connection with the dedication of a new building and this furnishes some of the most valuable historical material. Frequently early catalogs contain historical sketches of the libraries. In the making of catalogs the tendency is to substitute the card catalog for the book catalog of the entire library, issuing only special lists of most used subjects, and printing lists of new books either in periodical form or more commonly in the local papers. The Evanston public library has issued the most special lists.

City council reports

No files of these were found, even for the large cities. The few scattering numbers in the leading libraries proved their value as local history and the need of having at least one collection of them in the state. They contain reports of public libraries when these are not published in separate form, and should be added to the pamphlet reports to complete the files.

City directories

Few directories were found in the large libraries as they are not generally distributed and no systematic attempt has been made to collect them. They serve to locate libraries and to trace changes of name. Occasionally they contain sketches of leading institutions including the library, and would be extremely valuable additions to the local history collections in the state.

Local histories

City histories are few, except for Chicago; most of them have been issued to advertise the city commercially and the inclusion of libraries is merely ac-

cidental, so that all must be examined. It is impossible to know what local history has been published, as much of this material is privately printed and does not appear in trade lists. Library catalogs must be depended on and those of the Springfield libraries and of the Chicago public library furnish the best lists. The library of the University of Illinois has a growing collection of county histories.

County histories

County histories have appeared in several series, notably *Portrait and biographical album*, *Voters and taxpayers*, and *Past and present*. Biographical albums and atlases contain some local history but no details of libraries. The usual county history contains a brief history of the world followed by a brief history of the state, followed in turn by township histories. There is rarely an index so that library items can be found only by turning every page. Some of them classify the state history and then include libraries under education. It is necessary to examine also material under religious and social organizations. The county history is the best available source of information on the early subscription libraries which preceded free libraries, it is interesting reading, but it cannot always be relied upon for exactness. The history of McLean county, issued by the McLean county historical society in 1903 stands out in contrast to those of commercial houses. A new series which publishes the county history with the Historical encyclopedia of Illinois, by Bateman and Selby, is very good for library history. Warren county and Peoria county have been published.

State histories

Many state histories were examined but in no case did they contain items about libraries.

Library periodicals

The *Library journal* from 1876 and *Public libraries* from 1896, through their indexes, give current news of individual libraries and *Public libraries* as official organ for the State library associations contains full discussion of library needs in the state, as voiced at the annual meetings. *Public library bulletin*, published from July 1901 to January 1902, contained many items about Illinois libraries, but they were largely notes of board elections. *Public library monthly*, published from August 1903 to January 1904 by the American architect company, was good for notes on library buildings.| On comparison the *Library journal* was found the most reliable. Abstracts of library reports are given each month in its department of Library economy and history and library catalogs and special lists are noted under Cataloging and Bibliography.

Library laws

The library laws at any time may be found in the latest Revised statutes of Illinois, supplemented by the Session laws, since its issue. This volume is based on the edition of 1903 and the laws of 1905. These contain, however, only bills which have been passed. Thinking that a study of bills which were not passed might be interesting as showing the trend of thought on library

matters the file of Illinois Senate and House journals was examined. Some of the later ones are indexed, but earlier volumes must be examined page by page. The Journals merely mention the bill by title and give its record, as 1st, 2d or 3d reading, tabled, passed or defeated, with the votes. The file of bills themselves is in the office of the secretary of state at Springfield and this was examined and found quite incomplete. Before 1873 there are only manuscript copies, and many of the early bills were never filed. Even in some of the later years, all of the bills have not been bound in. This apparent carelessness is explained by the fact that bills are widely distributed and if a certain bill be popular printed copies are in great demand and through oversight no copy is saved for binding. The early bills are not systematically arranged except that there has been an attempt to keep the years separate. Resolutions, petitions and messages of both Senate and House are mixed together without arrangement by number or date, and then stored in boxes in a vault.

SPECIAL

College and university libraries

Direct information is found in the catalogs and reports of the institutions. Every one prints a catalog, an increasing number print also a report. The catalogs usually contain better statements about the libraries than the reports do, and only two colleges incorporate the librarian's report in the president's report. These are Northwestern university and the University of Chicago. Abstracts of reports, occasional historical sketches, and statistics are also found in the reports of the Illinois state superintendent of public instruction. A good survey for the time is in the Illinois school reports for 1867-68, p. 214-61. The Illinois state library school has a useful thesis in manuscript on Theological seminary libraries in Chicago, 1900, by Lucy B. E. Willcox. The best collection is at the University of Illinois. This material is not kept in the office of public instruction at Springfie'd except during the preparation of each biennial report.

Normal school libraries

The state normal schools make biennial reports to correspond with legislative periods. These are issued in separate pamphlet form and in bound form with other documents each session as *Illinois reports*. An abstract of the report also appears in the biennial report of the Illinois state superintendent of public instruction. Each school also issues a separate catalog. Information about the libraries is scattered through these publications.

Secondary school libraries

Catalogs, announcements, and courses of study form the first sources of information and these are used in statistical form in the reports of the Illinois state superintendent of public instruction. Material about the private schools is difficult to secure and quite unsatisfactory as to libraries. The public schools publish few reports, but the *Course of Study* is common and this usually de-

scribes the school library. The reports of the state superintendent of public instruction from 1850 to date contain full library statistics, but they do not stand the test of comparison. The reports are based on returns sent into the office and cannot be verified or corrected if they are to be printed on time. Comparative statistics for 1855-1900 may be found in the Illinois school report for 1898-1900, p. 35-36. At intervals the state superintendent has issued a circular of inquiry about school libraries in districts and the use of the reading circles and has printed the answers of county superintendents. These are interesting reading and best show the real conditions. These answers may be found in the following Illinois school reports:

1883-84, p. 79-156	1894-96, p. 219-263
1893-94 p. 82-110	1898-1900, p. 154-217

For purposes of this study they have been supplemented by manuscript answers sent out by the writer in 1902. The state superintendent published suggestive lists of books in the Illinois school report 1857-58, p. 292-3, and, 1873-74, p. 407-491, and he from time to time issues *Special day lists*. The 1874 list was issued by Superintendent Bateman as a separate of 133 pages (*circular* 51) classed and occasionally annotated. In 1897 Superintendent Inglis issued a 10 page list graded and annotated (*Library circular* 25.) The *Illinois Course of study* contains lists of books for school libraries as do also the prospectuses of the Teachers reading circle and the Pupils reading circle. Valuable lists of books have appeared also in the *Winnebago county annual teachers institute, Program and announcements*. Lists of books in the traveling libraries of Winnebago county schools were published in their Yearbook for 1904 and an article descriptive of this work may be found in *School and home education*, January 1904, p. 177-184, written by Superintendent Kern, who started the movement. Good special articles in the Illinois school report are the following:

1857-58	School district libraries	p. 32-41
1865-66	School libraries	p. 124-32
1873-74	Reading clubs	p. 83-85
1879-80	School district libraries	p. 260-66
1900-02	Growth of school libraries	p. 22-23

The report for 1867-68 p. 149-326, contains a review of all that the state is doing, as a state, for the education and improvement of the people, for the afflicted and unfortunate as well as those sound in mind and body. It treats of female colleges, academies and seminaries and miscellaneous institutions, p. 262-323. The report for 1875-76 is good for general educational statistics, p. 457-465. For several years past *School news*, published at Taylorville, Ill., has contained something about school libraries in almost every number. This journal has also circulated small collections of 25-30 volumes and has been responsible for arousing much interest in the movement. The University of Illinois has on file in the High school visitor's office manuscript reports from accredited

high schools which state among other items the size, value and classification of the library. Through the courtesy of the High school visitor these reports have been used as a basis for this study. The school library law is found in Illinois Revised statutes 1903, chapter 122, section 147, clause 7, p. 1675.

Institutional libraries

All of these state institutions are required by law to report once in two years. These reports appear in separate pamphlet form and bound in the *Illinois reports* for each biennial period, up to 1896. In the penitentiary reports, information about the library is to be found in the chaplain's report to the warden. The Illinois state school for the deaf prints the librarian's report with the superintendent's report, but the other state schools and hospitals give no prominence to libraries in their reports. The library appropriations can be found as separate items in the budgets presented by the superintendents in these reports, also in the reports of the Illinois Auditor of public accounts. Scant information is contained in the reports of the Illinois board of charities. A good early account of the institutions is found in the *Illinois school report* for 1867-68, p. 149-214. A good article on Institution libraries by librarian John H. Woods of the State School for the deaf appeared in the *Illinois school report* for 1881-82, p. 206-9. This describes the readers, books, location and management and is followed by discussion at the convention of American instructors of the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville, 26 August 1882. Other interesting articles are in *Public libraries* 6:323-8, 624-5. The University of Illinois contains two manuscript theses helpful on this topic: Fyfe, Isabella, *Prison libraries*, 1904, and Kennedy, Helen T. *Libraries in state schools for the deaf*, 1903. Fairly continuous sets of the reports may be found in the state libraries at Springfield and Urbana and in the large libraries of Chicago.

Statistics

In 1885 the Illinois secretary of state issued a circular to all Illinois libraries intending soon to publish the answers, but without result. In 1885 also Dr W. F. Poole of the Chicago public library tried by correspondence to learn the number and statistics of "public libraries" in the state, meaning libraries organized under the act of March 7, 1872. The biennial *Illinois school reports* have contained statistics for school libraries, but the only published general library statistics are to be found in the reports of the U. S. Commissioner of education from 1876 to date. Separates were published in 1887, 1893, 1897, 1903 and 1905. These cannot be safely used however to show library development in the state as the earlier ones included libraries of 300 volumes and the later ones include none below 1000 volumes. Frequent changes from subscription to free library prevents comparison by type, and the many changes of name make it inaccurate to compare libraries by number without identification. Again the statistics are based on returns from the libraries without verification and but little value can be placed on special statistics as the number of reporting libraries varies greatly. Yet these reports must be used as the basis for all public comparisons. They are sent free to all libraries and schools and interested individuals.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

ALTONA

Ransom library Finding list no date

AURORA

Aurora public library Catalogue of fiction 20c.

Coffin, Helen L. Introduction to the children's stories in the Aurora public library 38p. 1897

BARRY

Barry public library Catalogue 25p. 1889

BATAVIA

Batavia public library Finding list 106p. Oct. 1897

—— —— Supplement 1900, 1902, 1904

BELLEVILLE

Belleville public library Annual report 1895-date

The 12th report, for 1895, was the first to be printed in pamphlet form. The report for 1900, p. 21-28 contains historic sketch of library.

—— By-laws 8p. 1884

—— By-laws and rules 10p. 1894

—— Catalogue 120p. 1884

—— Classified catalogue, with dictionary catalogue. 1324p. 1900

—— Supplement 1901-03

Belleville Sängerbund Numeral-katalog der bibliothek 1863 with two supplements

BELVIDERE

Ida public library Finding list 48p. 1885

—— —— First supplement 4p. Ap. 1886

—— Finding list 108p. 1901

—— —— Supplement 7p. Aug. 20 1902

BLOOMINGTON

Ladies library assn Catalogue 29p. 1864

Bloomington lib. assn List of books 52p. Jan. 1868

—— —— Supplement 27p. Feb. 1870

Withers public library Finding list 116p. Nov. 1894

—— —— Bulletin Nos 1-4 Oct. 1894-June 1897

—— Finding list 364p. June 1901

Contains list of books by McLean county authors.

BRAIDWOOD

Braidwood public library Catalog no date

BUSHNELL

Bushnell library association Constitution and regulations with catalogue of books 33p. 1875

CAMBRIDGE

Cambridge public library Catalogue 86p. 1888

CANTON

Parlin library Finding list 36p. 1894
—— —— 89p. 1900 10c
—— New books Dec. 1900, Nov. 1901, Apr. 1901
—— Books added June 1902, Oct. 1902, Apr. 1903, Jan. 1904

CARLINVILLE

Carlinville library association Constitution, by-laws and catalogue of books. 114p. 1892
—— —— Additions 7p. no date
—— —— —— 11p. no date
—— —— Appendix 18p. no date

CARPENTERSVILLE

Carpentersville literary and library association Catalog no date

CARROLLTON

Carrollton public library and reading room Catalogue 61p. 1903

CARTHAGE

Carthage free public library Catalogue 1895
—— —— Additions 1 Apr. 1903

CENTRALIA

Centralia public library and reading room Catalogue 40p. 1879
—— Catalogue, by-laws, rules and regulations 48p. Feb. 1889
—— —— 80p. 1894
—— —— 98p. 27pl. 1902
Cont. pictures of library

CHAMPAIGN

Champaign public library Author list of the Mason library 10p.
—— Finding list, Oct. 1898 130p. 1900
—— —— Supplement No. 1-4 Aug. 1900-03
—— Monthly bulletin, Oct. 1899-date 5c per year

CHARLESTON

Charleston public library Bulletin of books No date
Contains historic sketch

CHESTER

Illinois southern penitentiary library Catalogue 104p. 1901
Tecumseh library association Catalogue 45p. 1902

CHICAGO

Altrua art library Art, nature and life 1901 20c
Armour mission Sunday school library Catalogue 79p. 1888
—— Supplement 20p. no date
Armour institute library Rules and regulations 1894
Chicago law institute Annual report of the officers
Includes librarian's report
—— By-laws and rules of the library 15p. 1890

—— Quarterly slip; list of books, added Jan. 1-Mar. 26, 1880 8p.
—— Catalogue 303p. 1881
—— —— First annual supplement 41p. 1882
—— Catalogue 371p. 1887
—— —— First annual supplement 55p. 1889
—— —— Fifth annual supplement 36p. 1893
—— Supplemental catalogue 151p. 1894
Supersedes the 5 annual supplements and gives in addition books added in 1893.
—— Index catalogue to Dec. 31, 1901 700p. 1902
contains historic data.
—— Annual supplement, 1902-date
Chicago municipal library and bureau of statistics City of Chicago statistics bi-monthly Mar. 1901-date v. 1-date
Library statistics given as to accessions and use by months.
Chicago normal school Abraham Lincoln 4p. 1897-98
—— Suggestive Thanksgiving day list 6p. 1897-98 (Holiday ser. no. 1)
—— Thanksgiving day 8p. 1901 (Special reading lists No. 1)
—— George Washington 8p. no date (Special reading lists No. 2.)
——Books for children recommended to mothers. 4p. No date
Chicago public library Proceedings of the board of directors, April 11, 1872-date v. 1-date 1888-date
No record of the board was printed before March 12, 1881. On August 27, 1887 it was voted to print the proceedings from April 11, 1872 to March 12, 1881. Limited to 100 copies.
—— Annual report of the board of directors, June 1873-date v.1 date
—— By-laws 1886, 1888, 1891
—— Finding list May 1874; Ed. 2, Feb. 1875, 30c; Ed. 3, May 1876; Ed. 4, 1877, 15c; Ed. 5, Feb. 1880, 25c; Ed. 5 with sup. April 1881, 35c; Ed. 6, April 1884, 50c; 1st sup. May 1885; 2d sup. May 1886; 3d sup. Nov. 1887
—— —— Ed. 7 History & biography Oct. 1889
—— —— —— Geography & travels March 1890
—— —— —— German literature May 1890
—— —— —— French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese literature July 1890
—— —— —— Danish, Norwegian and Swedish literature Sept. 1890
—— —— —— Dutch literature Mar. 1891
—— —— —— Poetry and drama, essays and miscellaneous and collected works Mar. 1891
—— —— —— Language and literature, Greek and Roman classics, bibliography and periodicals June 1891
—— —— —— Polish literature Apr. 1892

—— —— —— Russian literature May 1892
—— —— —— Fine arts, practical arts, natural sciences Sept. 1892
—— —— —— Political science, social science, education Dec. 1839
—— —— —— Bohemian literature June 1894
—— —— —— Philosophy, religion, medicine, law Oct. 1894
—— —— —— 1st sup. 1895-96

Titles in Bulletins 1-31 consolidated and classed

—— —— —— Subject index 1895-96
—— —— —— 2d sup. May 1899

Titles in Bulletins 32-46 consolidated and classed

—— —— —— German literature, 1st sup. Nov. 1899
—— —— —— French, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese literature, 1st sup. Feb. 1900
—— —— —— Danish-Norwegian and Swedish literature 1st sup. Feb. 1900
—— —— —— German language supplement 1900
—— —— —— Polish literature supplement 1901
—— —— —— Ed. 8 History and biography Nov. 1901
—— Bulletin December 1887-date

Quarterly. Alphabetic by authors till No. 56 (Feb.-July 1901) Mostly current accessions. Special subjects are No. 6 French, German, Scandinavian and Dutch books recently added. Jan. 1, 1899; No. 50 Books for the Blind. Moon type. Amer. line print. May 1, 1900; No. 55 Books in foreign languages added 1900-01; No. 60 Books in foreign languages added 1902.

—— Special bulletin April 1901-date
No. 1 List of books and major articles on Memorial day and patriotism 11p. Apr. 1901
No. 2 Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving day, Christmas 36p. Nov. 1901
—— —— New Year's day, Rev. ed. 48p. Nov. 1903
No. 3 Easter 13p. Mar. 1902
No. 4 Shakespeare 12p. June 1904
—— Catalog of English prose fiction and juvenile books. 156p. Jan. 1889
—— —— Sup. 1-5 1890-97
—— —— 319p. Jan. 1898

Consolidation of all previous catalogues, supplements, and bulletins of English prose fiction and juvenile books to Jan. 1, 1898.

—— —— With sup. 334p. Apr. 1899
—— —— With sup. 384p. Nov. 1901
—— List of publications on file in the reading room 12p. 1896
—— —— 1898
—— Alphabetic list of reference books 1887
—— Finding list of books in Branch reading room No. 4 Jan. 1896
—— —— Supplement 1901
—— List of Bohemian books 1887 1889-90

—— List of Russian books Jan. 1890

In Russian type

—— List of books for the blind 1901

Printed in American Braille

Chicago theological seminary Exercises and addresses at the laying of the corner stone of the Hammond library April 27, 1882. 16p.

—— Chicago seminary quarterly . 1901-date

Issues occasional special library number

Chicago university Library manual 11p. 1896

—— (The) University library p. 221-65

History and statistics 1892-1902: reprint from the Decennial publications v. 1, being the President's report on Administration

Chicago West side library Catalog 36p. Jan. 1871; 72p. Nov. 1872; 95p. Apr. 1875

Chicago Young Men's association Annual report 1841-71

The only reports known to exist at the time of Mr Lowther's monograph* were volumes 14-17, and 25, for the years 1855-58 and 1866. These were all reprinted in his monograph. Volume 27 was found later and included in a volume specially prepared for the Chicago historical society by Mr Lowther. This volume contains Mr Lowther's monograph, all of the publications noted below (except catalog of 1855-56), the inaugural address of Pres. Seth Otis (mss) and the manuscript recollections of Seth T. Otis, together with mounted photographs of Messrs Otis and Sawyer, its founders and of Mr Lowther, its constant benefactor and historian.

—— Charter with Rules & regulations 18p. 1854

—— Catalog 1855-56

—— Catalogue 119p. 1859

Contains historic sketch

—— Catalogue 249p. 1865

All very rare

Chicago Y. M. C. A. library Catalogue 120p. 1871

—— —— 13p. 1886

Cook county normal school Catalogue of the library 33p. 1884

First Cumberland Presbyterian church Finding list of Sunday school library 16p. 1894

Germania männerchor Deutsch-Amerikanische bibliothek Catalog 39p. 1894

—— —— First sup. 20p. 1896 (In their Jahrbuch 1896)

Holy family church Married ladies sodality library Catalogue 70p. 1891

Jacob Beidler school Catalogue of the library 103p. 1 por. 1901

John Crerar library Annual report 1895-1904 1897-1905

—— Printed catalogue cards for the title of all books in the library.

$3 a thousand for one copy of every title from the beginning or from any later date: one cent each for all titles on a given subject: two cents each for a selection.

—— List of books in the reading room, Jan. 1900 251p. 20c, by mail 30c.

This is said to be the first book printed from electrotype titles as proposed in 1852 by Mr Jewett of the Smithsonian institution

* Lowther, Thomas D. Memorials of the old Chicago library, formerly Young Men's association 1878

—— List of current periodicals in the reading room June 1902 97p. 10c, by mail 15c.

—— List of bibliographies of special subjects July 1902 504p. 25c, by mail 50c.

—— Supplement to the List of serials in the public libarries of Chicago and Evanston; corrected to Apr 1903 101p. 15c, by mail 20c.

The original list was compiled by the Chicago Library club

—— List of books on industrial arts Oct. 1903 249p. 1904. 20c, by mail 30c.

Undertaken by request of Industrial art league, which may furnish critical notes in a separate publication.

—— List of cyclopedias and dictionaries with a list of directories Aug. 1904 272p. 20c, by mail 30c.

McCormick theological seminary Exercises at the dedication of the Virginia library 55p. 1896

Contains pictures of the exterior of the building and plans, also description and historic sketch

Marshall Field and company List of periodicals and books 12p. no date.

Military order of the Loyal legion of the United States, Commandery of the State of Illinois. Catalogue of the library, July 1, 1901 48p.

—— Supplement Nos. 1-3 July 1, 1902, 1903, 1904

Newberry library Proceedings of the trustees July 1887-Jan. 1892 1888-92.

No more pub. Continued as report of the trustees

—— Report of the trustees, Apr. 25, 1892-date 1895-date

The picture of the exterior of library occurs as frontispiece to reports beginning 1899

—— Certificate of incorporation and incorporation act 27p. 1892

—— Regulations 4p. No date

Evidently two different issues

—— List of current periodicals in the general reading room 9p. 1892

—— List of periodicals 43p. 1895

—— List of the current periodicals on file in the medical reading room 12p. 1892

—— Medical periodical list 37p. 1894

—— —— 39p. 1895

—— Circular to physicians 19p. 1892

—— Medical department, list of duplicates July 1, 1892 35p.

—— Catalogue of books and manuscripts in the museum May 1902

Northwestern library association Illustrated catalogue and classified book list 1898; Ed. 2 728p. 1899

Ravenswood historical society—Public library Finding list 48p. no date
Sacred Heart sodality library Catalogue 17p. 1901 and 1902
Union Catholic library association Library record 1876-84 (irregular)
Western Railway club Catalogue of the David L. Barnes library, Sept. 1, 1897 22p.
World's Columbian exposition List of books sent by home and foreign committees to the library of the Woman's building 92p. 1893

CHICAGO HEIGHTS

Chicago Heights free library Annual report 1902-date

COAL CITY

Coal city public library Catalog No date

DANVILLE

Culbertson library Catalogue 1867
Danville public library Catalogue 1884
—— Finding lists Ed. 2 1890

DECATUR

Decatur Ladies library association Catalogue 1868, 1871
Decatur free public library Classified catalogue 48p. June 1881, 1884, 1891
Decatur public library Catalogue 186p. 1894
Historic data
Decatur free public library List of new books Classified galley proof 25 Oct. 6 Dec. 29 Dec. 02; 17 July, 5 Oct. 2 Nov. 03
——Quarterly bulletin Jan. 1904-date
—— List of short stories 6p. June 1902
—— Rules and by-laws 12p. 1904
Decatur Y. M. C. A. library Wabash railroad department Y. M. C. A. Catalogue of books 23p. 1899
—— Railroad Y. M. C. A. library Catalogue of books 52p. 1900

EARLVILLE

Earlville public library Catalogue 104p. 1903

EAST ST LOUIS

East St Louis public library Annual report
—— and reading room Charter, by-laws, rules and regulations 14p. 1874

EFFINGHAM

Effingham Ladies library association List of books 55p. April 1897; Apx 10p. no date

ELGIN

Elgin public library Catalogue 32p. 1874
—— Second catalogue 96p. 1876
—— Supplemental catalogue 45p. 1884; 25p. 1855; 27p. no date

—— Catalogue Ed. 3 104p. 1889

Gail Borden public library Finding list 339p. Mar. 1898

ELMHURST

Elmhurst Mensch-verein Verzeichniss der bücher im proseminar 18p. 1898

EVANSTON

Evanston public library Annual report, 1897-date

1897 is No. 24, but it is the first report published. Includes historic sketch of the organization of the library

—— Reports of the president and finance committee, May 31, 1896 12p.

—— By-laws, rules and regulations 15p. July 1894

—— Library day souvenir 10 Dec. 1897 4p.

Evanston free public library Finding list Nov. 1887 195p.

Evanston public library Finding list 324p. July, 1892

Evanston free public library Annotated finding list: fiction, books for young people, selected lists 144p. June 1897

Evanston public library Bulletin 1894-date

—— Graded and annotated list of 500 books in the school libraries 61p. Jan. 1902

—— School library no. 2 6p.

—— Reading list on birds 4p.

—— Reading list of good stories for girls from 12 to 18 3p.

Evanston free public library Holiday bulletin

No. 1 Thanksgiving day 4p.
No. 2 Christmas day 4p.
No. 4 Washington's birthday 4p.
No. 3 Lincoln's birthday 4p.
Memorial day May 30, 1898 3p.
No. 6 Thanksgiving day, reading list 3p.
No. 7 Christmas day 4p.
No. 8 Lincoln's birthday
No. 9 Washington's birthday 4p.
No. 10 Thanksgiving day 3p.
No. 11 Christmas day 4p.
No. 12 Memorial day, May 30, 1901 4p.

—— Special bulletin; reading lists

No. 1 Teutonic and Frankish nations Dec. 1895
No. 2 Fiction, Feb. 1896
No. 3 Italy, Nov. 1896
No. 4 Child study
No. 5 French provinces
No. 6 Spain
No. 7 Russia
No. 8 Studies in Modern English art and literature

No. 9 France
No. 10 English colonies
No. 11 Netherlands
No. 12 Scandinavia
No. 13 Industrial arts
No. 14 Continental American literature June 1902
No. 15 Progress of altruism by its apostles October 1903
No. 16 Studies in modern Germany Oct. 1903
No. 17 Studies in France Oct. 1903

Northwestern university Exercises at the opening of the Orrington Lunt library building, September 26, 1894 34p. illus.

FREEPORT

Freeport public library By-laws, rules and regulations 14p. Mar. 1904

GALENA

Galena public library Annual report 1896-date
—— Rules and regulations 12p. 1895
—— Finding list 155p. 1895
——Bulletin July 1896-date 5c.

GALESBURG

Galesburg public library Annual report 1903-date
29th report, but the first one to be printed in pamphlet form. Contains exterior and interior of library and plans
—— Catalogue 77p. Jan. 1, 1876
—— Finding list 234p. 1887; 1st. sup. 75p. 1893; 2d sup. 94p. 1897
—— Bulletin(monthly) ex. summer Oct. 1899-date
—— Exercises in dedication of the building June 3, 1902
Contains history, many illustrations of building, portraits and plans.

GALVA

Galva public school library Catalogue 23p. 1891.
On p. 23, list of books in South school

HAVANA

Havana public library Catalog and manual 98p. 1900
Contains historic statement
—— 1st sup 24p. Nov. 1900

HIGHLAND PARK

Highland Park public library Finding list 108p. July 1902

JACKSONVILLE

Illinois institution for the education of the deaf and dumb Catalogue of the library 291p. 1895.
—— —— Recent additions, since Sept. 1898 14p. Dec 15. 1899
—— Library bulletin
Jacksonville library association Catalogue 32p. 1876
Joshua Rhoads memorial library Catalogue 19p. 1896
—— —— Sup. 18p. 1896-1901

JERSEYVILLE

Jerseyville public library Title catalogue, by-laws, rules and regulations 84p. 1897

JOLIET

Illinois state penitentiary library Catalogue 244p. 1883, 1888
—— —— Sup. II and III 1892, 1894
—— Catalogue 88p. 1897
—— —— Sup. 15p. 1900; 130p. 1902
Illinois steel works club library Books in the library, for the men in the mills 23p. (List no. 1. Technical books)
—— Library bulletin Mar. 1904
Joliet public library Bulletin Jan. 1902-date
—— Christmas bulletin 6p.
—— Finding list: Books for boys and girls 56p. 1900
Contains historic sketch of library
—— Finding list; fiction 84p. 1901
Contains historic sketch of library
—— Good books for boys and girls 4p. 1903
—— List of books relative to U. S. history 16p.
—— School and college stories 4p.

KEWANEE

Kewanee public library Catalogue 24p. 1875
—— Supplemental catalog 11p. 1876

KNOXVILLE

Knoxville public library Catalogue 46p. June 1892

LAHARPE

Laharpe public library Catalogue 66p. Mar. 1903

LAKE FOREST

Lake Forest art institute List of books 8p. 1889
Lake Forest university library Bulletin May 1888
—— Finding list, Dec. 1893 136p. 40c.
Lake Forest public library Finding list 24p. 1899
—— —— Supplement 11p. 1900; 20p. Apr. 1901

LEWISTOWN

Lewistown public library Catalogue 40p. 1903

LINCOLN

Lincoln public library Lincoln public library; the dedication and transfer to the city of Lincoln of the Carnegie library building 12p. 1903
Contains historic sketch

LODA

A. Herr Smith and E. E. Smith public library Finding list 22p. July 1899
Contains historic sketch

LOMBARD

Lombard free library Catalogue 1892

MACOMB

Macomb public library Finding list 55p. 1897 10c.
—— Books received August 1899 2p.
—— New books received May 1900 4p.
—— Books received May 1903 2p.

MATTOON

Mattoon public library Finding list 60p. June 1897
—— —— Appendix June 1 to Nov. 1 1897
—— Finding list of books purchased 1898-99

MAYWOOD

Maywood public library Finding list 60p. Jan. 1903
—— Supplementary list No. 1 3p. May 1, 1903; No. 2 4p. Dec. 1, 1903; No. 3 4p. July 1, 1904

MELROSE

Melrose Park public library Catalogue 12p. 1898; 21p. 1902
—— —— Supplement 4p. Oct. 1903

MENDOTA

Mendota library association Catalogue 18p. 1874
Graves public library Finding list 271p. 1898 25c.
Contains portrait of Willard Graves and historic sketch

MOLINE

Moline public library Classified catalog 386p. 1893

MONMOUTH

Warren county library and reading room association Annual statement
Loose sheets, various sizes, usually 2 p. giving conditions of library
—— Warren county library bulletin quarterly Jan. 1889-date 35c. a year
—— Catalogue of books Nov. 1, 1874
Warren county library Second catalogue, books received 1875-79 p. 53-183
—— Third catalog, containing all books not listed in the second catalog 510p. Feb. 1, 1887
contains historic sketch.
Warren county and reading room association Historical sketch 4p. 1887
—— —— 1868-1902

MONTICELLO

Allerton library Finding list Feb. 1903 292p.

MORGAN PARK

Morgan Park academy Finding list of the Walker library 64p. 1896

MOUNT VERNON

Mount Vernon public library Catalogue no date

NAPERVILLE

Nichols library Catalog 90p. 1903

NORMAL

Illinois state normal university Circular of information 6p.

—— Formation and care of school libraries Oct. 1903

OAK PARK

Scoville institute Brief history of the organization, building and dedication 48p. 2 pl. 1888

Includes description of building with picture and plans

—— Articles of incorporation, by-laws, library rules 25p. 1896

—— By-laws and library rules 32p. 1890

—— Report Oct. 9, 1888 to June 1, 1891 15p.

—— Annual report 1899-1900

—— Finding list 75p. 1891

—— Accessions 17p. 1892 (Bulletin No. 1); 5p. 1898; 5p. 1899

—— Selected list of books on nature 4p.

Oak Park public library Vacation reading 4p. June 1903 109p. 1872

For the 7th and 8th grades.

—— Annotated finding list of fiction June 1904

ONARGA

Onarga library Catalogue 34p. 1865

—— Catalogue of books 32p. 1895

OTTAWA

Reddick's public library Finding list 136p. 1896

—— —— First supplement 32p. 1901

PEKIN

Pekin library association Catalogue 72p. no date

PEORIA

Peoria city library Catalogue with constitution and by-laws 96p. 1860

Peoria mercantile library Catalogue, alphabetical and classified 109p. 1872

Cont. historic sketch Statistics 1862-71.

Peoria public library Library news, monthly 1882-? 50c. a year

—— List of books on music 4p.

—— Reference list, English fiction and juveniles. 83p. 1882

—— List of English fiction, French fiction and juveniles, May 1894 106p. 10c.

—— List of English fiction and juveniles Sup. May 1894 to Apr. 1899 5c. Sup. May 1894-Dec. 1904

—— Classified catalogue, not including fiction, juveniles, and German 223p. 1899

—— Graded list of books suitable for pupils in the public schools 20p. 1899

—— Katalog deutcher bücher 48p. 1 Jan. 1900

—— List of selected standard music, vocal and instrumental in the library 3p. Feb. 1904

—— Bulletin 1892-date

—— System of classification 8p. 1896

This is the so-called "inverted Baconian" order, devised by W. T. Harris for the St Louis library

—— Rules and by-laws 16p. Mar. 1890

—— Annual report 1893-date

POLO

Polo library association Catalogue 1873

Polo Buffalo free public library Catalogue 46p. 1893

PONTIAC

Illinois state reformatory Catalogue of the library 41p. 1898

—— Library catalogue 137p. 1902

Pontiac public library Finding list Apr. 1898

—— Books added in 1902 Jan. 1903

QUINCY

Quincy public library Annual report 1898-date

Quincy library Catalogue of books, pamphlets, apparatus etc 23p. 1848

—— Catalogue 71p. 1868

—— Additions to catalogue 4p. 1 June, 1870; 4p. 1 Feb. 1872

Quincy public library Finding list 1891-92

—— Kurzer katalog, von den deutschen büchern 15p. July 1891

—— Bulletin Bi-monthly Mar. 1895-date

—— Special list Mar. 1896

No. 1 Books on electricity

No. 2 Books on photography

ROCKFORD

Rockford seminary Catalogue of the libraries 20p. 1875

Rockford public library Annual report 1901, 1903, 1904

Only ones published separate Others in city reports

—— Catalogue, together with the first annual report, by-laws, rules, etc 86p. 1873

—— —— Sup. No. 1 Mar 1874; No. 2 60p. Apr. 1875

—— Class list of books added from Apr. 1875 to Apr. 1879; from Apr. 1879 to Oct. 1880; from Oct 1880 to Oct. 1883

—— Catalogue 275p. Sept.1886

—— —— 1st sup. 289p. 1894

—— Catalogue of books for young people 39p. June 1899

ROCK ISLAND

Augustana library publications

No. 1 Udden, John August
Mechanical composition of wind deposits 69p. 1898

No. 3 Andreen, Gustav Albert
Studies in the Idyl in German literature 96p. 1902

Used for exchange only

ROCKTON

Talcott free library Catalog no date

RUSHVILLE

Rushville library association Catalogue no date

ST CHARLES

St Charles library association Catalogue of books 38p. 1893

—— —— Supplements p. 39-81

SAVANNA

Savanna public library Finding list 32p. 1898 5c.

—— Bulletin

No. 1 17p. July 1899

No. 2 19p. July 1901

SPRINGFIELD

Illinois agricultural department Catalogue of the library 59p. 1884

Illinois state historical library Biennial report 1889-date

—— Publications

No. 1 James, Edmund Janes Bibliography of newspapers published in Illinois prior to 1860 94p. 1899

No. 2 —— Information relating to the territorial laws of Illinois passed from 1809-12 15p. 1899

No. 3 —— Reprint of the Territorial record of Illinois

No.4 Illinois state historical society Transactions 1900-date

Later reports in this series

No. 5 Alphabetic catalog of the books, manuscripts, maps, pictures and curios 363p. 1900.

Illinois state library Catalogue 52p. 1871

—— Catalogue, 1877 111p. 1877

—— —— 1880 500p. 1880

—— —— 1894 521p. 1894

—— —— 712p. 1903

Springfield library association Catalogue 87p. 1879

[illegible] library Catalogue 146p. 1892

—— Report 1899-date

First separate report in 1899 Others in city reports only

—— Lincoln library, its genesis and development 31p. 1904

Cont. cut of exterior

STERLING

Sterling public library Catalog 1881; 1886

STREATOR

Streator public library Finding list 43p. 1900

Frequent supplementary lists 1 p.

SYCAMORE

Sycamore public library Revised catalogue 47p. Jan. 1903

TAYLORVILLE

Taylorville public library Finding list 35p. June 1902

Cont. historic sketch and reports for 1900-02

TOULON

Toulon public library Finding list no date

TUSCOLA

Tuscola public library Finding list 15p. 1898 5c.

—— Circular report and plea for township library 1p. Oct. 19, 1900

URBANA

Urbana free library Finding list 1898

WARREN

Warren public library Catalogue 86p. 1897

WARSAW

Warsaw free public library Catalogue 48p. 1887

—— —— 136p. 1903

WENONA

Bond library Catalog 11p. no date

WHEATON

Adams memorial library Finding list 72p. 1891

WINNETKA

Winnetka public library Catalogue 44p. 1890

—— Finding list 40p. 1900

—— —— Supplementary finding list 30p. Sept. 1903

INDEX TO VOLUME TWO

(The references are to numbers at foot of page.)

Abingdon, Hedding, col. 21, 375, 439; high sch. 30; lib. assn, 143, 279; pub. lib. 12, 143
Abingdon acad. & col. Eureka, 385-86, 439
Adams co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 447
Adams mem'l lib. Wheaton, 14, 272-73, 663; ext. & plan, 744; publications, 765
Addison, seminary, 23, 439
Agricultural exp. sta. Urbana, 429
Albany, lib. assn, 279
Albion, lib. 279; South col. inst. 23
Aledo, high sch. 30; Mercer lib. assn, 279; Pleasant Hill lib. 279
Alexander co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 447
All Souls pub. lib. Chicago, 12, 497
Allen sch. Lamoille, 23, 206
Allen's acad. Chicago, 631
Allerton pub. lib. Monticello, 13, 662
Alliance française, Chicago, 552-53
Almira col. Greenville, 394, 441
Alton, col 426, 439; high sch. 30; Jennie D. Hayner lib. 12, 143, 279, 660; ext. & plan, 665; penitentiary, 402, 439; turn-verein, 18; Ursuline acad. of the Holy family, 23
Altona, high sch. 30; Ransom lib. 12, 144; publications, 751
Altrua art lib. Chicago, 18, 497-98
Amboy, high sch. 30; Ill. Cent. lib. assn, 279
Amer. architects—Ill. chap. 504
Amer. brewing acad. Chicago, 613
Amer. col. of osteopath. med. & surg. Chicago, 631
Amer. elect. soc. Chicago, 565
Amer. med. assn, Chicago, 595-6
Amer. med. missionary col. Chicago, 18, 497
Anable's, Miss, sch. for girls, Chicago, 23
Anna, high sch. 30; Ill. south. hosp. 16, 375; People's lib. soc. 279; pub. lib. 279; Union acad. 23
Appellate court library; 2d dist. Ottawa, 18, 415; 4th dist. Mt. Vernon, 18, 412
Architects of libraries 74-75
Arcola, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 144, 660
Armour inst. of technology, Chicago, 21, 498-99; library sch. 50, 77, 432, 498-99
Armour mission, Chicago, 498, 631
Arthur Somerville Reid lib. Lake Forest, 21, 405-06, 662; plan, 707; ext. 708; publications, 760
Ascham hall, Chicago, 23
Asylum libs, 16, 375-436
Atlanta, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 279
Atlas lib. 279
Augustana col. & theol. sem Chicago, 419, 631; Paxton, 419, 443; Rock Island, 21, 419-20
Aurora, Clark sem. 439; col. 376; high sch. 30; Jennings sem. 23; pub. lib. 12, 145-46, 279, 660; ext. & plan, 666-67; publications, 751
Aurora turnverein, Chicago, 18, 499
Austin col. Effingham, 21, 384
Austin pub lib. Chicago, 631
Baptist Union theol. sem. Chicago & Morgan Park, 549, 551, 561-62, 631
Barnes, David L., lib. Chicago, 614; publications, 575
Barry, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 146-47, 660; publications, 751
Batavia, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 147, 279, 660; ext. 667; publications, 751
Beardstown, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 279
Beef, cooking, fat, 297; degrees of roasting, 287-91; experiments in cooking, 291, 310-11; interior of cooked, 288-91, 293-99; juice of cooked, 289-90; method of roasting, 287-321; oven temperature & length of time of cooking, 306-08; oven temperature in roasting, 299-301; temperature after removal from oven, 304-06; temperature in cooking, 288-321; temperature of interior of roasting, 311-20; time per pound in cooking, 302.

Beidler, Jacob, lib. Central park sch. Chicago, 499; publications, 755
Belleville, high sch. 30; Inst. of Immaculate conception, 439; pub. lib. 12, 148-51; 279, 660; ext. 668; publications, 751; St. Peters inst. 439; teachers lib. 149
Belvidere, high sch. 30; Ida pub. lib. 12, 150; publications, 751; lib. soc. 150, 279
Bement, high sch. 30; lib. assn, 279; Woman's club lib. 15, 150
Bennett col. of eclectic med. & surgery, Chicago, 18, 499
Berlin lib. Chicago, 551-52
Bettie Stuart inst. Springfield, 24
Beverly farm, home & sch. Godfrey, 23
Bibliographical soc. of America—Chicago chap. 78-79
Billings mem'l lib. *see* Mark Billings mem'l lib. Monmouth
Blackburn univ. Carlinville, 21, 379-80, 439
Blackstone, T. B. mem'l branch lib. Chicago, 545-46, 661; ext. & int. 682
Bloomington, Chicago & Alton circ. lib. assn, 18, 376; high sch. 30; Ill. Wesleyan univ. 21, 376-77; Major's fem. col. 439; Odd Fellows lib. assn, 439; Withers pub. lib. 12, 150-52; 279, 660; publications, 751
Blue Island, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 153, 660; ext. 668; plans 669; int. 670
Bodley club lib. Chicago, 500
Bond. co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 447-48
Bond lib. Wenona, 14, 272; publications, 765
Booklovers lib. 72, 500
Boone co. pub. libs. 6; sch. libs, 28, 448
Bourbonnais, Notre Dame acad. 439; St Viateur's ccl. 21, 377
Bowen, lib. assn, 279
Bradley polytechnic inst. Peoria, 23, 416
Braidwood, pub. lib. 12, 154; publications, 751
Bross lib. *see* Nathaniel Bross lib. Lake Forest
Brown co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 448
Brown's business col. Peoria, 23
Bryan-Bennett lib. Salem, 14, 255-56, 664
Buda, lib. assn, 15, 154
Buffalo free pub. lib. Polo, 14, 241-42, 662; ext. & plan, 724; publications, 763
Buildings, Library, 42-45, 73-75, 657-745
Bunker Hill, high sch. 30; Military acad. 23; pub. lib. 12, 154, 279
Bureau co. pub. lib. 6; sch. lib. 28, 448-49
Burnham Athenæum, Champaign, 162, 660; ext. 674; plan, 675
Bushnell, high sch. 30; lib. assn 279; publications, 751; Western norm. col. & com'l inst. 22, 378
Cairo, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 155, 280, 660; ext. 671; St. Joseph's Loretto acad. 439
Calhoun co. pub. libs, 6, sch. libs, 28, 449
Calumet club, Chicago, 500
Calvary lib. Chicago, 551-52
Cambridge, high sch. 30; lib. assn, 156, 280; pub. lib. 156, 280; publications, 752; township pub. lib. 12, 156, 280
Canton, lib. 156, 280; high sch. 30; Parlin lib. 12, 156-57, 660; publications, 752
Carbondale, lib. assn 15, 157; Southern Ill. col. 439; Southern Ill. state norm. univ. 22, 378-79, 660; ext. 671
Carlinville, Blackburn univ. 21, 379-80, 439; high sch. 30; lib. assn, 15, 157; publications, 752
Carlyle, high sch. 30; pub. sch. 157-58, 280
Carmi, high sch. 30; McClure inst. 280, 439; Southern Ill. norm. sch. & com'l col. 439
Carnegie libraries, 72-73
Carpentersville, lit. & lib. assn 12, 158, 280, 660; publications, 752
Carroll co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 449
Carrollton, high sch. 30, 159, 280; pub. lib.. 12, 159, 660; ext. & plan, 672; publications, 752
Carthage, col. 21, 380; free pub. lib. 12, 160, 280; publications, 752; high sch. 30
Casey, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 160
Cass co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 449
Cassel lib. Mount Morris, 21, 411-12
Caxton club, Chicago, 500-01
Cedarville, lib. 280
Cent. Ill. sci. soc. lib. Virginia, 444
Centralia, high sch. 30; lit. & lib. assn, 280; pub. lib. 12, 161, 660; ext. & plan, 673-74; publications, 752
Chaddock boys sch. Quincy, 443
Champaign, Burnham Athenæum, 162, 660; high sch. 30, pub. lib. 12, 161-62, 280, 660; ext. 674, plan, 675; publications, 752

Champaign co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 450
Champaign co. teachers & pupils lib. Urbana, 427-28
Charleston, Eastern Ill. norm. sch. 22, 380-81; high sch. 30; lib. assn, 280; pub. lib. 12, 162-63, 280, 660; ext. 675; plan & int. 676; publications, 752
Chebanse, Adelphian lib. 280; high sch. 30
Chester, high sch. 30; Ill. asylum for insane criminals, 16, 381; Southern Ill. penitentiary 16, 381-82; publication, 752; Tecumseh lib. assn, 15, 163-64, 280; publications, 752
Chicago, acad. of design, 502, 631; acad of fine arts, 502, 631; acad. of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 23; acad. of sciences, 18, 501-02; acad. of the Sacred Heart, 23; Acolythical lib. 631; All Souls pub. lib. 12, 497; Allen's acad. 631; Altrua art lib. 18, 497-98; publications, 752; Amer. architects—Ill. chap. 504; Amer. brewing acad. 613; Amer. col. of osteopath. med. & surg. 631; Amer. elect. soc. 565; Amer. med. assn, 595-96; Amer. med. missionary col. 18, 498; Anable's, Miss, sch. for girls, 23; Armour inst. of tech. 21, 498-99; publications, 752; Armour Mission, 498, 631; publications, 752; art inst. (Ryerson lib.) 18; 502-04, 631, 660; plan & int. 677; Ascham hall, 23; Astron. soc. 631; Athenaeum, 619, 631; Athletic assn, 504; Augustana sem. 419, 631; Aurora turnverein, 18, 499; Austin pub. lib. 031, bankers club, 599, 631; Baptist union theol. sem. 549-51, 561-62, 631; Barnes, David L. lib. 614; Beidler, Jacob, lib. 499; Bennett col. of electic med. & surgery, 18, 499; Bennett med. & lib. assn, 499; Bible soc. 631; Blackstone, T. B. mem'l branch lib. 545-46, 661; ext. & int. 682; board of trade, 631; Bodley club, 500; Book borrowers delivery co. 544; Booklovers lib. 72, 500; Brewers sch. 613; building trades council, 631; bur. of statistics & municipal lib. 18, 504-05; Calumet club, 500; Caxton club, 500-01; charitable eye & ear infirmary, 575, 631; Chicago Inst. 565, 631; Chicago—Kent col. of law, 405, 509; Chicago univ. 18,21, 549-69; circ. lib. 505; Civil engineers club of the Northwest, 614, 632; Cobb's lib. 632; col. of dental surgery, 405; col. of law, 405; col. of med. & surgery, 505; col. of pharmacy, 576, 631; col. of phys. & surgeons, 576; colored men's assn, 631; Columbian dental col. 575, 632; Columbus med. lib. 18, 571; Columbus mem'l lib. 576; Cook co. norm. & training sch. 510, 632; publications, 755; Corning lib. 632; Dearborn sem. 23; De La Salle inst. 632; dental soc, 595, 631; Deutsche-Amerikanische bib. 573-74; Dunham med. col. 571; Earle lib. 569; Economic circ. lib. 632; Eli Bates house, 12, 571; Elm st. settlement, 571; Evangelical Lutheran theol. sem. 18, 572; Field Columbian museum, 19, 572-73, 633; Field mus. of nat. hist. 572-73; First Cumberland Presbyterian church, publications, 755; free lending lib. for blind, 541, 631; Germania männerchor, 19, 573-74; publications, 755; Girls collegiate sch. 633; Grant collegiate inst. 633; Hahnemann med. col. 18, 574; Hamilton club, 574; Hammond lib. 547-48; Harper mem'l lib. 559-61; Harvard sch. 23; Harvey med. col. 574; Haskell lib. 562-63; Heimstreet classical inst. 633; Hengstenberg lib. 561; Hering med. col. & hosp. 18, 574; high sch. 30-31; hist. soc. 18, 505-08; Holy family church (Married ladies sodality), 633; publications, 755; Holy family church (Young ladies sodality), 19, 574-75; Holy name church (Married ladies sodality), 575; home libs, 508; homeopathic med. col. 574, 631; homeopathic relief assn, 531, 594, 631; Hyde Park lyceum, 633; Ill. charitable eye & ear infirmary, 16, 575; Ill. col. of law, 18, 575; Ill. indust. home for the blind, 16, 575; Ill. med. col. 18, 575; Ill. sch. of dentistry, 575; Ill. univ. col. of med. 18, 576; sch. of pharmacy, 19, 576-77; Iroquois club, 633; Jewish training sch. 23; John Crerar lib. 12, 577-83; 694-6; publications, 755-56; John Marshall law sch. 18, 583; Kenwood inst. 23; Kindergarten col. 509; Kirkland sch. 633; Lake

Chicago (Continued)
Forest univ. med. col. 563, 607, 633; Lake View inst. 23; law inst. 18, 509-10; publications, 752-53; law sch. 18, 510; Lewis inst. 23, 583-84; lib. assn, 511-12, 514, 619-28, 631; lit. club, 510; Loring sch. *errata* 23; lyceum, 30, 141, 619-20, 631; Mccormick theol. sem. 18, 584-85, 660; ext. & int. 683; publications, 756; Man'l training sch. 565, 631; Mar shall Field & co. 12, 585-86; publication, 756; Martha Washington home, 633; Mechanics inst. 619, 625, 628-29, 631; med. col. 607, 632; med. lib. assn, 594-95, 632; med. press assn, lib. 519, 531, 594, 631; med. soc. lib. 519, 531, 594, 632; Michigan ave free lib. 511, 629-30, 633; Military order of the loyal legion of the U. S. 19, 586; Moody Bible inst. 18, 586; municipal lib. 504; publications, 753; nat'l med. col. 586; New church lib. 633; Newberry lib. 12, 48, 586-605; ext. & plans, 684; publications, 756; Newsboys & bootblacks assn, 632; norm. sch. 22, 510-11; publications, 753; North Park col. 21, 605; North Shore rolling mill, 633; Northwestern col. of dental surgery, 405; Northwestern lib. assn, 633; publications, 756; Northwestern univ. dental sch. 19, 605; law sch. 18, 606-07; med. sch. 18, 607-08; sch. of pharmacy, 19, 608; settlement lib. 12, 608; Woman's med. col. 569, 633; Parmalee lib. co. 71-72, 609, 633; Philatelic soc. 532, 632; Physio-medical col. 505, 632; Physiomedical inst. 505, 632; Plymouth libs, 609; Postal telegraph lib. assn, 19, 608-09; Presbyterian hosp. 609; Presbyterian theol. sem. of the Northwest, 584, 633; Press club, 511; Pub. lib. 12, 133, 135, 137, 511-46, 623, 625, 627, 661; ext. & int. 678; plans, 679-81; publications, 753-55; Pullman pub. lib. 12, 610; Quine lib. 576; Ravenswood hist. soc. 633; publications, 757; Ravenswood Y. M. C. A. lib. 633; Rush med. col. 18, 405, 563-64; Ryerson lib. 18, 502-04, 660; plan & int. 677; St Francis sch. for boys, 23; St Francis Xavier's acad. 23; St Francis Xavier's fem. acad. 23; St Francis Xavier's lib. 633; St Ignatius col. 21, 610; St James parish (Young ladies sodality), 19, 611; St Luke's hosp. 611; St Patrick's acad (Sacred Heart sodality, 23; St Stanislaus col 21, 611; Scandinavian Y. M. C. A. 611; Scientific station for brewing, 613; Smith lib. 548; soc. for home teaching of blind, 541, 632; soc. for school extension, 632; Soper sch. of oratory, 633; South side acad. 565; Starrett's, Mrs, sch. for girls, 23; Sumner Ellis mem'l lib. 503; Tabard Inn lib. 500; Teachers ref. lib. 19, 546; telephone co. 19, 547; Theodore Menges lib. 605; Theol. sem. 18, 547-48, 660; Third Presbyterian church, Young people's lib. assn, 633; Training sch. for missions, 23, 548; Turngemeinde, 632; Union Catholic lib. assn, 15, 612; publications, 757; Union col. of law, 564, 606, 633; Union league club, 19, 613; U. S. army—Dept of the lakes (med. lib.), 18, 613; Virginia lib. 584-85; ext. & int. 683; publications, 756; Wahl-Henius inst. of fermentol ogy, 19, 613; Washingtonian home, 633; Wells, Fargo & co. 613-14; West side lib. 632; publications, 755; Western elect. co. 614; Western new church union, 19, 614; Western railway club (David L. Barnes lib.), 614; publications, 757; Western soc. of engineers, 19, 614; Western theol. sem. 18, 615; Woman's hosp. med. sch. 569, 632; Woman's med. sch. 18, 569, 632; World's Columbian exposition—Woman's lib. 615; publications, 757; Young men's assn, 619-23, 627-28, 632; publications, 755; Y. M. C. A. 19, 511, 569-70, 620, 623-24, publications, 755; Young men's Christian union, 619, 632; Young men's lyceum, 632; Y. W. C. A. 19; Zion col. 633; Zymotechnic inst. 19, 615.
Chicago & Alton circ. lib. assn, Bloomington, 18, 376
Chicago bibliographical soc. *see* Bibliographical soc. of America—Chicago chap.
Chicago fem. col. Morgan Park, 442, 631
Chicago fire loss, 36
Chicago Heights, Bloom township high

sch. 31; free lib. 12, 164, 661; plans, 685; publications, 757
Chicago libraries, 35-37, 42, 497-633(alphabetic list), 619-33 (obsolete)
Chicago lib. assn, 511-12, 514, 619-28, 631
Chicago lib. club. 50, 76-77, 79-80
Chicago public library, 12, 48, 511-46, 623, 625, 627, 661; bldg. 48, 521-28; ext., int. 678; plans, 679-81; admin. 528-29; accessions, 529-32; class'n & cat. 532-34; use, 534-37; coop. w. schools, 537-41; books for blind, 541; stations, 541-44; branch r. r. 544-45; Blackstone branch 545-46, 661; ext. & int. 682; stations (map), ffl 490; publications, 753-55
Chicago univ. 18, 21, 549-69; publications, 755; Alumnae loan lib. 567; Alumni lib. & mus. 567; Berlin or Calvary lib. 551-52; Deptl libs, 554-61; divinity sch. 18, 561-62; gen'l lib. 21, 550-54, 664; Harper mem'l lib. 559-61, 664; Haskell lib. 562-63; Hengstenberg lib. 561; law sch. 18, 564-65; lib. training, 568-69; med. dept, or Rush med. col. 18, 563-64; sch. of educ. 22, 565; settlement house, 12, 566; traveling libs, 567-68
Christian co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 450
Civil engineers club of the Northwest, Chicago, 614, 632
Clark co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 450-51
Clark sem. Aurora, 439
Clay co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 451-52
Clinton, pub. lib. 164-65, 664
Clinton co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28,452
Coal City, pub. lib. 12, 165; publications, 757
Cobb's lib. Chicago, 632
Coffeen, high sch. 31; norm. sch. & acad. 23
Coles co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 452
College libraries, 19-21, 375-444; *see also* names of colleges
College of Northern Ill. Dakota, 21, 382
Collembola, alimentary tube described, 104-05; degeneration of, 105-15; epithelial degeneration, regeneration, & secretion in the mid-intestine of, 101-27; regeneration of, 115-16; secretion in mid-intestine of, 117-22; species used in experiment, 101-04.
Columbia, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 280
Columbian dental col. Chicago, 575, 632
Columbus med. lib. Chicago, 18, 571
Columbus mem'l lib. Chicago, 576
Concordia col. Springfield, 21, 421-22
Concordia soc. Moline, 442
Cook co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 452-53
Cook co. norm. & training sch. Englewood, Chicago, 510, 632
Cordova, pub. lib. 12, 165
Cooking beef, see Beef.
Corning lib. Chicago, 584, 632
County libraries, 6-9, 28-29, 71, 447-90 (alphabetic list)
Crawford, co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 453
Creal Springs col. 21, 382
Crerar lib. *see* John Crerar lib. Chicago
Culbertson lib. Danville, 166-67, 280; publications, 757
Cumberland co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 453
Dakota, Col. of Northern Ill. 21, 382
Danvers, high sch. 31; lib. & lit. assn' 15, 166
Danville, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 166-68, 280, 439, 661; ext. & plan, 686; publication, 757
Dearborn observatory, Evanston, 389
Dearborn sem. Chicago, 23
Decatur, free pub. lib. 12, 168-70, 280, 661, ext. & plan, 687; int. 688; publications, 757; hign sch. 31; James Millikin univ. 21, 383, 409; St Theresa's Ursuline acad. 23; Y. M. C. A. 19, 383; publications, 757
Deerfield township high school, Highland, 31, 193, 281
DeKalb, Haish lib. 22, 383; Northern Ill. state norm. sch. 22, 383; township high sch. 31
DeKalb co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 453-54
De La Salle inst. Chicago, 632
Dentistry, Illinois school of, Chicago 575, see also list of special lib. 18
Depository libraries, 75-76
Des Plaines, Maine township high sch. 31; St Mary's training sch. 439
Dewitt co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 454
District school libraries, 24-29; apparatus, 26-27
Dixon, col. 21, 384, 439-40; Dodge lib. 12, 170-71, 280, 661; ext. & plans,

689-90; high sch. 31; Midland univ. 440; pub. lib. *see* Dodge lib. Shakespearian reading assn, 440; Y. M. C. A. *errata* 440; Young men's lit. assn, 440
Dodge, O. B., lib. Dixon, 12, 170-71, 661; ext. & plans, 689-90
Double stars, accuracy of results, 344-45; catalogue of, 337-43; comparison with Harvard, 345-49; ledger of, 329-36; method of observation, 326-29; photometric observations of, 323-68
Douglas co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 454
Dover, norm. & bus. col. 440
Downer's Grove, high sch. 31; ladies lib. assn, 12, 171
Dundee, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 171
Dunham med. col. Chicago, 571
Dupage co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 455
Duquoin, fem. sem. 440; high sch. 31, 280
Durand, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 280; pub. lib. 280
Dwight, high sch. 31; Kenyon's circ lib. 280
Earle lib. Chicago, 18, 569
Earlville, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 171-72, 280; publications, 757
East St Louis, high sch. 31; Howe lit. inst. 440; pub. lib. 12, 172-74, 280, 661; publications, 757; pub. lib. & r. r. 172, 280; Y. M. C. A. 440
Eastern Ill. norm. sch. Charleston, 22, 380-81
Economic circ. lib. Chicago, 632
Eden, Mutual improvement & lib. assn, 280
Edgar col. inst. Paris, 443
Edgar co. pub. libs, 6-7; sch. libs, 28, 455
Edwards co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 455-56
Edwardsville, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 280; pub. lib. 15, 174
Effingham, Austin col. 21, 384; high sch. 31; ladies lib. assn, 15, 174; publications, 757
Effingham co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 456
Elgin, acad. 23; Denison & Burdick circ. lib. 175; Gail Borden pub. lib. 12, 174-75, 281, 661; ext. & plans, 691; publications, 757-58; high. sch. 31; Ill. north. hosp. for the insane, 16, 384; pub. lib. *see* Gail Borden pub. lib.; Y. M. C. A. 19
Eli Bates house, Chicago, 12, 571
Elkhart, pub. lib. 12, 176
Ellis lib. *see* Sumner Ellis mem'l lib. Chicago
Elm st. settlement, Chicago, 571
Elmhurst, Evan. Luth. prosem. 18, 385; high sch. 31
Elmira, lib. assn, 281
Elmwood, high sch. 31; Young men's lib. & r. r. 281
Elmwood lib. assn, Wilmette, 274, 284
Elpaso, high sch. 31; ladies lib. assn, 15, 176
Endfield, South Ill. col. 440
Epithelial degeneration, regeneration, & secretion in the mid-intestine of collembola, by J. W. Folsom & M. U. Welles, 101-27.
Eton acad. Kansas, 203
Eureka, col. 21, 385-86, 440; high sch. 31
Evangelical Lutheran proseminary, Elmhurst, 18, 385
Evangelical Lutheran theol. sem. Chicago, 18, 572
Evanston, Acad. of the Sisters of Visitation, 23; Dearborn observatory, 389; Fisk hall, 23; free pub. lib. 12, 176-81, 280, 664; publications, 758-59; Garrett bib. inst. 390, 664; Ill. industrial sch. for girls, 386; Northwestern univ. 21, 386-390, 440, 661; ext. & int. 692; plans, 693; publications, 758; Orrington Lunt lib. *see* Northwestern univ.; township high sch. 31
Ewing, col. 21, 390-91; fem. univ. 440, 442; high sch. 391
Ewing, fem. univ. Knoxville, 440, 442
Fairbury, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 181, 661
Fairfield, Hayward col. & com'l sch. 440; high sch. 31
Fairview acad. Rock Island, 444
Farmer City, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 12, 182
Fayette co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 456-57
Fayetteville, lib. assn, 281
Federation of women's clubs, *see* Illinois federation
Feehanville, St Mary's man'l training sch. 440
Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, 23, 405

Field, Marshall, & co. lib. Chicago, 12, 585-86
Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, 19, 572-73, 663
Field Mus. of nat. hist. Chicago, 19, 572-73, 663
Fisk hall, Evanston, 23
Flagg township lib. Rochelle, 14, 248
Flora, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 182, 281, 661
Folsom, Justus W. & Welles, M. U. Epithelial degeneration, regeneration, & secretion in the mid-intestine of collembola, 101-27.
Ford co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 457
Fowler inst. Newark, 443
Francis Shimer acad. Mount Carroll, 23
Franklin co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 457
Franklin Park, free lending lib. 12, 182-83
Free public libraries *see* Public libraries
Freeburg, Saengerbund & lib. assn, 391
Freedom, lib. assn, 281
Freeport, high. sch. 31; pub lib. 13, 183-84; 661; ext. & int. 694; plans, 695-96; publications, 759; Young men's lib. assn, 183, 281
Frenzel, (quoted on collembola) 116.
Friends in Council, Quincy 444
Friendsville, lib. assn, 281
Fulton, high sch. 31; Northern Ill. col. 21, 391, 440; pub. lib. 13, 184
Fulton co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 457-58
Gail Borden pub. lib. Elgin, 12, 174-75, 661; ext. & plans, 691; publications, 757-58
Galena, Ger.-Eng. col. 440; high sch. 31; lib. assn, 281; pub. lib. 13, 184-85, 664; publications, 759
Galesburg, free kindergarten assn, 440; high sch. 31; Kindergarten norm. sch. 441; Knox col. 21, 392, 441; Lombard col. 21, 392-93, 441; pub. lib. 13, 186-87, 281, 661; ext. 696; int. 697; plans, 698; publications, 759; Standard lib. & soc. club, 441; Western bus. col. 441
Gallatin co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 458
Galva, high sch. 31; publication, 759; pub. lib. 664
Garrett biblical inst. Evanston, 18, 390, 664
Gem city bus. col. Quincy, 441
Geneseo, Collegiate inst. 23; high sch. 31; Hammond lib. bldg, 187, 661; ext. 699; Northwestern norm. sch. 441; pub. lib. 13, 187, 661; ext. 699; Y. M. C. A. 441
Geneva, high sch. 31; Ill. state training sch. for girls, 16, 393, 441; pub. lib. 13, 187-88
Genoa, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 664
German-English col. Galena, 440
German lib. soc. of St Clair co. Belleville, 148-49
Germania männerchor (Deutsch-Amerikanische biblithek) Chicago, 19, 573-74; publications, 755
German Valley, Pleasant Prairie col. 441
Gibson City, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 281
Gifts, Library, 41, 61, 72-73
Gilman, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 188, 281
Gittings sem. Laharpe, 23
Gladstone, New church free lib. 13, 393-94
Glenwood, Ill. man. training sch. farm, 16, 394, 441
Godfrey, Beverly farm home & sch. for nervous and backward children, 23; Monticello sem 23; Post mem'l lib. 23
Grand Prairie sem. Onarga, 23, 415, 443
Grant collegiate inst. Chicago, 633
Graves pub. lib. Mendota, 13, 214-215, 662; publications, 761
Grayville, Norm. col. & com'l & lit. inst. 441
Greene co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 458-59
Greenleaf lib. Northwestern univ. Evanston, 387
Greenup, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 189
Greenville, col. 21, 394, 441; high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 190, 281, 661
Greer col. Hoopeston, 21, 395
Griggsville, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 190-91, 281
Grindley, H. S. & Sprague, E. C. Precise method of roasting beef, 287-321.
Grundy co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 459
Hahnemann med. col. Chicago, 18, 574
Haish lib. DeKalb, 22, 383
Hamilton co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 459-60
Hamilton, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 191
Hammond lib. Chicago, 18, 547-48, 660

Hammond lib. bldg, Genesco, 187, 661; ext. 699
Hancock co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 460
Hanover col. Hanover, Ind. 584
Hardin co. pub. libs 7; sch. libs, 28, 460
Harlem lib. 13, 191
Harper mem'l lib. Chicago, 559-61, 664
Harrisburg, pub. lib. 664
Harvard college observatory, 323-24; comparison with, 345-48
Harvard, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 664
Harvard sch. Chicago, 23
Harvey, lib. assn, 15, 191-92; pub. lib. 13, 192; Thornton township high sch. lib. 31
Harvey med. col. Chicago, 574
Haskell lib. Chicago 562-63
Havana, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 192, 661; ext. 699; publications, 759
Hayner lib. assn, *see* Jennie D. Hayner lib. assn, Alton
Hayward col. & com'l sch. Fairfield, 440
Hedding col. Abingdon 21, 375
Heimstreet classical inst. Chicago, 633
Henderson co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 460
Hengstenberg lib. Chicago, 561
Henry co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 460-61
Henry, high sch. 31; Woman's clubs, 15, 193
Hering med. col. & hosp. Chicago, 18, 574
High school libraries, (alphabetic list,) 30-34
Highland, Deerfield township high sch. 31, 193, 281; Turnverein, 193
Highland Park, high sch. 31; Northwestern mil. acad. 23; pub. lib. 13, 193-94; publication, 759
Hillsboro, col. 421, 441; high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 194, 661; ext. 699
Hinsdale, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 194-95, 281
Homer lib 15, 195
Hoopeston, Greer col. 21, 395; high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 195-96, 281, 661; ext. & plan, 700; Sunbonnet club, 195, 281
Howe lit. inst. East St Louis, 440
Huntley, high sch. 31; lib. & lit. assn, 281
Hurty's norm. Paris, 443
Hyde Park lyceum, Chicago, 633
Ida pub. lib. Belvidere, 12, 150; publications, 751
Illinois; for state institutions see list p. 16, & also under cities where located
Ill. agric. col. Irvington, 441
Ill. agric. exp. station, Urbana, 429
Ill. appellate court, 2 dist. Ottawa, 18, 415; 4th dist. Mount Vernon, 18 412
Ill. col. Jacksonville, 21, 397-98
Ill. col. of law, Chicago, 18, 575
Ill. farmers inst. 55, 58-59, 63, 67, 69
Ill. federation of Women's clubs, 52, 55, 58, 59, 63, 67, 68, 71, 77, 81
Ill. geol. survey, Springfield, 444
Ill. indust. sch. for girls, Evanston, 386
Ill. law sch. Ottawa, 443
Illinois libraries, Sharp, K. L. 1-84, 143-284, 375-765
Ill. lib. assn, 50, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 67, 76-78
Ill. lib. commission, 49-68, 77, 81; Bill of 1897, 50-52; Bill of 1899, 53-55; Bill of 1901, 55-59; Bill of 1905, 59-62
Ill. lib. extension board, 59-62
Ill. lib. laws, 37-49
Ill. med. col. Chicago, 18, 575
Illinois pub. libs, map, *frontispiece*
Ill. pupils reading circle, 34-35
Ill. sch. of dentistry, Chicago, 575
Ill. state bd of agric. Springfield, 444; publications, 764
Ill. state hist. lib. Springfield, 19, 48-9, 422-24; publications, 764
Ill. state lab. of nat. hist. Urbana, 19, 428
Ill. state law lib. Springfield, 18, 258, 424-25
Ill. state lib. Springfield, 14, 48; publications, 764
Ill. state lib. sch. Urbana, 432-34
Ill. state mus. of nat. hist. Springfield, 19, 49, 425
Ill. state norm. univ. Normal, 22, 413-14; publications, 762
Ill. state teachers assn—Lib. sect. 35, 52, 55, 59, 67, 77, 80-81
Ill. steel works club, Joliet, 19, 404; publications, 760
Ill. supreme court, cent. div. Springfield, 49, 425, 444
Ill. supreme court, northern div. Ottawa, 443
Ill. teachers reading circle, 34
Illinois univ. Urbana, 21, 428-34, 444, 663; ext. & views, 738-39; plans, 740; col. of med. 18, 576; lib. sch. 77, 432-34; Quine lib. Chicago, 18,

576; sch. of pharmacy, 19, 576-77
Ill. Wesleyan univ. Bloomington, 21, 376-77
Illinois woman's col. Jacksonville, 21, 401; 441
Indiana theol. sem. Hanover, Ind. 584
Insane hospital libraries, 16, 375-436: *see also* names of cities where located
Institution libraries, 15-16, 375-444
Inst. of Immaculate conception, Belleville, 439
Inter-library loans, Newberry lib. Chicago, 604
Interstate lib. conf. Evanston, 78
Iroquois club, Chicago, 633
Iroquois co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 461-62
Irvington, col. 441; Ill. agric. col. 441
Jackson co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 462
Jacksonville, Christian endeavor loan lib. 401-02; fem. acad. 23; high sch. 32; Ill. central hosp. for the insane, 16, 397; Ill. col. 21, 397-98, 441; Ill. inst. for idiots & imbeciles, & feeble-minded children, 408, 441; Ill. sch. for the blind, 16, 398-400, 441; Ill. sch. for the deaf, 16, 400-01, 441; publications, 759; Ill. woman's col. 21, 401, 441; Joshua Rhoads mem'l lib. 19, 401-02; publications, 759; lib. assn, 197, 281; publications, 759; Morgan co. lib. 281; Oak lawn retreat, 442; Phi Alpha, 398; pub. lib. 13, 196-98, 281, 441-42, 661; plans, 701; ext. 702; Sigma Pi, 398; Young ladies Athen, 442
James Millikin univ. Decatur, 21, 383, 409
Jasper co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 462
Jefferson co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 462-63
Jennie D. Hayner lib. assn, Alton, 12, 143, 660; ext. & plan, 665
Jennings sem. Aurora, 23
Jersey co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 463
Jerseyville, free lib. 13, 198-99, 281, 661; int. 702, ext. 703; publications, 760; high sch. 32
Jewish training sch. Chicago, 23
Jo Daviess co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 463
John Crerar lib. Chicago, 12, 48, 577-83, 694-96; publications, 755-56
John Marshall law sch. Chicago, 18, 583
Johnson col. Quincy, 443
Johnson co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 463-64
Joliet, Ill. state penitentiary, 16, 402-03, 442; publications, 760; Ill. steel works club, 19, 404; publications, 760; Lorretto St Mary's acad. 23; pub. lib. 13, 199-202, 661; ext. 704; int. & plan, 705; publications, 760; Rutland bus. col. 442; St Francis acad. 23; township high sch. 32; Will co. hist. soc. 199; Y. M. C. A. 442
Joshua Rhoads mem'l lib. Jacksonville, 19, 401-02; publications, 759
Jubilee col. Robin's nest, *errata*, 444, 615
Kane co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 464
Kankakee co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 464-5
Kankakee, high sch. 32; Ill. east. hosp for the insane, 16, 404; pub. lib. 13, 202-03, 281, 661; ext. 705; St Joseph's sem. 23
Kansas, Eton acad. 203; high sch. 32; Margaret E. Payne pub. lib. 13, 203
Keithsbury, reading & conversational club, 442
Kendall co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 445
Kenilworth, Rugby sch. 23
Kenwood inst. Chicago, 23
Kewanee, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 203-04, 281; publications, 760
Kirkland sch. Chicago, 633
Knights of Columbus lib. Springfield, 19, 425-20
Knox col. Galesburg, 21, 392, 441
Knox co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 465-66
Knoxville, Ewing fem. univ. 442; high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 204; publications, 760; St Alban's acad. 23; St Ansgarius sch. 442; St Mary's sch. 23
Lacon, pub. lib. 204, 281; Union high sch. 32, 204
Lagrange, free pub. lib. 13, 204-05, 661; ext. & plan, 706; Lyons township high sch. 32
Laharpe, Gittings sem. 23; high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 205, 281; publications, 760
Lake co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 466
Lake Forest, art inst. 406; publications, 760; Arthur Somerville Reid lib. 21, 405-06, 662: plan, 707; ext. 708; publications, 760; col. 21, 405-06, 442, 662; plan, 707; ext. 708; publica-

tions, 760; Ferry hall, 23, 405; high sch. 32; Nathaniel Bross lib. 406-07; pub. lib. 13, 206; publications, 760; sch. for boys, 23, 405; sem. of the Sacred Heart, 23; univ. 442, 563, 607, 633
Lake View inst, Chicago, 23
Lamoille, Allen sch. 23, 206; high sch. 32
Lasalle, Barnes & co's circ. lib. 282; Malone's circ. lib. 282; Peru township high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 206, 662; St Patrick's total abstainence soc. 442; St Vincent's sch. 442; Soc. of the children of Mary, 442
Lasalle co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 28, 466-67
Lavinia Beach free r. r. Springfield, 14, 259
Law libraries, 16, 18
Law, Ill. lib. 37-49
Lawrence co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 28, 467
Lebanon, McKendree col. 21, 408, 442
Lee co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 467-68
Lee's acad. Stockton, 444
Leroy, high sch. 32; lib. & r. r. assn, 282
Lewis inst. Chicago, 23, 583-84
Lewiston, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 206 07; publications, 760
Lexington, high sch. 32; lib. & r. r. 13, 207
Lib. architects, 74-75
Lib. architecture *see* Lib. buildings
Lib. association, Illinois, 50, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 67, 76-78
Lib. associations, 37, 45
Lib. buildings, 42-45, 73-75, 657-745
Lib. employes pension fund, 48
Lib. institutes, 77
Lib. of Congress, card cat. 76
Library school *see* Ill. state lib. sch. Urbana
Lincoln, col. 21, 409, 442; high sch. 32; Ill. asylum for feeble-minded children, 16, 408; Odd Fellows orphans home, 23; pub. lib. 13, 207-09, 282, 662; ext. 708; plan, 709
Lincoln, lib. Springfield, 14, 260-61, 663, ext. 733; plans, 734
Lind univ. Lake Forest, 405, 442, 607, 633
Litchfield, free pub. lib. 13, 209, 662; high sch. 32
Livingston co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29; 468
Loans, Interlibrary, Newberry lib. Chicago, 604
Loda, A. Herr Smith & E. E. Smith pub. lib. 13, 209-10, 282, 662; ext. 709; publications, 760
Logan co. pub. libs,8; sch. libs, 29, 468-69
Lombard, free lib. 13, 210-11; publications, 760
Lombard col. Galesburg 21, 392-93, 441
Loyal legion of the U. S., Military order, Illinois, 19, 586
McCartney, R. W. pub. lib. Metropolis, 13, 215
McClure inst. Carmi, 439
McCormick theol. sem. (Virginia lib.) Chicago, 18, 584-85, 660; ext. & int. 683; publications, 756
McDonough co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 469
McHenry co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 469-70
McKendree col. Lebanon, 21, 408, 442
McLean, high sch. 32; lib. assn, 15, 211
McLean co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 470
McLean co. lib. Bloomington, 151
Macomb, free pub. lib. 13, 211-12, 662; ext. 710; publications, 761; high sch. 32; Western Ill. state norm. sch. 22, 409
Macon co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 407
Macoupin co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 408
Madison co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 408
Major's fem. col. Bloomington, 439
Maps, Chicago, pub. lib. stations, before 491; Illinois public libs, *frontispiece*
Margaret E. Payne pub. lib. Kansas, 13, 203
Marion co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 471-72
Mark Billings mem'l lib. Monmouth, 221-22
Marseilles, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 662
Marshall co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 472
Marshall Field & co. lib. Chicago, 14, 585-86; publications, 756
Martha Washington home, Chicago, 633
Mason City, high sch. 32; lib. assn, 282
Mason co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 472-73
Massac co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 473
Matson pub. lib. Princeton, 14, 243-44, 662
Mattoon, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13,

212-13, 282, 662; ext. & plan, 711; publication, 761
Maywood, pub. lib. 13, 213, 662; ext. 712; publications, 761
Meat, see Beef
Medical libraries, 17, 18
Melrose Park, pub. lib. 13, 214; publications, 761
Menard *see* Chester
Menard co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29; 473
Mendota, col. 21, 409-10; Graves pub. lib. 13, 214-15. 282, 662; publications, 761; high sch. 32; Wartburg sem. 442; Wesleyan sem. 442
Menges lib. *see* Theodore Menges lib. Chicago
Mercer co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 473-74
Mercer lib. assn, Aledo, 279
Metropolis, high sch. 32; lib. assn & hort. soc. 282; R. W. McCartney pub. lib. 13, 215
Michigan ave free lib. Chicago, 511, 629-30, 633
Midland univ. Dixon, 440
Milford, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 215
Military order of the loyal legion of the U. S. (Com. of Ill.), 19, 586
Millikin univ. *see* James Millikin univ. Decatur
Moline, Concordia soc. 442; high sch. 32; Morris Rosenfield mem'l lib. 410; pub. lib. 13, 216-19, 442, 662; publications, 761; Y. M. C. A. 410
Monmouth, col. 21, 410-11, 664; high sch. 32; Mark Billings mem'l lib. 221-22; United Pres. theol. sem. of the Northwest, 442; Warren co. lib. 15, 219-224, 282, 410-11, 662, 664; ext. 712; publications, 761
Monroe advance soc. Waterloo, 444
Monroe co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 474
Montgomery co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 474-75
Monticello, Allerton pub. lib. 13, 225, 662; publications, 761; high sch. 32
Monticello sem. Godfrey, 23
Moody Bible inst. Chicago, 18, 586
Morgan co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 475
Morgan co. lib. Jacksonville, 281
Morgan Park, Baptist union theol sem. 549, 551, 561-62, 631; Chicago fem. col. 442, 631; George C. Walker lib. (in academy) 15, 225-26, 549; publications, 761
Morris, high sch. 32, 227, 282; norm. & sci. sch. 442
Morris Rosenfield mem'l lib. Moline, 410
Morrison, high sch. 32; lit. & sci. assn, 15, 227, 662
Moultrie co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 475
Mount Carroll, Frances Shimer acad. 23, 442; high sch. 32; lib. assn, 282; pub. lib. 13, 227, 664
Mount Morris, acad 23; Cassel lib. 411-12; col. 21, 411-12, 442-43
Mount Pulaski, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 227
Mount Sterling, high sch. 32; lib. 15, 227-28
Mount Vernon, high sch. 32; Ill. appellate court, 4th dist. 18, 412; pub. lib, 13, 228, 662; plan, 713; publications, 761
Mount Zion, male & fem. sem. 443
Multiple stars, 348-50
Naperville, Ellsworth high sch. 32; Nichols lib. 13, 228-29, 662; ext. 713; publications, 762; Northwestern col. 21, 412, 664
Nathaniel Bross lib. Lake Forest, 406-07
Nat'l med. col. Chicago, 586
Natural history, Ill. state lab. of, Urbana, 19, 413, 428; Ill. state museum of, Springfield, 19, 49, 425
Neponset, pub. lib. 15, 229
New Albany, Ind. theol sem. 584
New Athens, Verein vorwaerts, 443
New church free lib. Gladstone, 13, 393-94
Newark, Fowler inst. 443
Newberry lib. Chicago, 12, 48, 586-605; bldg, 589-90; ext. & plans, 684; admin. 591, 603-05; collections, 591-601; classn & cat. 601-03; Probasco coll'n, 593-4, 597; med. dept. & Senn coll'n, 595-96; genealogy, 597-8; Healy portraits, 600-01; publications, 756
Nichols lib. Naperville 13, 228-29, 662; ext. 713; publications, 762
Normal, high sch. 32, 282, 414; Ill. soldiers orphans home, 16, 412-13; Ill. state lab. nat. hist. 413, 428; Ill. state norm. univ. 22, 413-14, 443; publications, 762; Northwestern norm. col. 443

Normal school libraries, 21-22
North Park col. Chicago, 21, 605
North Shore rolling mill, Chicago, 633
Northern Ill. col. Fulton, 21, 391
Northern Ill. col. of art, law, music, shorthand, telegraphy, Dixon, 384, 440
Northern Ill. norm. sch. Dixon, 384, 440
Northern Ill. state norm. sch. (Haish lib.) Dekalb, 22, 383
Northwestern col. Naperville, 21, 412, 664
Northwestern col. Plainfield, 443
Northwestern col. of dental surgery, Chicago, 405
Northwestern fem. col. Evanston, 386, 440
Northwestern Ger.-Eng. col. Galena, 440
Northwestern lib. assn, Chicago, 633; publications, 756
Northwestern mil. acad. Highland Park, 23
Northwestern norm. col. Normal, 443
Northwestern norm. sch. Geneseo, 441
Northwestern univ. acad. Evanston, 23; dental sch. (Theol. Menges lib.) Chicago, 19, 605; Garrett biblical inst. Evanston, 18, 390, 664; law sch. Chicago, 18, 564, 606-07; med. sch. Chicago, 18, 607-08; Orrington Lunt lib. Evanston, 21, 386-89, 661; illus. 692-93; sch. of pharmacy, Chicago, 19, 608; settlement lib. Chicago, 12, 608; Woman's med. col. 569, 633
Norwood Park, Ill. indust. training sch. for boys, 394, 443
Notre Dame acad. Bourbonnais, 439
Oak lawn retreat, Jacksonville, 442
Oakpark, pub. lib. 14, 229-31, 282, 662; plans, 714; ext. 715; publications, 762; Scoville institute, *see* pub. lib; township high sch. 32
Oblong, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 282
Odell, high sch, 32; pub. lib. 14, 231
Odin, high sch. 32; lyceum & lib. 282
Ogle co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 475-76
Ohio, P Michael circ. lib. 282
Olney, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 14, 232, 662; ext. 715
Onarga, Grand Prairie sem. 23, 415, 443; high sch. 32; pub. lib. 14, 232, 662; publications, 762
Oquawka lib. 15, 232
Oregon, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 233
Orrington Lunt lib. Evanston, 21, 386-89, 661; ext. & int. 692; plans, 693; publications, 759
Ottawa, Ill. appellate court, 2 dist. 18, 415; Ill. law sch. 443; Ill. supreme court, northern div. 443; Odd Fellows, 415; Pleasant View Luther col. 416; pub. lib. assn, 282; Reddick's pub. lib. 14, 233, 282, 662; ext. 716; publications, 762; St Xavier's acad. 443; township high sch. 33
Oven temperature in roasting beef, see Beef.
Paris, Carnegie pub. lib. 14, 234, 282, 662; ext. 716; plans, 717; Edgar col. inst. 443; high sch. 33; Hurty's norm. 443
Parlin lib. Canton, 12, 156-57, 660; publications, 752
Parmelee lib. co. Des Moines & Chicago, 71-72, 609, 633
Paxton, Augustana col. & theol. sem. 419, 443; Carnegie lib. 14, 234-36, 282, 443, 662; ext. 718; high sch. 33, 235, 282
Payne, Margaret E. pub. lib. *see* Margaret E. Payne pub. lib. Kansas
Pekin, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 236-37, 282, 662; ext. & int. 718; publications, 762; Turnverein, 443
Penal libraries, 15, 16, 375-436; *see also* names of cities where located
Peoria, Acad. of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 23; Art league, 239; Bohemian lib. assn, 282; Bradley polytechnic inst. 23, 240, 416; Brown's business col. 23; Catholic lib. assn, 283; high sch. 33; Ill. asylum for the incurable insane, 16, 416; law lib. 18, 416-17; Peoria co. norm. sch. 443; pub. lib. 14, 237-40, 283, 662; ext. & int. 719; plans, 720-22; publications, 762-63; Y. M. C. A. 19, *errata* 417
Peoria co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 476-77
Perry co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 477
Peru, German lib. assn, 283; St Bede col. 21, 417; township high sch. 32; Turnverein, 443
Philanthropic libraries 15-16, 375-436; *see also* names of cities where located
Photometer, at Harvard, 323; at Illinois, 325-26
Physio-medical col. Cincinnati & Chicago, 505

Piatt co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 477
Pike co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 477-78
Pine Creek grammar sch. Mount Morris, 411, 443
Pittsfield, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 240, 283; Southwest sem. 443
Plainfield, col. 412, 443; high sch. 33; Northwestern col. 443
Plano, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 241, 662; ext. & plan, 723
Pleasant Hill lib. Aledo, 279
Pleasant Prairie col. German Valley, 441
Pleasant View Luther col. Ottawa, 416
Plymouth libraries, Chicago, 72, 609
Polo, Buffalo free pub. lib. 14, 241-42, 283, 662; ext. & plan, 724; publications, 763; high. sch. 33; Y. M. C. A. 443
Pontiac, Ill. state reformatory 16, 185-86, 443; publications, 763; pub. lib. 14, 242-43; 662; publications, 763 township high sch. 33
Poole, William Frederick, 82-84; Poole classification, 532-33
Pope co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 478
Port Byron, acad. 23
Post mem'l lib. Godfrey, 23
Postal telegraph lib. assn, Chicago, 608-09
Prairie col. Galesburg, 392, 441
Prairie du Rocher, lib. & lit. assn, 283
Precise method of roasting beef, by E. C. Sprague, & H. S. Grindley, 287-321
Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, 609
Presbyterian theol. sem. of the Northwest, Chicago, 584, 633
Princeton, Matson lib. 14, 243-44, 662; township high sch. 33
Prison libraries, 15-16, 375-436; *see also* names of cities where located
Private school libraries, 22-24, (alphabetic list.)
Public libraries, 4-15, 143-284; administration, 10-11; annual report required, 11, 41, 57, 62, 65-66; first estab. 4; gifts 41, 61, 72; in public parks, 47, 48; incorporation, 47; injuries, 41; law, 37-47; map of in Ill. *frontispiece;* over 20,000 vols. 9-10; salaries, 10; statistics by county, 6-9; statistics by towns, 12-14; work with children, 10-11
Public school library law, 24, 26
Public school apparatus, annual payments, 26; value, 27
Public school libraries, 24-35, 447-90; annual payments for books, 26; value 27
Publications of Ill. libraries, 751-65
Pulaski co. pub. lib. 8; sch. libs, 29, 478-79
Pullman pub. lib. Chicago, 12, 610
Pupils reading circle, *see* Ill. pupils reading circle
Putnam co. pub. lib. 8; sch. libs, 29, 479
Quincy, Chaddock boys sch. 443; fem. sem. 444; free pub. lib. 14, 244-47, 283, 444, 662; ext. & plan, 725; publications, 763; Friends in Council, 444; high sch. 33; hist. soc. 246; Ill. soldiers & sailors home. 16, 418; med. lib. assn, 246, 444; St Francis Solanus col. 21, 418; St Francis Solanus monastery, 19, 418; St Mary's inst. 444, turnverein, 444
Quine lib. Chicago, 18, 576
Randolph co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 479-80
Ransom lib. Altona, 12, 144
Rantoul, high sch. 33; lit. soc. 283
Ravenswood, Chicago Hist. soc. 633; publications, 757; Y. M. C. A. 633
Reddick's pub. lib. Ottawa, 14; 233, 662; ext. 716; publications, 762
Reid lib. *see* Arthur Somerville Reid lib. Lake Forest
Renault, lib. & lit. assn, 283
Rhoades Mem'l lib. *see* Joshua Rhoads Mem'l lib. Jacksonville
Richland co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 480
Richview, Washington sem. 444
River Forest, inst. 23; pub. lib. 14, 247-48
Riverside, high sch. 33; People's lib. assn, 283; Seckel lib. 419
Roasting beef, see Beef
Robin's nest, Jubilee col. *errata* 444, 615
Rochelle, Flagg township lib, 14, 248; high sch. 33
Rockford, bus. col. 444; col. 21, 419, 444; publications, 763; high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 248-51, 283, 663; ext. 726; plans, 726-27; int. 728; branch ext. & int. 729; publications, 763; Young men's assn 248, 283
Rock Island, arsenal 19, 420; Augusta col. & theol. sem. 21, 419-20; publications, 764; high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 251-53, 283, 663; ext. 730; int. 730-31; Visitation acad. 24, 444

Rock Island co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 480-81
Rock River sem. Mount Morris, 411, 443
Rock River univ. Dixon, 384, 440
Rock Spring sem. Upper Alton, 426, 444
Rockton, high sch. 33; Talcott free lib. 14, 253, 663; publications, 764
Roodhouse, high sch. 33; Y. M. C. A. 444
Rosenfield mem'l lib. *see* Morris Rosenfield Mem'l lib. Moline
Roseville, lib. assn, 253, 283; pub. lib. 15; 253-54, 283; 663; ext. 731; township high sch. 33
Rugby sch. Kenilworth, 23
Rudolph indexer 602-03
Rush med. col. Chicago, 18, 405, 563-64
Rushville, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 15, 255; publications, 764; Young ladies sem. 444
Russell, later Rutland bus. col. Joliet, 442
Ryerson lib. (Chicago art institute), 18, 502-04; 660; plan & int. 677
Safford, A. B., mem'l lib. bldg. Cairo, 155, 660; ext. 671
St Agatha's sch. Springfield, 24
St Alban's acad. Knoxville, 23
St Anne, high sch. 33, 283; ladies lib. 15, 255; Saviour's col. 444
St Ansgarius sch. Knoxville, 442
St Bede col. Peru, 21, 417
St Charles, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 15, 255; publications, 764; Odd Fellows, 444; pub. lib. 664
St Clair co. pub. libs. 9; sch. libs, 29, 481; teachers assn, Belleville, 149
St Francis acad. Joliet, 23
St Francis sch. for boys Chicago, 23
St Francis Solanus col. Quincy, 21, 418; monastery, Quincy, 19, 418
St Francis Xavier's acad. Chicago, 23; fem. acad. Chicago, 23; lib. Chicago, 633
St Ignatius col. Chicago, 21, 610
St John's Engl. Luth. sch. Sterling, 23
St Joseph's col. Teutopolis, 21, 426; Lorretto acad. Cairo, 439; sem. Kankakee, 23; Ursuline acad. Springfield, 24
St Mary's inst. Quincy, 444; Lorretto acad. Joliet, 23; man. training sch. Feehanville, 440; sch. Knoxville, 23; training sch. Des Plaines, 439
St Patrick's acad. Chicago, 23
St Peter's inst. Belleville, 439
St Stanislaus col. Chicago, 21, 611
St Theresa's Ursuline acad. Decatur, 23
St Viateur's col. Bourbonnais, 21, 377
St Vincent's sch. Lasalle, 442
St Xavier's acad. Ottawa, 443
Salem, Bryan-Bennett pub. lib. 14, 255-56, 664; high sch. 33; lib. assn, 283; Southern Ill. fem. col. 444
Saline co. pub. lib. 9; sch. libs, 29, 481-82
Sandwich, high sch. 33; lib. 283
Sangamon co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 482
Savanna, pub. lib. 14, 256; publications, 764; township high sch. 33
Saviour's col. St Anne, 444
School libraries *see* Public school, private school, district school, high school libraries; *see also* college, institution, law, medical, normal, special & theological libraries
Schuyler co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 482
Scott co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 482-83
Scoville inst. Oakpark, 14, 229-31; plans, 714; ext. 715; publications, 762
Seckel lib. Riverside, 419
Sharp, Katharine L. Illinois libraries, 1-84, 143-284, 375-765
Shawneetown, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 283
Sheffield, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 256
Shelby co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 483
Shelbyville, pub. lib. 14, 256-57, 663; ext. & plan, 732
Shimer, Frances, acad. *see* Frances Shimer acad. Mount Carroll
Shurtleff col. Upper Alton 21, 426-27
Smith, A. Herr & E E pub. lib. Loda 13, 209-10, 282, 662; ext. 709; publications, 760
Smith, lib. Chicago 23, 548
Smithton, free sch. pub. lib. 257; leseverein 19, 421
Sommer, (quoted on collembola) 109, 120
Soper sch. of oratory, Chicago, 633
Sources of information, 4, 746-50
Southern col. inst. Albion, 23
Southern Ill. col. Carbondale, 439
Southern Ill. col. Enfield, 440
Southern Ill. fem. col. Salem, 444
Southern Ill. norm. sch. & com'l col.. Carmi, 439

Southern Ill. penitentiary, Chester, 16, 381-82; publication, 752
Southern Ill. state norm. univ. Carbondale, 22, 378-79, 660; ext. 671
Southwest sem. Pittsfield, 443
Special libraries, 16-19, 375-444
Sprague, E. C. & Grindley, H. S. Precise method of roasting beef, 287-321
Springfield, Acad. of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 24; Bettie Stuart inst. 24; bus. col. 24; Concordia col. 21, 421-22, 444; free circ. lib. for boys, 14, 260; German reading assn, 283; high sch. 33; Ill. geol. survey, 444; Ill. state bd. of agric. 444; publications, 764; Ill. state hist. lib. 19, 422-24; publications, 764; Ill. state law lib. 18, 258, 424-25, 444; Ill. state lib. 14, 258-59; publications, 764; Ill. state mus. of nat. hist. 19, 425; Knights of Columbus, 19, 425-26, 444; Lavinia Beach free r. r. 14, 259; L'ncoln lib. bldg. pub. lib. 14, 260-61, 283, 663; ext. 733; plans, 734; publications, 764; St Agatha's sch. 24; St Joseph's Ursuline acad. 24; Saints Peter & Paul's church, 426; U. S. dist. court, 444
Spring valley, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 262
Stark co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 483
Starrett's, Mrs. sch. for girls, Chicago, 23
State historical lib. Springfield, 19, 48-49, 422-24
State law lib. Springfield, 18, 258, 424-25
State lib. Springfield, 14, 48, 258-59
Stebbins, Joel, Photometric observations of double stars, 323-68
Steel works club, Joliet, 19, 404
Steinmann col. & inst. Dixon, 440
Stephenson co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 483-84
Sterling, pub. lib. 14, 262-63, 283-84, 663; publications, 765; St John's Engl. Luth. sch. 24; township high sch. 33
Stockton, high sch. 33; Lee's acad. 16, 444
Streator, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 263, 284, 663; ext. & plan, 735; publications, 765
Subscription libraries, 15; *see also* Public libraries
Sugargrove, high sch. 33; norm. & indust. sch. 444
Sumner Ellis mem'l lib. Chicago, 503
Supreme court; central div. Springfield, 49, 425, 444; northern div. Ottawa, 443
Sycamore, Everill F. Dutton pub. lib. bldg. 264; high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 264; publications, 765; Waterman hall, 24
Tabard Inn lib. Chicago, 500
Talcott free lib. Rockton, 14, 253, 663; publications, 764
Taylorville, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 265-66, 663; ext. & plan, 736; publications, 765
Tazewell co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 252
Teachers assn, Illinois state—Lib. section, 35, 52, 55, 59, 67, 77, 80-81
Teachers reading circle *see* Ill. teachers reading circle
Tecumseh lib. assn, Chester, 15, 163-64; publications, 752
Temperature in roasting beef, see Beef
Teutopolis, St Joseph's col. 21, 426
Theodore Menges lib. Chicago, 19, 605
Theological libraries 17, 18
Tiskilwa, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 266 67, 284; pub. r. r. 267, 284
Todd sem. Woodstock, 24, 436
Toulon, acad. 24; high sch. 33; pub. lib 14, 267; publications, 765
Township libraries, 41-42, 46-47, 71
Traveling librarian, 67-68
Traveling libraries, 53-72, 81, 567-68, 609
Turner, West Chicago high sch. 33; West Chicago pub. lib, 664
Tuscola, pub. lib. 14, 267-68, 663; ext. & plan, 737; publications, 765; Union high sch. 33
Union Catholic lib. assn, Chicago, 15, 612
Union col. of law, Chicago, 564, 606, 633
Union co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 484
United Pres. theol. sem. of the northwest, Monmouth, 442
U. S. Army—Dept. of the lakes (Med lib), Chicago, 18, 613
U. S. dist. court, Springfield 444
U. S. pub. docs. 75-76
Univ. of Chicago *see* Chicago univ.
Univ. of Illinois *see* Illinois univ.
University of the traveling lib. 609
Upper Alton, free pub. lib. 284; high sch. 33; Shurtleff col. 21, 426-27, 444; Western mil. acad. 444
Urbana, Champaign co. teachers & pupils lib. 427-28; free lib. 14, 268-69, 284,

664; publications, 765; Il.. agric. exper. station, 429; Ill. state lab. of nat. hist. 19, 428; Ill. state lib. sch. 432-34; Ill. univ. 21, 428-34, 444, 663, ext. & views, 738-39; plans, 740
Ursuline acad. of the Holy family, Alton, 23
Vandalia, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 284
Vermilion co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 485
Vermilion co. hist. assn, Danville, 166-67, 439
Vermilion Grove, acad. 24
Vienna, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 269, 664
Villa Ridge, Lyceum & lib. assn, 284
Virginia, Cent. Ill. sci. soc. 444; high sch. 33
Virginia lib. Chicago 18, 584-85, 660; ext. & int. 683; publications, 756
Visitation acad. Evanston 23; Rock Island, 24
Wabash co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 485
Wahl-Henius inst. of fermentology. Chicago, 19, 613
Walker, George C. lib. Morgan Park, 15, 225-26, 549
Walnut grove acad. Eureka, 385, 440; township lib. Altona, 144
Walshville, farmers lib. 284
Warren co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 486
Warren co. lib. Monmouth 15, 219-24, 282, 410-11, 662, 664; ext. 712; publications, 761, high sch. 33
Warren, acad. 24, 269; township free pub. lib. 14, 269; publications, 765; lib. assn, 284
Warsaw, free pub. lib. 14, 270; publications, 765; lib. assn, 284
Wartburg sem. Mendota, 442
Washington co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 486
Washington sem. Richview, 444
Washingtonian home, Chicago, 633
Waterloo, high sch. 33; Monroe advance soc. 444; Turnverein, 444
Waterman hall, Sycamore, 24
Watertown, Ill. west. hosp. for the insane, 16, 435
Watseka, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 284; pub. lib. 14, 270-71, 663; ext. 741
Waukegan, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 271-72, 284, 663; ext. 741; plans, 742; int. 743; Young men's lib. assn, 284
Wayne co. pub. libs, 9; scn. libs, 29, 486-87
Welles, Miriam U. & Folsom, J. W. Epithelial degeneration, regenerations, & secretion in the mid-intestine of collembola, 101-27.
Wells, Fargo & co. Chicago, 613-14
Wenona, Bond lib. 14, 272; publications, 765; high sch. 34; pub. lib. 15, 272
West Chicago, *see* Turner
Western elect. co. Chicago, 614
Western Ill. state norm. sch. Macomb, 22, 409
Western lib. assn, 76
Western mil. acad. Upper Alton, 444
Western New church union, Chicago, 614
Western norm. col. & com'l inst. Bushnell, 22, 378
Western railway club, Chicago, 614; publications, 757
Western soc. of engineers, Chicago, 19, 614
Western theol. sem. Chicago, 18, 615
Western union col. & mil. acad. Fulton, 391, 440
Westfield, col. 21, 435, 444; high sch. 34
Wheaton, Adams mem'l lib. 14, 272-73, 663; ext. & plan, 744; publications, 765; col. 21, 435-36, 444; high sch. 34; Independent lit. assn, 284
White co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 487
Whitehall, high sch. 34; pub. sch. 16, 273, 284
Whiteside co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 487
Will co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 487-88
Will co. hist. soc. Joliet, 199
Willem, (quoted on collembola) 107
Williamson co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 488
Wilmette, lib. assn, 284; pub. lib. 14, 274-75, 284, 663; ext. & plan, 745
Winnebago co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 488-90
Winnetka, inst. 444; New Trier township high sch. 34; pub. lib. 14, 275; publications, 765
Withers pub. lib. Bloomington, 12, 150-52, 279, 660

Woman's med sch. (Earle lib.) Chicago, 18
Woodford co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 490
Woodstock, high sch. 34; pub. lib. 14, 275-76, 284; Todd sem. 24, 436
Wyoming, Circ. lib. 284; high sch. 34
Yates City, high sch. 34; sch. & pub. lib. 14, 276
Zion col. Chicago, 633
Zymotechnic inst. Chicago, 19, 615

ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

Errata

PAGE

12 Aurora. Bound vols *17845*

14 Wilmette. Bound vols *2871*

20 after 2d line *insert*: Only five of these libraries contain 20000 volumes or over and 21 of them contain less than 5000 volumes, although the majority of them have been established at least 25 years.

23 Chicago Academy of the Sacred Heart. *Lake View inst.* belongs on line below, Miss Anable's school for girls.

" Chicago Acham hall *Smith lib,* belongs on line below, Chicago training school for missions.

" After Lewis Institute *insert* Loring school 400 vols 1902

" After Evanston *insert* Geneseo Collegiate institute 300 vols 1904

" Jacksonville Jewell academy should be *Female* academy.

" After Mount Carroll *insert* Mount Morris Mount Morris academy 250 vols 1905

24 Springfield Bettie Stuart *academy* should be *institute*

31 Elwood should be *Elmwood*

39 Line 15 *only* should be *over*

54 line 7 after 'four years' *insert* 'and thereafter the term of office of said three commissioners shall be four years'

62 line 20 after 'public libraries' *insert* 'aided or'

60 line 22 before 'supervising' *insert* 'central'

64 8th line from bottom 1905 should be *1901*

72 After line 4 *insert* 'From 1886-95 the Book club library supplied books to clubs which kept them as a nucleus for a permanent library or distributed them among the members.'

82 4th line from bottom 1875 should be *1873*

150 Above McLean county library *insert* Bloomington McLean County Pop. 23286

PAGE

155 6th line from bottom Halliday should be *Holliday*

" Next to last line 1889 should be *1899*

158 8th line from bottom 1877 should be *1897*

159 Middle of page 'gift of $1000' should be *$10,000*

161 3d line from bottom 1875 should be *1876*

206 Lewiston should be *Lewistown*

207 3d line from bottom 1891 should be *1890*

213 10th line from bottom Ashley should be *Ashby*

234 Parline should be *Parlin*

247 6th line from bottom $7200 should be *$2700*

279 Albion *insert* 'Albion library assn est 1872 rept 1885 600 vols Given to Southern collegiate institute'

284 After Warsaw *insert* 'Washington Library assn est. 1870 rept 1876 400 vols

377 10th line Mumsell should be *Munsell*

" Bottom of page *insert* 'Bradley polytechnic institute *see* Peoria

380 Line 14 'cases' should be *shelves*

383 7th line from bottom '15000 unbd vols' should be *1500*

385 Line 14 'Est. 1867' should be *1869*

" Line 16 '8:30 a. m. to 7 p. m.' should be *'6:30 to 7 p. m.'*

386 Under heading 'Northwestern University' *insert* 'Orrington Lunt library'

391 5th line from bottom before 'Soldiers college' *insert* Illinois

" Before 3d line from bottom *insert* (31 Dec. 1904) 1500 bd vols Local classification'

393 Middle of page before heading, State training school for girls' *insert* Illinois

394 Before Haish library *insert* 'Greer college *see* Hoopeston'

395 *Cancel* 'Illinois geological survey *see* Springfield' and 'Illinois law school *see* Ottawa'

PAGE

396 *Cancel* 'Illinois state board of agriculture *see* Springfield' and 'Illinois supreme court, northern division *see* Ottawa'
" *Insert* 'Illinois state library school *see* Urbana' and 'Illinois state university *see* Urbana'
405 Line 3 Summerville should be *Somerville*
" Line 10 1856 should be *1858*
410 Before Moline *insert* 'Millikin university *see* Decatur'
411 7th line from bottom 'Brethren' should begin line below
" 6th line 'Cassel library' should form 4th line from bottom as sub-head
412 Line 1 Stein should be *Stern*
413 Line 5 1880 should be *1890*
417 Before Peru *insert* 'Peoria Y. M. C. A —R.R. dept (31 Dec. 1904) 800 vols circ. 2555 vols Dewey classification The library was started in 1900 with 696 vols, the gift of Martin Kingman'
418 Heading 'Quincy Adams county Pop. 36252' should precede 'Illinois soldiers and sailors home.
419 Last line 1804 should be *1904*
421 Before Seckel library *insert* 'Saint Viateur's college *see* Bourbonnais'
439 Addison Evan. Lutheran normal sem. should be 'Evan. Lutheran *teachers* sem.'
" Danville lyceum est *1878*
" Danville Vermilion Co. hist. assn. Last rept. *1883*
440 Dixon sem. est. *1872*
" After sem. *insert* 'Dixon Y. M. C. A. lib. Est. 1893 Last rept 1904 120 vols.
" Dixon Steinman col. Became *lit.* dept
" Galena Western kindergarten assn should be *'Galesburg Free* kindergarten assn'
441 Galesburg Ill. liberal inst. Last rept *1855*
" Grayville Normal col. Last rept *1880*
442 Jacksonville Y. M. C. A. Last rept *1889* Cancel *1899*
" Mascoutah *Leseverein*
" Moline Turnverein *1000* vols
443 Norwood Park Remarks see Glenwood *Ill. man.* tr'g school farm
" Plainfield Northwestern col. Remarks ' Became Northwestern col' should be line below
444 Quincy Gem city bus. col. Remarks Should be line below
" After Richview *insert* 'Robin's nest Jubilee col. 3000 vols Deposited in Western theol. sem. Chicago
457 5th line from bottom 1893 should be *1883*
472 Line 3 1893 should be *1903*
479 Line 10 1900 should be *1903*
487 Whiteside county 2d sentence should begin *Two* rural
489 Line 7 1890 should be *1899*
503 Middle of page Carnsey should be *Garnsey*
526 Middle of page 30 should be *50*
527 Line 10 53 should be *55*
529 2d par. 1899 should be *1889*
532 Line 6 Hemstead should be *Hempstead*
533 Line 4 Serials should be *Series*
547 Hammond library 1st line 1962 should be *1902*
564 Law school 3d line 1802 should be *1902*
577 Line 5 1700 should be *17000*
" Line 8 *insert* 'income $189548'
599 Line 1 Charles should be *Carles*
611 Line 9 1000 should be *10000*
631 Baptist union theol. sem. *1897* 500 *vols* Should be line above
" Chicago Atheneum *1860 1863* should be line below
" Last line Sold for *debt*
659 13th line from bottom Hunt should be *Lunt*
660 Bloomington arch. B. Kledras should be *L.* Kledras
" Carrollton cost *10500*
" Chicago hist. soc. *1/3* from Gilpin fund
661 Jacksonville cost *45000*
662 Loda cost *3000*
" Page no. 362 by mistake
" Pekin cost *17500*
663 Rockford *cancel 85000b*
" Page no. *363* by mistake
664 Evanston public opened Jan. 1908
707 *Add* See pt. 3 p. 37-38
714 Cost *$82000* or $90000(*g*)
754 Line 5 1839 should be *1893*
757 Next to last line 1855 should be *1885*
762 11th line from bottom 1862 should be *1865*
763 Line 2 1899 should be 1 Oct. 1900

INDEX TO ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

(The references are to numbers at foot of page.)

Abingdon, Hedding, col. 21, 375, 439; high sch. 30; lib. assn, 143, 279; pub. lib. 12, 143
Abingdon acad. & col. Eureka, 385-86, 439
Adams co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 447
Adams mem'l lib. Wheaton, 14, 272-73, 663; ext. & plan, 744; publications, 765
Addison, seminary, 23, 439
Agricultural exp. sta. Urbana, 429
Albany, lib. assn, 279
Albion, lib. 279; South col. inst. 23
Aledo, high sch. 30; Mercer lib. assn, 279; Pleasant Hill lib. 279
Alexander co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 447
All Souls pub. lib. Chicago, 12, 497
Allen sch. Lamoille, 23, 206
Allen's acad. Chicago, 631
Allerton pub. lib. Monticello, 13, 662
Alliance française, Chicago, 552-53
Almira col. Greenville, 394, 441
Alton, col 426, 439; high sch. 30; Jennie D. Hayner lib. 12, 143, 279, 660; ext. & plan, 665; penitentiary, 402, 439; turn-verein, 18; Ursuline acad. of the Holy family, 23
Altona, high sch. 30; Ransom lib. 12, 144; publications, 751
Altrua art lib. Chicago, 18, 497-98
Amboy, high sch. 30; Ill. Cent. lib. assn, 279
Amer. architects—Ill. chap. 501
Amer. brewing acad. Chicago, 613
Amer. col. of osteopath. med. & surg. Chicago, 631
Amer. elect. soc. Chicago, 565
Amer. med. assn, Chicago, 595-6
Amer. med. missionary col. Chicago, 18, 497
Anable's, Miss, sch. for girls, Chicago, 23
Anna, high sch. 30; Ill. south. hosp. 16, 375; People's lib. soc. 279; pub. lib. 279; Union acad. 23
Appellate court library; 2d dist. Ottawa, 18, 415; 4th dist. Mt. Vernon, 18, 412
Architects of libraries 74-75
Arcola, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 144, 660
Arenzville, high sch. 30
Armour inst. of technology, Chicago, 21, 498-99; library sch. 50, 77, 432, 498-99
Armour mission, Chicago, 498, 631
Arthur, high sch. 30
Arthur Somerville Reid lib. Lake Forest, 21, 405-06, 662; plan, 707; ext. 708; publications, 760
Ascham hall, Chicago, 23
Ashland, high sch. 30
Ashton, high sch. 30
Assumption, high sch. 30
Astoria, high sch. 30
Asylum libs, 16, 375-436
Athens, high sch. 30
Atlanta, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 279
Atlas lib. 279
Atwood, high sch. 30
Auburn, high sch. 30
Augusta, high sch. 30
Augustana col. & theol. sem Chicago, 419, 631; Paxton, 419, 443; Rock Island, 21, 419-20
Aurora, Clark sem. 439; col. 376; high sch. 30; Jennings sem. 23; pub. lib. 12, 145-46, 279, 660; ext. & plan, 666-67; publications, 751
Aurora turnverein, Chicago, 18, 499
Austin col. Effingham, 21, 384
Austin pub lib. Chicago, 631
Avon, high sch. 30
Baptist Union theol. sem. Chicago & Morgan Park, 549, 551, 561-62, 631
Barnes, David L., lib. Chicago, 614; publications, 575
Barry, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 146-47, 660; publications, 751
Batavia, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 147, 279, 660; ext. 667; publications, 751
Beardstown, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 279
Beidler, Jacob, lib. Central park sch.

Chicago, 499; publications, 755
Belleville, high sch. 30; Inst. of Immaculate conception, 439; pub. lib. 12, 148-51; 279, 660; ext. 668; publications, 751; St. Peters inst. 439; teachers lib. 149
Belvidere, high sch. 30; Ida pub. lib. 12, 150; publications, 751; lib. soc. 150, 279
Bement, high sch. 30; lib. assn, 279; Woman's club lib. 15, 150
Bennett col. of eclectic med. & surgery, Chicago, 18, 499
Berlin lib. Chicago, 551-52
Bettie Stuart inst. Springfield, 24
Beverly farm, home & sch. Godfrey, 23
Bibliographical soc. of America—Chicago chap. 78-79
Biggsville, township high sch. 30
Billings mem'l lib. *see* Mark Billings mem'l lib. Monmouth
Blackburn univ. Carlinville, 21, 379-80, 439
Blackstone, T. B. mem'l branch lib. Chicago, 545-46, 661; ext. & int. 682
Blandinsville, high sch. 30
Bloomington, Chicago & Alton circ. lib. assn, 18, 376; high sch. 30; Ill. Wesleyan univ. 21, 376-77; Major's fem. col. 439; Odd Fellows lib. assn. 439; Withers pub. lib. 12, 150-52; 279, 660; publications, 751
Blue Island, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 153, 660; ext. 668; plans 669; int. 670
Bodley club lib. Chicago, 500
Bond. co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 447-48
Bond lib. Wenona, 14, 272; publications, 765
Booklovers lib. 72, 500
Boone co. pub. libs. 6; sch. libs, 28, 448
Bourbonnais, Notre Dame acad. 439; St Viateur's col. 21, 377
Bowen, lib. assn, 279
Bradford, high sch. 30
Bradley, high sch. 30
Bradley polytechnic inst. Peoria, 23, 416
Braidwood, pub. lib. 12, 154; publications, 751
Brighton, high sch. 30
Brimfield, high sch. 30
Bross lib. *see* Nathaniel Bross lib. Lake Forest
Brown co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 448
Brown's business col. Peoria, 23
Bryan-Bennett lib. Salem, 14, 255-56, 664
Buda, lib. assn, 15, 154
Buffalo free pub. lib. Polo, 14, 241-42, 662; ext. & plan, 724; publications, 763
Buildings, Library, 42-45, 73-75, 657-745
Bunker Hill, high sch. 30; Military acad. 23; pub. lib. 12, 154, 279
Bureau co. pub. lib. 6; sch. lib. 28, 448-49
Burnham Athenæum, Champaign, 162, 660; ext. 674; plan, 675
Bushnell, high sch. 30; lib. assn 279; publications, 751; Western norm. col. & com'l inst. 22, 378
Byron, high sch. 30; lib. 280
Cairo, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 155, 280, 660; ext. 671; St. Joseph's Loretto acad. 439
Calhoun co. pub. libs, 6, sch. libs, 28, 449
Calumet, high sch. 30
Calumet club, Chicago, 500
Calvary lib. Chicago, 551-52
Cambridge, high sch. 30; lib. assn, 156, 280; pub. lib. 156, 280; publications, 752; township pub. lib. 12, 156, 280
Camppoint, Maplewood high sch. 30
Canton, lib. 156, 280; high sch. 30; Parlin lib. 12, 156-57, 660; publications, 752
Capron, high sch. 30
Carbondale, lib. assn 15, 157; Southern Ill. col. 439; Southern Ill. state norm. univ. 22, 378-79, 660; ext. 671
Carlinville, Blackburn univ. 21, 379-80, 439; high sch. 30; lib. assn, 15, 157; publications, 752
Carlyle, high sch. 30; pub. sch. 157-58, 280
Carmi, high sch. 30; McClure inst. 280, 439; Southern Ill. norm. sch. & com'l col. 439
Carnegie libraries, 72-73
Carpentersville, lit. & lib. assn 12, 158, 280, 660; publications, 752
Carroll co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 449
Carrollton, high sch. 30, 159, 280; pub. lib.. 12, 159, 660; ext. & plan, 672; publications, 752
Carthage, col. 21, 380; free pub. lib. 12, 160, 280; publications, 752; high sch. 30
Casey, high sch. 30; pub. lib. 12, 160
Cass co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 449
Cassel lib. Mount Morris, 21, 411-12

Caxton club, Chicago, 500-01
Cedarville, lib. 280
Cent. Ill. sci. soc. lib. Virginia, 444
Centralia, high sch. 30; lit. & lib. assn, 280; pub. lib. 12, 161, 660; ext. & plan, 673-74; publications, 752
Cerro Gordo, high sch. 30
Chaddock boys sch. Quincy, 443
Chadwick, high sch. 30
Champaign, Burnham Athenæum, 162, 660; high sch. 30, pub. lib. 12, 161-62, 280, 660; ext. 674, plan, 675; publications, 752
Champaign co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 450
Champaign co. teachers & pupils lib. Urbana, 427-28
Chandlerville, high sch. 30
Chapin, high sch. 30
Charleston, Eastern Ill. norm. sch. 22, 380-81; high sch. 30; lib. assn, 280; pub. lib. 12, 162-63, 280, 660; ext. 675; plan & int. 676; publications, 752
Chatsworth, high sch. 30
Chebanse, Adelphian lib. 280; high sch. 30
Chenoa, high sch. 30
Cherry Valley, high sch. 30
Chester, high sch. 30; Ill. asylum for insane criminals, 16, 381; Southern Ill. penitentiary 16, 381-82; publication, 752; Tecumseh lib. assn, 15, 163-64, 280; publications, 752
Chicago, acad. of design, 502, 631; acad of fine arts, 502, 631; acad. of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 23; acad. of sciences, 18, 501-02; acad. of the Sacred Heart, 23; Acolythical lib. 631; All Souls pub. lib. 12, 497; Allen's acad. 631; Altrua art lib. 18, 497-98; publications, 752; Amer. architects—Ill. chap. 504; Amer. brewing acad. 613; Amer. col. of osteopath. med. & surg. 631; Amer. elect. soc. 565; Amer. med. assn, 595-96; Amer. med. missionary col. 18, 498; Anable's, Miss, sch. for girls, 23; Armour inst. of tech. 21, 498-99; publications, 752; Armour Mission, 498, 631; publications, 752; art inst. (Ryerson lib.) 18; 502-04, 631, 660; plan & int. 677; Ascham hall, 23; Astron. soc. 631; Athenaeum, 619, 631; Athletic assn, 504; Augustana sem. 419, 631; Aurora turnverein, 18, 499; Austin pub. lib. 631, bankers club, 599, 631; Baptist union theol. sem. 549-51, 561-62, 631; Barnes, David L. lib. 614; Beidler, Jacob, lib. 499; Bennett col. of electic med. & surgery, 18, 499; Bennett med. & lib. assn, 499; Bible soc. 631; Blackstone, T. B. mem'l branch lib. 545-46, 661; ext. & int. 682; board of trade, 631; Bodley club, 500; Book borrowers delivery co. 544; Booklovers lib. 72, 500; Brewers sch. 613; building trades council, 631; bur. of statistics & municipal lib. 18, 504-05; Calumet club, 500; Caxton club, 500-01; charitable eye & ear infirmary, 575, 631; Chicago Inst. 565, 631; Chicago—Kent col. of law, 405, 509; Chicago univ. 18,21, 549-69; circ. lib. 505; Civil engineers club of the Northwest, 614, 632; Cobb's lib. 632; col. of dental surgery, 405; col. of law, 405; col. of med. & surgery, 505; col. of pharmacy, 576, 631; col. of phys. & surgeons, 576; colored men's assn, 631; Columbian dental col. 575, 632; Columbus med. lib. 18, 571; Columbus mem'l lib. 576; Cook co. norm. & training sch. 510, 632; publications, 755; Corning lib. 632; Dearborn sem. 23; De La Salle inst. 632; dental soc, 595, 631; Deutsche-Amerikanische bib. 573-74; Dunham med. col. 571; Earle lib. 569; Economic circ. lib. 632; Eli Bates house, 12, 571; Elm st. settlement, 571; Evangelical Lutheran theol. sem. 18, 572; Field Columbian museum, 19, 572-73, 633; Field mus. of nat. hist. 572-73; First Cumberland Presbyterian church, publications, 755; free lending lib. for blind, 541, 631; Germania männerchor, 19, 573-74; publications, 755; Girls collegiate sch. 633; Grant collegiate inst. 633; Hahnemann med. col. 18, 574; Hamilton club, 574; Hammond lib. 547-48; Harper mem'l lib. 559-61; Harvard sch. 23; Harvey med. col. 574; Haskell lib. 562-63; Heimstreet classical inst. 633; Hengstenberg lib. 561; Hering med. col. & hosp. 18, 574; high sch. 30-31; hist. soc. 18, 505-08; Holy family church (Married ladies sodality), 633; publications, 755; Holy family church

Chicago (Continued)
(Young ladies sodality), 19, 574-75; Holy name church (Married ladies sodality), 575; home libs, 508; homeopathic med. col. 574, 631; homeopathic relief assn, 531, 594, 631; Hyde Park lyceum, 633; Ill. charitable eye & ear infirmary, 16, 575; Ill. col. of law, 18, 575; Ill. indust. home for the blind, 16, 575; Ill. med. col. 18, 575; Ill. sch. of dentistry, 575; Ill. univ. col. of med. 18, 576; sch. of pharmacy, 19, 576-77; Iroquois club, 633; Jewish training sch. 23; John Crerar lib. 12, 577-83; 694-6; publications, 755-56; John Marshall law sch. 18, 583; Kenwood inst. 23; Kindergarten col. 509; Kirkland sch. 633; Lake Forest univ. med. col. 563, 607, 633; Lake View inst. 23; law inst. 18, 509-10; publications, 752-53; law sch. 18, 510; Lewis inst. 23, 583-84; lib. assn, 511-12, 514, 619-28, 631; lit. club, 510; Loring sch. *errata* 23; lyceum, 30, 141, 619-20, 631; Mccormick theol. sem. 18, 584-85, 660; ext. & int. 683; publications, 756; Man'l training sch. 565, 631; Marshall Field & co. 12, 585-86; publication, 756; Martha Washington home, 633; Mechanics inst. 619, 625, 628-29, 631; med. col. 607, 632; med. lib. assn, 594-95, 632; med. press assn, lib. 519, 531, 594, 631; med. soc. lib. 519, 531, 594, 632; Michigan ave free lib. 511, 629-30, 633; Military order of the loyal legion of the U. S. 19, 586; Moody Bible inst. 18, 586; municipal lib. 504; publications, 753; nat'l med. col. 586; New church lib. 633; Newberry lib. 12, 48, 586-605; ext. & plans, 684; publications, 756; Newsboys & bootblacks assn, 632; norm. sch. 22, 510-11; publications, 753; North Park col. 21, 605; North Shore rolling mill, 633; Northwestern col. of dental surgery, 405; Northwestern lib. assn, 633; publications, 756; Northwestern univ. dental sch. 19, 605; law sch. 18, 606-07; med. sch. 18, 607-08; sch. of pharmacy, 19, 608; settlement lib. 12, 608; Woman's med. col. 569, 633; Parmalee lib. co. 71-72, 609, 633; Philatelic soc. 532, 632; Physio-medical col. 505, 632; Physiomedical inst. 505, 632; Plymouth libs, 609; Postal telegraph lib. assn, 19, 608-09; Presbyterian hosp. 609; Presbyterian theol. sem. of the Northwest, 584, 633; Press club, 511; Pub. lib. 12, 133, 135, 137, 511-46, 623, 625, 627, 661; ext. & int. 678; plans, 679-81; publications, 753-55; Pullman pub. lib. 12, 610; Quine lib. 576; Ravenswood hist. soc. 633; publications, 757; Ravenswood Y. M. C. A. lib. 633; Rush med. col. 18, 405, 563-64; Ryerson lib. 18, 502-04, 660; plan & int. 677; St Francis sch. for boys, 23; St Francis Xavier's acad. 23; St Francis Xavier's fem. acad. 23; St Francis Xavier's lib. 633; St Ignatius col. 21, 610; St James parish (Young ladies sodality), 19, 611; St Luke's hosp. 611; St Patrick's acad. (Sacred Heart sodality, 23; St Stanislaus col 21, 611; Scandinavian Y. M. C. A. 611; Scientific station for brewing, 613; Smith lib. 548; soc. for home teaching of blind, 541, 632; soc. for school extension, 632; Soper sch. of oratory, 633; South side acad. 565; Starrett's, Mrs, sch. for girls, 23; Sumner Ellis mem'l lib. 503; Tabard Inn lib. 500; Teachers ref. lib. 19, 546; telephone co. 19, 547; Theodore Menges lib. 605; Theol. sem. 18, 547-48, 660; Third Presbyterian church, Young people's lib. assn, 633; Training sch. for missions, 23, 548; Turngemeinde, 632; Union Catholic lib. assn, 15, 612; publications, 757; Union col. of law, 564, 606, 633; Union league club, 19, 613; U. S. army—Dept of the lakes (med. lib.), 18, 613; Virginia lib. 584-85; ext. & int. 683; publications, 756; Wahl-Henius inst. of fermentology, 19, 613; Washingtonian home, 633; Wells, Fargo & co. 613-14; West side lib. 632; publications, 755; Western elect. co. 614; Western new church union, 19, 614; Western railway club (David L. Barnes lib.), 614; publications, 757; Western soc. of engineers, 19, 614; Western theol. sem. 18, 615; Woman's hosp. med. sch. 569, 632; Woman's med. sch. 18, 569, 632;

World's Columbian exposition—Woman's lib. 615; publications, 757; Young men's assn, 619-23, 627-28, 632; publications, 755; Y. M. C. A. 19, 511, 569-70, 620, 623-24, publications, 755; Young men's Christian union, 619, 632; Young men's lyceum, 632; Y. W. C. A. 19; Zion col. 633; Zymotechnic inst. 19, 615.
Chicago & Alton circ. lib. assn, Bloomington, 18, 376
Chicago bibliographical soc. *see* Bibliographical soc. of America—Chicago chap.
Chicago fem. col. Morgan Park, 442, 631
Chicago fire loss, 36
Chicago Heights, Bloom township high sch. 31; free lib. 12, 164, 661; plans, 685; publications, 757
Chicago libraries, 35-37, 42, 497-633(alphabetic list), 619-33 (obsolete)
Chicago lib. assn, 511-12, 514, 619-28, 631
Chicago lib. club. 50, 76-77, 79-80
Chicago public library, 12, 48, 511-46, 623, 625, 627, 661; bldg. 48, 521-28; ext., int. 678; plans, 679-81; admin. 528-29; accessions, 529-32; class'n & cat. 532-34; use, 534-37; coop. w. schools, 537-41; books for blind, 541; stations, 541-44; branch r. r. 544-45; Blackstone branch 545-46, 661; ext. & int. 682; stations (map), ffl 490; publications, 753-55
Chicago univ. 18, 21, 549-69; publications, 755; Alumnae loan lib. 567; Alumni lib. & mus. 567; Berlin or Calvary lib. 551-52; Deptl libs, 554-61; divinity sch. 18, 561-62; gen'l lib. 21, 550-54, 664; Harper mem'l lib. 559-61, 664; Haskell lib. 562-63; Hengstenberg lib. 561; law sch. 18, 564-65; lib. training, 568-69; med. dept, or Rush med. col. 18, 563-64; sch. of educ. 22, 565; settlement house, 12, 566; traveling libs, 567-68
Chillicothe, high sch. 31
Chrisman, high sch. 31
Christian co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 450
Chueman, high sch. 31
Civil engineers club of the Northwest. Chicago, 614, 632
Clark co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 450-51
Clark sem. Aurora, 439
Clay city, high sch. 31, 164, 280
Clay co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 451-52
Clayton, high sch. 31
Clinton, pub. lib. 164-65, 664
Clinton co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28,452
Clyde, Morton high sch 31
Coal City, pub. lib. 12, 165; publications, 757
Cobb's lib. Chicago, 632
Cobden, high sch. 31, 165, 280
Coffeen, high sch. 31; norm. sch. & acad. 23
Colchester, high sch. 31
Coles co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 452
Coleta, high sch. 31
Colfax, high sch. 31
College libraries, 19-21, 375-444; *see also* names of colleges
College of Northern Ill. Dakota, 21, 382
Collinsville, Webster high sch. 31
Columbia, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 280
Columbian dental col. Chicago, 575, 632
Columbus med. lib. Chicago, 18, 571
Columbus mem'l lib. Chicago, 576
Concordia col. Springfield, 21, 421-22
Concordia soc. Moline, 442
Cook co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 452-53
Cook co. norm. & training sch. Englewood, Chicago, 510, 632
Cordova, pub. lib. 12, 165
Corning lib. Chicago, 584, 632
Coulterville, high sch. 31
County libraries, 6-9, 28-29, 71, 447-90 (alphabetic list)
Crawford, co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 453
Creal Springs col. 21, 382
Crerar lib. *see* John Crerar lib. Chicago
Cuba, high sch. 31
Culbertson lib. Danville, 166-67, 280; publications, 757
Cumberland co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 453
Dakota, Col. of Northern Ill. 21, 382
Dallas city, high sch. 31
Danvers, high sch. 31; lib. & lit. assn' 15, 166
Danville, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 166-68. 280. 439, 661; ext. & plan, 686; publication, 757
Davis, high sch. 31

Dearborn observatory, Evanston, 389
Dearborn sem. Chicago, 23
Decatur, free pub. lib. 12, 168-70, 280, 661, ext. & plan, 687; int. 688; publications, 757; hign sch. 31; James Millikin univ. 21, 383, 409; St Theresa's Ursuline acad. 23; Y. M. C. A. 19, 383; publications, 757
Deerfield township high school, Highland, 31, 193, 281
DeKalb, Haish lib. 22, 383; Northern Ill. state norm. sch. 22, 383; township high sch. 31
DeKalb co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 453-54
Deland, high sch. 31
De La Salle inst. Chicago, 632
Delavan, high sch. 31
Dentistry, Illinois school of, Chicago 575, see also list of special lib. 18
Depository libraries, 75-76
Des Plaines, Maine township high sch. 31; St Mary's training sch. 439
Dewitt co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 454
District school libraries, 24-29; apparatus, 26-27
Dixon, col. 21, 384, 439-40; Dodge lib. 12, 170-71, 280, 661; ext. & plans, 689-90; high sch. 31; Midland univ. 440; pub. lib. *see* Dodge lib. Shakespearian reading assn, 440; Y. M. C. A. *errata* 440; Young men's lit. assn, 440
Dodge, O. B., lib. Dixon, 12, 170-71, 661; ext. & plans, 689-90
Douglas co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 454
Dover, norm. & bus. col. 440
Downer's Grove, high sch. 31; ladies lib. assn, 12, 171
Dundee, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 171
Dunham med. col. Chicago, 571
Dupage co. pub. libs, 6; sch. libs, 28, 455
Duquoin, fem. sem. 440; high sch. 31, 280
Durand, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 280; pub. lib. 280
Dwight, high sch. 31; Kenyon's circ lib. 280
Earle lib. Chicago, 18, 569
Earlville, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 171-72, 280; publications, 757
East St Louis, high sch. 31; Howe lit. inst. 440; pub. lib. 12, 172-74, 280, 661; publications, 757; pub. lib. & r. r. 172, 280; Y. M. C. A. 440
Eastern Ill. norm. sch. Charleston, 22, 380-81
Economic circ. lib. Chicago, 632
Eden, Mutual improvement & lib. assn, 280
Edgar col. inst. Paris, 443
Edgar co. pub. libs, 6-7; sch. libs, 28, 455
Edinburgh, high sch. 31
Edwards co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 455-56
Edwardsville, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 280; pub. lib. 15, 174
Effingham, Austin col. 21, 384; high sch. 31; ladies lib. assn, 15, 174; publications, 757
Effingham co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 456
Elgin, acad. 23; Denison & Burdick circ. lib. 175; Gail Borden pub. lib. 12, 174-75, 281, 661; ext. & plans, 691; publications, 757-58; high. sch. 31; Ill. north. hosp. for the insane, 16, 384; pub. lib. *see* Gail Borden pub. lib.; Y. M. C. A. 19
Eli Bates house, Chicago, 12, 571
Elizabeth, high sch. 31
Elkhart, pub. lib. 12, 176
Ellis lib. *see* Sumner Ellis mem'l lib. Chicago
Elm st. settlement, Chicago, 571
Elmhurst, Evan. Luth. prosem, 18, 385; high sch. 31
Elmira, lib. assn, 281
Elmwood, high sch. 31; Young men's lib. & r. r. 281
Elmwood lib. assn, Wilmette, 274, 284
Elpaso, high sch. 31; ladies lib. assn, 15, 176
Endfield, South Ill. col. 440
Eton acad. Kansas, 203
Eureka, col. 21, 385-86, 440; high sch. 31
Evangelical Lutheran proseminary, Elmhurst, 18, 385
Evangelical Lutheran theol. sem. Chicago, 18, 572
Evanston, Acad. of the Sisters of Visitation. 23; Dearborn observatory. 389; Fisk hall, 23; free pub. lib. 12, 176-81, 280, 664; publications, 758-59; Garrett bib. inst. 390, 664; Ill. industrial sch. for girls, 386; Northwestern univ. 21, 386-390, 440, 661; ext. & int. 692; plans, 693; publications, 758; Orrington Lunt lib. *see* Northwestern univ.; township high sch. 31

Ewing, col. 21, 390-91; fem. univ. 440, 442; high sch. 391
Ewing, fem. univ. Knoxville, 440, 442
Fairbury, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 181, 661
Fairfield, Hayward col. & com'l sch. 440; high sch. 31
Fairmount, high sch. 31
Fairview acad. Rock Island, 444
Farmer City, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 12, 182
Farmington, high sch. 31
Fayette co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 456-57
Fayetteville, lib. assn, 281
Federation of women's clubs, *see* Illinois federation
Feehanville, St Mary's man'l training sch. 440
Ferry Hall, Lake Forest, 23, 405
Field, Marshall, & co. lib. Chicago, 12, 585-86
Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, 19, 572-73, 663
Field Mus. of nat. hist. Chicago, 19, 572-73, 663
Fisk hall, Evanston, 23
Flagg township lib. Rochelle, 14, 248
Flora, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 12, 182, 281, 661
Ford co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 457
Forrest, high sch. 31
Forreston, high sch. 31
Fowler inst. Newark, 443
Francis Shimer acad. Mount Carroll, 23
Franklin, high sch. 31
Franklin co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 457
Franklin Park, free lending lib. 12, 182-83
Free public libraries *see* Public libraries
Freeburg, Saengerbund & lib. assn, 391
Freedom, lib. assn, 281
Freeport, high. sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 183-84; 661; ext. & int. 694; plans, 695-96; publications, 759; Young men's lib. assn, 183, 281
Friends in Council, Quincy 444
Friendsville, lib. assn, 281
Fulton, high sch. 31; Northern Ill. col. 21, 391, 440; pub. lib. 13, 184
Fulton co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 457-58
Gail Borden pub. lib. Elgin, 12,, 174-75, 661; ext. & plans, 691; publications, 757-58
Galena, Ger.-Eng. col. 440; high sch. 31; lib. assn, 281; pub. lib. 13, 184-85, 664; publications, 759
Galesburg, free kindergarten assn, 440; high sch. 31; Kindergarten norm. sch. 441; Knox col. 21, 392, 441; Lombard col. 21, 392-93, 441; pub. lib. 13, 186-87, 281, 661; ext. 696; int. 697; plans, 698; publications, 759; Standard lib. & soc. club, 441; Western bus. col. 441
Gallatin co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 458
Galva, high sch. 31; publication, 759; pub. lib. 664
Gardner, high sch. 31
Garrett biblical inst. Evanston, 18, 390, 664
Gem city bus. col. Quincy, 444
Geneseo, Collegiate inst. 23; high sch. 31; Hammond lib. bldg, 187, 661; ext. 699; Northwestern norm. sch. 441; pub. lib. 13, 187, 661; ext. 699; Y. M. C. A. 441
Geneva, high sch. 31; Ill. state training sch. for girls, 16, 393, 441; pub. lib. 13, 187-88
Genoa, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 664
Georgetown, high sch. 31
German-English col. Galena, 440
German lib. soc. of St Clair co. Belleville, 148-49
Germania männerchor (Deutsch-Amerikanische biblithek) Chicago, 19, 573-74; publications, 755
German Valley, Pleasant Prairie col. 441
Gibson City, high sch. 31; lib. assn, 281
Gifts, Library, 41, 61, 72-73
Gilman, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 188, 281
Girard, high sch. 31
Gittings sem. Laharpe, 23
Gladstone, New church free lib. 13, 393-94
Glenwood, Ill. man. training sch. farm, 16, 394, 441
Godfrey, Beverly farm home & sch. for nervous and backward children, 23; Monticello sem 23; Post mem'l lib. 23
Golconda, high sch. 31
Goodhope, high sch. 31
Grand Prairie sem. Onarga, 23, 415, 443
Grant collegiate inst. Chicago, 633
Graves pub. lib. Mendota, 13, 214-215, 662; publications, 761
Grayville, Norm. col. & com'l & lit. inst. 441

Greene co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 458-59
Greenfield, high sch. 31, 188
Greenleaf lib. Northwestern univ. Evanston, 387
Greenup, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 189
Greenview, high sch. 31
Greenville, col. 21, 394, 441; high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 190, 281, 661
Greer col. Hoopeston, 21, 395
Gridley, high sch. 31
Griggsville, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 190-91, 281
Grundy co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 459
Hahnemann med. col. Chicago, 18, 574
Haish lib. DeKalb, 22, 383
Hamilton co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 459-60
Hamilton, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 191
Hammond lib. Chicago, 18, 547-48, 660
Hammond lib. bldg, Geneseo, 187, 661; ext. 699
Hampshire, high sch. 31, 191, 281
Hancock co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 460
Hanover col. Hanover, Ind. 584
Hardin co. pub. libs 7; sch. libs, 28, 460
Harlem lib. 13, 191
Harper mem'l lib. Chicago, 559-61, 664
Harrisburg, pub. lib. 664
Harvard, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 664
Harvard sch. Chicago, 23
Harvey, lib. assn, 15, 191-92; pub. lib. 13, 192; Thornton township high sch. lib. 31
Harvey med. col. Chicago, 574
Haskell lib. Chicago 562-63
Havana, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 192, 661; ext. 699; publications, 759
Hayner lib. assn, *see* Jennie D. Hayner lib. assn, Alton
Hayward col. & com'l sch. Fairfield, 440
Hebron, high sch. 31
Hedding col. Abingdon 21, 375
Heimstreet classical inst. Chicago, 633
Henderson co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 460
Hengstenberg lib. Chicago, 561
Henry co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 460-61
Henry, high sch. 31; Woman's clubs, 15, 193
Hering med. col. & hosp. Chicago, 18, 574
Heyworth, high sch. 31
High school libraries, (alphabetic list,) 30-34
Highland, Deerfield township high sch. 31, 193, 281; Turnverein, 193
Highland Park, high sch. 31; Northwestern mil. acad. 23; pub. lib. 13, 193-94; publication, 759
Hillsboro, col. 421, 441; high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 194, 661; ext. 699
Hinsdale, high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 194-95, 281
Homer lib 15, 195
Hoopeston, Greer col. 21, 395; high sch. 31; pub. lib. 13, 195-96, 281, 661: ext. & plan, 700; Sunbonnet club, 195, 281
Howe lit. inst. East St Louis, 440
Hume, high sch. 31
Huntley, high sch. 31; lib. & lit. assn, 281
Hurty's norm. Paris, 443
Hyde Park lyceum, Chicago, 633
Ida pub. lib. Belvidere, 12, 150; publications, 751
Illinois; for state institutions see list p. 16, & also under cities where located
Ill. agric. col. Irvington, 441
Ill. agric. exp. station, Urbana, 429
Ill. appellate court, 2 dist. Ottawa, 18, 415; 4th dist. Mount Vernon, 18, 412
Ill. col. Jacksonville, 21, 397-98
Ill. col. of law, Chicago, 18, 575
Ill. farmers inst. 55, 58-59, 63, 67, 69
Ill. federation of Women's clubs, 52, 55, 58, 59, 63, 67, 68, 71, 77, 81
Ill. geol. survey, Springfield, 444
Ill. indust. sch. for girls, Evanston, 386
Ill. law sch. Ottawa, 443
Illinois libraries, Sharp, K. L. 1-84, 143-284, 375-765
Ill. lib. assn, 50, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 67, 76-78
Ill. lib. commission, 49-68, 77, 81; Bill of 1897, 50-52; Bill of 1899, 53-55; Bill of 1901, 55-59; Bill of 1905, 59-62
Ill. lib. extension board, 59-62
Ill. lib. laws, 37-49
Ill. med. col. Chicago, 18, 575
Illinois pub. libs, map, *frontispiece*
Ill. pupils reading circle, 34-35
Ill. sch. of dentistry, Chicago, 575
Ill. state bd of agric. Springfield, 444; publications, 764
Ill. state hist. lib. Springfield, 19, 48-9, 422-24; publications, 764

Ill. state lab. of nat. hist. Urbana, 19, 428
Ill. state law lib. Springfield, 18, 258, 424-25
Ill. state lib. Springfield, 14, 48; publications, 764
Ill. state lib. sch. Urbana, 432-34
Ill. state mus. of nat. hist. Springfield, 19, 49, 425
Ill. state norm. univ. Normal, 22, 413-14; publications, 762
Ill. state teachers assn—Lib. sect. 35, 52, 55, 59, 67, 77, 80-81
Ill. steel works club, Joliet, 19, 404; publications, 760
Ill. supreme court, cent. div. Springfield, 49, 425, 444
Ill. supreme court, northern div. Ottawa, 443
Ill. teachers reading circle, 34
Illinois univ. Urbana, 21, 428-34, 444, 663; ext. & views, 738-39; plans, 740; col. of med. 18, 576; lib. sch. 77, 432-34; Quine lib. Chicago, 18, 576; sch. of pharmacy, 19, 576-77
Ill. Wesleyan univ. Bloomington, 21, 376-77
Illinois woman's col. Jacksonville, 21, 401; 441
Illiopolis, high sch. 32
Indiana theol. sem. Hanover, Ind. 584
Insane hospital libraries, 16, 375-436: *see also* names of cities where located
Institution libraries, 15-16, 375-444
Inst. of Immaculate conception, Belleville, 439
Inter-library loans, Newberry lib. Chicago, 604
Interstate lib. conf. Evanston, 78
Ipava, high sch, 32
Iroquois club, Chicago, 633
Iroquois co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 461-62
Irvington, col. 441; Ill. agric. col. 441
Jackson co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 462
Jacksonville, Christian endeavor loan lib. 401-02; fem. acad. 23; high sch. 32; Ill. central hosp. for the insane, 16, 397; Ill. col. 21, 397-98, 441; Ill. inst. for idiots & imbeciles, & feeble-minded children, 408, 441; Ill. sch. for the blind, 16, 398-400, 441; Ill. sch. for the deaf, 16, 400-01, 441; publications, 759; Ill. woman's col. 21, 401, 441; Joshua Rhoads mem'l lib. 19, 401-02; publications, 759; lib. assn, 197, 281; publications, 759; Morgan co. lib. 281; Oak lawn retreat, 442; Phi Alpha, 398; pub. lib. 13, 196-98, 281, 441-42, 661; plans, 701; ext. 702; Sigma Pi, 398; Young ladies Athen, 442
James Millikin univ. Decatur, 21, 383, 409
Jasper co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 462
Jefferson co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 462-63
Jennie D. Hayner lib. assn, Alton, 12, 143, 660; ext. & plan, 665
Jennings sem. Aurora, 23
Jersey co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 463
Jerseyville, free lib. 13, 198-99, 281, 661; int. 702, ext. 703; publications, 760; high sch. 32
Jewish training sch. Chicago, 23
Jo Daviess co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 463
John Crerar lib. Chicago, 12, 48, 577-83, 694-96; publications, 755-56
John Marshall law sch. Chicago, 18, 583
Johnson col. Quincy, 443
Johnson co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 463-64
Joliet, Ill. state penitentiary, 16, 402-03, 442; publications, 760; Ill. steel works club, 19, 404; publications, 760; Lorretto St Mary's acad. 23; pub. lib. 13, 199-202, 661; ext. 704; int. & plan, 705; publications, 760; Rutland bus. col. 442; St Francis acad. 23; township high sch. 32; Will co. hist. soc. 199; Y. M. C. A. 442
Jonesboro, high sch. 32
Joshua Rhoads mem'l lib. Jacksonville, 19, 401-02; publications, 759
Jubilee col. Robin's nest, *errata*, 444, 615
Kane co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 464
Kankakee co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 464-5
Kankakee, high sch. 32; Ill. east. hosp. for the insane, 16, 404; pub. lib. 13, 202-03, 281, 661; ext. 705; St Joseph's sem. 23
Kansas, Eton acad. 203; high sch. 32; Margaret E. Payne pub. lib. 13, 203
Keithsbury, reading & conversational club, 442
Kendall co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 445
Kenilworth, Rugby sch. 23
Kenwood inst. Chicago, 23
Kewanee, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 203-04, 281; publications, 760
Kingston, high sch. 32

Kinmundy, high sch. 32
Kirkland sch. Chicago, 633
Kirkwood, high sch. 32
Knights of Columbus lib. Springfield, 19, 425-26
Knox col. Galesburg, 21, 392, 441
Knox co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 465-66
Knoxville, Ewing fem. univ. 442; high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 204; publications, 760; St Alban's acad. 23; St Ansgarius sch. 442; St Mary's sch. 23
Lacon, pub. lib. 204, 281; Union high sch. 32, 204
Lagrange, free pub. lib. 13, 204-05, 661; ext. & plan, 706; Lyons township high sch. 32
Laharpe, Gittings sem. 23; high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 205, 281; publications, 760
Lake co. pub. libs, 7; sch. libs, 28, 466
Lake Forest, art inst. 406; publications, 760; Arthur Somerville Reid lib. 21, 405-06, 662; plan, 707; ext. 708; publications, 760; col. 21, 405-06, 442, 662; plan, 707; ext. 708; publications, 760; Ferry hall, 23, 405; high sch. 32; Nathaniel Bross lib. 406-07; pub. lib. 13, 206; publications, 760; sch. for boys, 23, 405; sem. of the Sacred Heart, 23; univ. 442, 563, 607, 633
Lake View inst, Chicago, 23
Lamoille, Allen sch. 23, 206; high sch. 32
Lanark, high sch. 32
Lasalle, Barnes & co's circ. lib. 282; Malone's circ. lib. 282; Peru township high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 206, 662; St Patrick's total abstainence soc. 442; St Vincent's sch. 442; Soc. of the children of Mary, 442
Lasalle co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 28, 466-67
Lavinia Beach free r. r. Springfield, 14, 259
Law libraries, 16, 18
Law, Ill. lib. 37-49
Lawrence co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 28, 467
Leaf River, high sch. 32
Lebanon, McKendree col. 21, 408, 442
Lee co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 467-68
Lee's acad. Stockton, 444
Lena, high sch. 32
Lenzburg, high sch. 32
Leroy, high sch. 32; lib. & r. r. assn, 282
Lewis inst. Chicago, 23, 583-84
Lewiston, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 206-07; publications, 760
Lexington, high sch. 32; lib. & r. r. 13, 207
Lib. architects, 74-75
Lib. architecture *see* Lib. buildings
Lib. association, Illinois, 50, 55, 56, 58, 59, 63, 67, 76-78
Lib. associations, 37, 45
Lib. buildings, 42-45, 73-75, 657-745
Lib. employes pension fund, 48
Lib. institutes, 77
Lib. of Congress, card cat. 76
Library school *see* Ill. state lib. sch. Urbana
Lincoln, col. 21, 409, 442; high sch. 32; Ill. asylum for feeble-minded children, 16, 408; Odd Fellows orphans home, 23; pub. lib. 13, 207-09, 282, 662; ext. 708; plan, 709
Lincoln, lib. Springfield, 14, 260-61, 663, ext. 733; plans, 734
Lind univ. Lake Forest, 405, 442, 607, 633
Litchfield, free pub. lib. 13, 209, 662; high sch. 32
Livingston co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29; 468
Loans, Interlibrary, Newberry lib. Chicago, 604
Lockport, high. sch. 32
Loda, A. Herr Smith & E. E. Smith pub. lib. 13, 209-10, 282, 662; ext. 709; publications, 760
Logan co. pub. libs,8; sch. libs, 29, 468-69
Lombard, free lib. 13, 210-11; publications, 760
Lombard col. Galesburg 21, 392-93, 441
London Mills, high sch. 32
Loring sch. Chicago, *errata*, 23
Loyal legion of the U. S., Military order, Illinois, 19, 586
McCartney, R. W. pub. lib. Metropolis, 13, 215
McClure inst. Carmi, 439
McCormick theol. sem. (Virginia lib.) Chicago, 18, 584-85, 660; ext. & int. 683; publications, 756
McDonough co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 469
McHenry, high sch. 32
McHenry co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 469-70
McKendree col. Lebanon, 21, 408, 442

McLean, high sch. 32; lib. assn, 15, 211
McLean co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 470
McLean co. lib. Bloomington, 151
McLeansboro, high sch. 32
Macomb, free pub. lib. 13, 211-12, 662; ext. 710; publications, 761; high sch. 32; Western Ill. state norm. sch. 22, 409
Macon co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 407
Macoupin co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 408
Madison, high sch. 32
Madison co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 408
Mahomet, high sch. 32
Major's fem. col. Bloomington, 439
Mansfield, high sch. 32
Manteno, high sch. 32
Maps, Chicago, pub. lib. stations, before 491; Illinois public libs, *frontispiece*
Marengo, high sch. 32
Margaret E. Payne pub. lib. Kansas, 13, 203
Marion, high sch. 32
Marion co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 471-72
Mark Billings mem'l lib. Monmouth, 221-22
Maroa, high sch. 32; lib. assn, 282
Marseilles, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 662
Marshall, high sch. 32
Marshall co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 472
Marshall Field & co. lib. Chicago, 12, 585-86; publications, 756
Martha Washington home, Chicago, 633
Martinsville, high sch. 32
Mascoutah, high sch. 32; leseverein, 442
Mason City, high sch. 32; lib. assn, 282
Mason co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 472-73
Massac co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 473
Matson pub. lib. Princeton, 14, 243-44, 662
Mattoon, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 212-13, 282, 662; ext. & plan, 711; publication, 761
Maywood, pub. lib. 13, 213, 662; ext. 712; publications, 761
Mazon, high sch. 32
Medical libraries, 17, 18
Medora, high sch. 32
Melrose Park, pub. lib. 13, 214; publications, 761
Menard *see* Chester
Menard co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29; 473
Mendon, high sch. 32
Mendota, col. 21, 409-10; Graves pub. lib. 13, 214-15, 282, 662; publications, 761; high sch. 32; Wartburg sem. 442; Wesleyan sem. 442
Menges lib. *see* Theodore Menges lib. Chicago
Mercer co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 473-74
Mercer lib. assn, Aledo, 279
Meredosia, high sch. 32
Metamora, high sch. 32; lib. 282
Metropolis, high sch. 32; lib. assn & hort. soc. 282; R. W. McCartney pub. lib. 13, 215
Michigan ave free lib. Chicago, 511, 629-30, 633
Midland univ. Dixon, 440
Milford, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 13, 215
Military order of the loyal legion of the U. S. (Com. of Ill.), 19, 586
Milledgeville, high sch. 32
Millikin univ. *see* James Millikin univ. Decatur
Minier, high sch. 32
Minonk, high sch. 32, 215-16, 282
Minooka, high sch. 32
Moline, Concordia soc. 442; high sch. 32; Morris Rosenfield mem'l lib. 410; pub. lib. 13, 216-19, 442, 662; publications, 761; Y. M. C. A. 410
Momence, high sch. 32
Monmouth, col. 21, 410-11, 664; high sch. 32; Mark Billings mem'l lib. 221-22; United Pres. theol. sem. of the Northwest, 442; Warren co. lib. 15, 219-224, 282, 410-11, 662, 664; ext. 712; publications, 761
Monroe advance soc. Waterloo, 444
Monroe co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 474
Montgomery co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 474-75
Monticello, Allerton pub. lib. 13, 225, 662; publications, 761; high sch. 32
Monticello sem. Godfrey, 23
Moody Bible inst. Chicago, 18, 586
Morgan co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 475
Morgan co. lib. Jacksonville, 281
Morgan Park, Baptist union theol sem. 549, 551, 561-62, 631; Chicago fem. col. 442, 631; George C. Walker lib. (in academy) 15, 225-26, 549; publications, 761
Morris, high sch. 32, 227, 282; norm. & sci. sch. 442

Morris Rosenfield mem'l lib. Moline, 410
Morrison, high sch. 32; lit. & sci. assn, 15, 227, 662
Morrisonville, high sch. 32
Moultrie co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 475
Mount Carmel, high sch. 32
Mount Carroll, Frances Shimer acad. 23, 442; high sch. 32; lib. assn, 282; pub. lib. 13, 227, 664
Mount Morris, acad 23; Cassel lib. 411-12; col. 21, 411-12, 442-43
Mount Olive, high sch. 32
Mount Pulaski, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 227
Mount Sterling, high sch. 32; lib. 15, 227-28
Mount Vernon, high sch. 32; Ill. appellate court, 4th dist. 18, 412; pub. lib. 13, 228, 662; plan, 713; publications, 761
Mount Zion, male & fem. sem. 443
Moweaqua, high sch. 32
Murphysboro, township high sch. 32
Naperville, Ellsworth high sch. 32; Nichols lib. 13, 228-29, 662; ext. 713; publications, 762; Northwestern col. 21, 412, 664
Nashville, high sch. 32
Nathaniel Bross lib. Lake Forest, 406-07
Nat'l med. col. Chicago, 586
Natural history, Ill. state lab. of, Urbana, 19, 413, 428; Ill. state museum of, Springfield, 19, 49, 425
Nauvoo, high sch. 32
Neoga, high sch. 32; lib. assn, 282
Neponset, pub. lib. 15, 229
New Albany, Ind. theol sem. 584
New Athens, Verein vorwaerts, 443
New church free lib. Gladstone, 13, 393-94
Newark, Fowler inst. 443
Newberry lib. Chicago, 12, 48, 586-605; bldg, 589-90; ext. & plans, 684; admin. 591, 603-05; collections, 591-601; classn & cat. 601-03; Probasco coll'n, 593-4, 597; med. dept. & Senn coll'n, 595-96; genealogy, 597-8; Healy portraits, 600-01; publications, 756
Newman, high sch. 32
Newton, high sch. 32
Nichols lib. Naperville 13, 228-29, 662; ext. 713; publications, 762
Nokomis, high sch. 32
Normal, high sch. 32, 282, 414; Ill. soldiers orphans home, 16, 412-13; Ill. state lab. nat. hist. 413, 428; Ill. state norm. univ. 22, 413-14, 443; publications, 762; Northwestern norm. col. 443
Normal school libraries, 21-22
North Park col. Chicago, 21, 605
North Shore rolling mill, Chicago, 633
Northern Ill. col. Fulton, 21, 391
Northern Ill. col. of art, law, music, shorthand, telegraphy, Dixon, 384, 440
Northern Ill. norm. sch. Dixon, 384, 440
Northern Ill. state norm. sch. (Haish lib.) Dekalb, 22, 383
Northwestern col. Naperville, 21, 412, 664
Northwestern col. Plainfield, 443
Northwestern col. of dental surgery, Chicago, 405
Northwestern fem. col. Evanston, 386, 440
Northwestern Ger.-Eng. col. Galena, 440
Northwestern lib. assn, Chicago, 633; publications, 756
Northwestern mil. acad. Highland Park, 23
Northwestern norm. col. Normal, 443
Northwestern norm. sch. Geneseo, 441
Northwestern univ. acad. Evanston, 23; dental sch. (Theol. Menges lib.) Chicago, 19, 605; Garrett biblical inst. Evanston, 18, 390, 664; law sch. Chicago, 18, 564, 606-07; med. sch. Chicago, 18, 607-08; Orrington Lunt lib. Evanston, 21, 386-89, 661; illus. 692-93; sch. of pharmacy, Chicago, 19, 608; settlement lib. Chicago, 12, 608; Woman's med. col. 569, 633
Norwood Park, Ill. indust. training sch. for boys, 394, 443
Notre Dame acad. Bourbonnais, 439
Nunda, Union high sch. 32
Oakland, high sch. 32
Oak lawn retreat, Jacksonville, 442
Oakpark, pub. lib. 14, 229-31, 282, 662; plans, 714; ext. 715; publications, 762; Scoville institute, *see* pub. lib; township high sch. 32
Oblong, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 282
Odell, high sch, 32; pub. lib. 14, 231
Odin, high sch. 32; lyceum & lib. 282
Ogle co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 475-76

Ohio, P Michael circ. lib. 282
Olney, high sch. 32; pub. lib. 14, 232, 662; ext. 715
Omaha, high sch. 32
Onarga, Grand Prairie sem. 23, 415, 443; high sch. 32; pub. lib. 14, 232, 662; publications, 762
Oneida, high sch. 32
Oquawka lib. 15, 232
Oregon, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 233
Orion, high sch. 33
Orrington Lunt lib. Evanston, 21, 386-89, 661; ext. & int. 692; plans, 693; publications, 759
Oswego, high sch. 33
Ottawa, Ill. appellate court, 2 dist. 18, 415; Ill. law sch. 443; Ill. supreme court, northern div. 443; Odd Fellows, 415; Pleasant View Luther col. 416; pub. lib. assn, 282; Reddick's pub. lib. 14, 233, 282, 662; ext. 716; publications, 762; St Xavier's acad. 443; township high sch. 33
Palatine, high sch. 33
Pana, high sch. 33
Paris, Carnegie pub. lib. 14, 234, 282, 662; ext. 716; plans, 717; Edgar col. inst. 443; high sch. 33; Hurty's norm. 443
Parlin lib. Canton, 12, 156-57, 660; publications, 752
Parmelee lib. co. Des Moines & Chicago, 71-72, 609, 633
Pawpaw, high sch. 33
Paxton, Augustana col. & theol. sem. 419, 443; Carnegie lib. 14, 234-36, 282, 443, 662; ext. 718; high sch. 33, 235, 282
Payne, Margaret E. pub. lib. *see* Margaret E. Payne pub. lib. Kansas
Payson, high sch. 33
Pecatonica, high sch. 33
Pekin, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 236-37, 282, 662; ext. & int. 718; publications, 762; Turnverein, 443
Penal libraries, 15, 16, 375-436; *see also* names of cities where located
Peoria, Acad. of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 23; Art league, 239; Bohemian lib. assn, 282; Bradley polytechnic inst. 23, 240, 416; Brown's business col. 23; Catholic lib. assn, 283; high sch. 33; Ill. asylum for the incurable insane, 16, 416; law lib. 18, 416-17; Peoria co. norm. sch. 443; pub. lib. 14, 237-40, 283, 662; ext. & int. 719; plans, 720-22; publications, 762-63; Y. M. C. A. 19, *errata* 417
Peoria co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 476-77
Perry co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 477
Peru, German lib. assn, 283; St Bede col. 21, 417; township high sch. 32; Turnverein, 443
Petersburg, high sch. 33
Philanthropic libraries 15-16, 375-436; *see also* names of cities where located
Physio-medical col. Cincinnati & Chicago, 505
Piatt co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 477
Pike co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 477-78
Pinckneyville, high sch. 33
Pine Creek grammar sch. Mount Morris, 411, 443
Piper City, high sch. 33
Pittsfield, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 240, 283; Southwest sem. 443
Plainfield, col. 412, 443; high sch. 33; Northwestern col. 443
Plano, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 241, 662; ext. & plan, 723
Pleasant Hill lib. Aledo, 279
Pleasant Prairie col. German Valley, 441
Pleasant View Luther col. Ottawa, 416
Plymouth libraries, Chicago, 72, 609
Polo, Buffalo free pub. lib. 14, 241-42, 283, 662; ext. & plan, 724; publications, 763; high. sch. 33; Y. M. C. A. 443
Pontiac, Ill. state reformatory 16, 185-86, 443; publications, 763; pub. lib. 14, 242-43; 662; publications, 763 township high sch. 33
Poole, William Frederick, 82-84; Poole classification, 532-33
Pope co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 478
Port Byron, acad. 23
Post mem'l lib. Godfrey, 23
Postal telegraph lib. assn, Chicago, 608-09
Prairie City, high sch. 33
Prairie col. Galesburg, 392, 441
Prairie du Rocher, lib. & lit. assn, 283
Presbyterian hospital, Chicago, 609
Presbyterian theol. sem. of the Northwest, Chicago, 584, 633
Princeton, Matson lib. 14, 243-44, 662; township high sch. 33
Princeville, high sch. 33
Prison libraries, 15-16, 375-436; *see also* names of cities where located

Private school libraries, 22-24, (alphabetic list.)
Prophetstown, high sch. 33
Public libraries, 4-15, 143-284; administration, 10-11; annual report required, 11, 41, 57, 62, 65-66; first estab. 4; gifts 41, 61, 72; in public parks, 47, 48; incorporation, 47; injuries, 41; law, 37-47; map of in Ill. *frontispiece;* over 20,000 vols. 9-10; salaries, 10; statistics by county, 6-9; statistics by towns, 12-14; work with children, 10-11
Public school library law, 24, 26
Public school apparatus, annual payments, 26; value, 27
Public school libraries, 24-35, 447-90; annual payments for books, 26; value 27
Publications of Ill. libraries, 751-65
Pulaski co. pub. lib. 8; sch. libs, 29, 478-79
Pullman pub. lib. Chicago, 12, 610
Pupils reading circle, *see* Ill. pupils reading circle
Putnam co. pub. lib. 8; sch. libs, 29, 479
Quincy, Chaddock boys sch. 443; fem. sem. 444; free pub. lib. 14, 244-47, 283, 444, 662; ext. & plan, 725; publications, 763; Friends in Council, 444; high sch. 33; hist. soc. 246; Ill. soldiers & sailors home. 16, 418; med. lib. assn, 246, 444; St Francis Solanus col. 21, 418; St Francis Solanus monastery, 19, 418; St Mary's inst. 444, turnverein, 444
Quine lib. Chicago, 18, 576
Randolph co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 479-80
Ransom lib. Altona, 12, 144
Rantoul, high sch. 33; lit. soc. 283
Ravenswood, Chicago Hist. soc. 633; publications, 757; Y. M. C. A. 633
Raymond, high sch. 33
Redbud, high sch. 33
Reddick's pub. lib. Ottawa, 14; 233, 662; ext. 716; publications, 762
Reid lib. *see* Arthur Somerville Reid lib. Lake Forest
Renault, lib. & lit. assn, 283
Rhoades Mem'l lib. *see* Joshua Rhoads Mem'l lib. Jacksonville
Richland co. pub. libs, 8; sch. libs, 29, 480
Richmond, high sch. 33
Richview, Washington sem. 444
Ridgefarm, high sch. 33
River Forest, inst. 23; pub. lib. 14, 247-48
Riverside, high sch. 33; People's lib. assn, 283; Seckel lib. 419
Robin's nest, Jubilee col. *errata* 444, 615
Robinson, high sch. 33
Rochelle, Flagg township lib, 14, 248; high sch. 33
Rockfalls, high sch. 33
Rockford, bus. col. 444; col. 21, 419, 444; publications, 763; high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 248-51, 283, 663; ext. 726; plans, 726-27; int. 728; branch ext. & int. 729; publications. 763; Young men's assn 248, 283
Rock Island, arsenal 19, 420; Augusta col. & theol. sem. 21, 419-20; publications, 764; high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 251-53, 283, 663; ext. 730; int. 730-31; Visitation acad. 24, 444
Rock Island co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 480-81
Rock River sem. Mount Morris, 411, 443
Rock River univ. Dixon, 384, 440
Rock Spring sem. Upper Alton, 426, 444
Rockton, high sch. 33; Talcott free lib. 14, 253, 663; publications, 764
Roodhouse, high sch. 33; Y. M. C. A. 444
Rosenfield mem'l lib. *see* Morris Rosenfield Mem'l lib. Moline
Roseville, lib. assn, 253, 283; pub. lib. 15; 253-54, 283; 663; ext. 731; township high sch. 33
Rossville, high sch. 33
Rugby sch. Kenilworth, 23
Rudolph indexer 602-03
Rush med. col. Chicago, 18, 405, 563-64
Rushville, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 15, 255; publications, 764; Young ladies sem. 444
Russell, later Rutland bus. col. Joliet, 442
Ryerson lib. (Chicago art institute), 18, 502-04; 660; plan & int. 677
Safford, A. B., mem'l lib. bldg. Cairo, 155, 660; ext. 671
St Agatha's sch. Springfield, 24
St Alban's acad. Knoxville, 23
St Anne, high sch. 33, 283; ladies lib. 15, 255; Saviour's col. 444
St Ansgarius sch. Knoxville, 442
St Bede col. Peru, 21, 417
St Charles, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 15, 255; publications, 764; Odd Fellows, 444; pub. lib. 664

St Clair co. pub. libs. 9; sch. libs, 29, 481; teachers assn, Belleville, 149
St Francis acad. Joliet, 23
St Francis sch. for boys Chicago, 23
St Francis Solanus col. Quincy, 21, 418; monastery, Quincy, 19, 418
St Francis Xavier's acad. Chicago, 23; sem. acad. Chicago, 23; lib. Chicago, 633
St Ignatius col. Chicago, 21, 610
St John's Engl. Luth. sch. Sterling, 23
St Joseph's col. Teutopolis, 21, 426; Lorretto acad. Cairo, 439; sem. Kankakee, 23; Ursuline acad. Springfield, 24
St Mary's inst. Quincy, 444; Lorretto acad. Joliet, 23; man. training sch. Feehanville, 440; sch. Knoxville, 23; training sch. Des Plaines, 439
St Patrick's acad. Chicago, 23
St Peter's inst. Belleville, 439
St Stanislaus col. Chicago, 21, 611
St Theresa's Ursuline acad. Decatur, 23
St Viateur's col. Bourbonnais, 21, 377
St Vincent's sch. Lasalle, 442
St Xavier's acad. Ottawa, 443
Salem, Bryan-Bennett pub. lib. 14, 255-56, 664; high sch. 33; lib. assn, 283; Southern Ill. fem. col. 444
Saline co. pub. lib. 9; sch. libs, 29, 481-82
Sandoval, high sch. 33
Sandwich, high sch. 33; lib. 283
Sangamon co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 482
San José, high sch. 33
Savanna, pub. lib. 14, 256; publications, 764; township high sch. 33
Saviour's col. St Anne, 444
Saybrook, high sch. 33
Scales Mound, high sch. 33
School libraries *see* Public school, private school, district school, high school libraries; *see also* college, institution, law, medical, normal, special & theological libraries
Schuyler co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 482
Scott co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 482-83
Scoville inst. Oakpark, 14, 229-31; plans, 714; ext. 715; publications, 762
Seckel lib. Riverside, 419
Seneca, high sch. 33; ladies lit. soc. 283
Shabbona, high sch. 33
Shannon, high sch. 33
Sharp, Katharine L. Illinois libraries, 1-84, 143-284, 375-765
Shawneetown, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 283
Sheffield, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 256
Shelby co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 483
Shelbyville, pub. lib. 14, 256-57, 663; ext. & plan, 732
Sheldon, high sch. 33, 257, 283
Shimer, Frances, acad. *see* Frances Shimer acad. Mount Carroll
Shurtleff col. Upper Alton 21, 426-27
Sibley, high sch. 33
Smith, A. Herr & E E pub. lib. Loda 13, 209-10, 282, 662; ext. 709; publications, 760
Smith, lib. Chicago 23, 548
Smithton, free sch. pub. lib. 257; leseverein 19, 421
Somonauk, high sch. 33
Soper sch. of oratory, Chicago, 633
Sorento, high sch. 33
Sources of information, 4, 746-50
Southern col. inst. Albion, 23
Southern Ill. col. Carbondale, 439
Southern Ill. col. Enfield, 440
Southern Ill. fem. col. Salem, 444
Southern Ill. norm. sch. & com'l col.. Carmi, 439
Southern Ill. penitentiary, Chester, 16, 381-82; publication, 752
Southern Ill. state norm. univ. Carbondale, 22, 378-79, 660; ext. 671
Southwest sem. Pittsfield, 443
Sparland, high sch. 33
Sparta, high sch. 33, 258, 283
Special libraries, 16-19, 375-444
Springfield, Acad. of our Lady of the Sacred Heart, 24; Bettie Stuart inst. 24; bus. col. 24; Concordia col. 21, 421-22, 444; free circ. lib. for boys, 14, 260; German reading assn, 283; high sch. 33; Ill. geol. survey, 444; Ill. state bd. of agric. 444; publications, 764; Ill. state hist. lib. 19, 422-24; publications, 764; Ill. state law lib. 18, 258, 424-25, 444; Ill. state lib. 14, 258-59; publications, 764; Ill. state mus. of nat. hist. 19, 425; Knights of Columbus, 19, 425-26, 444; Lavinia Beach free r. r. 14, 259; Lincoln lib. bldg. pub. lib. 14, 260-61, 283, 663; ext. 733; plans, 734; publications, 764; St Agatha's sch. 24; St Joseph's Ursuline acad. 24; Saints Peter & Paul's church, 426; U. S. dist. court, 444

Spring valley, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 262
Stanford, high sch. 33
Stark co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 483
Starrett's, Mrs. sch. for girls, Chicago, 23
State historical lib. Springfield, 19, 48-49, 422-24
State law lib. Springfield, 18, 258, 424-25
State lib. Springfield, 14, 48, 258-59
Steel works club, Joliet, 19, 404
Steinmann col. & inst. Dixon, 440
Stephenson co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 483-84
Sterling, pub. lib. 14, 262-63, 283-84, 663; publications, 765; St John's Engl. Luth. sch. 24; township high sch. 33
Stockton, high sch. 33; Lee's acad. 16, 444
Streator, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 263, 284, 663; ext. & plan, 735; publications, 765
Subscription libraries, 15; *see also* Public libraries
Sugargrove, high sch. 33; norm. & indust. sch. 444
Sullivan, high sch. 33
Sumner, high sch. 33
Sumner Ellis mem'l lib. Chicago, 503
Supreme court; central div. Springfield, 49, 425, 444; northern div. Ottawa, 443
Sycamore, Everill F. Dutton pub. lib. bldg. 264; high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 264; publications, 765; Waterman hall, 24
Tabard Inn lib. Chicago, 500
Tablegrove, high sch. 33
Talcott free lib. Rockton, 14, 253, 663; publications, 764
Tallula, high sch. 33
Taylorville, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 265-66, 663; ext. & plan, 736; publications, 765
Tazewell co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 252
Teachers assn, Illinois state—Lib. section, 35, 52, 55, 59, 67, 77, 80-81
Teachers reading circle *see* Ill. teachers reading circle
Tecumseh lib. assn, Chester, 15, 163-64; publications, 752
Teutopolis, St Joseph's col. 21, 426
Theodore Menges lib. Chicago, 19, 605
Theological libraries 17, 18
Thomson, high sch. 33
Tiskilwa, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 266-67, 284; pub. r. r. 267, 284
Todd sem. Woodstock, 24, 436
Toledo, high sch. 33
Tolono, high sch. 33
Toulon, acad. 24; high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 267; publications, 765
Township libraries, 41-42, 46-47, 71
Traveling librarian, 67-68
Traveling libraries, 53-72, 81, 567-68, 609
Tremont, Tazewell high sch. 33
Troy, high sch. 33, 267
Turner, West Chicago high sch. 33; West Chicago pub. lib, 664
Tuscola, pub. lib. 14, 267-68, 663; ext. & plan, 737; publications, 765; Union high sch. 33
Union Catholic lib. assn, Chicago, 15, 612
Union col. of law, Chicago, 564, 606, 633
Union co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 484
United Pres. theol. sem. of the northwest, Monmouth, 442
U. S. Army—Dept. of the lakes (Med. lib), Chicago, 18, 613
U. S. dist. court, Springfield 444
U. S. pub. docs. 75-76
Univ. of Chicago *see* Chicago univ.
Univ. of Illinois *see* Illinois univ.
University of the traveling lib. 609
Upper Alton, free pub. lib. 284; high sch. 33; Shurtleff col. 21, 426-27, 444; Western mil. acad. 444
Urbana, Champaign co. teachers & pupils lib. 427-28; free lib. 14, 268-69, 284, 664; publications, 765; Il.. agric. exper. station, 429; Ill. state lab. of nat. hist. 19, 428; Ill. state lib. sch. 432-34; Ill. univ. 21, 428-34, 444, 663, ext. & views, 738-39; plans, 740
Ursuline acad. of the Holy family, Alton, 23
Utica, high sch. 33
Vandalia, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 284
Vermilion co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 485
Vermilion co. hist. assn, Danville, 166-67, 439
Vermilion Grove, acad. 24
Vermont, high sch. 33
Vienna, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 269, 664
Villa Ridge, Lyceum & lib. assn, 284
Virden, high sch. 33
Virginia, Cent. Ill. sci. soc. 444; high sch. 33
Virginia lib. Chicago 18, 584-85, 660;

ext. & int. 683; publications, 756
Visitation acad. Evanston 23; Rock Island, 24
Wabash co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 485
Wahl-Henius inst. of fermentology. Chicago, 19, 613
Walker, George C. lib. Morgan Park, 15, 225-26, 549
Walnut grove acad. Eureka, 385, 440; township lib. Altona, 144
Walshville, farmers lib. 284
Warren co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 486
Warren co. lib. Monmouth 15, 219-24, 282, 410-11, 662, 664; ext. 712; publications, 761, high sch. 33
Warren, acad. 24, 269; township free pub. lib. 14, 269; publications, 765; lib. assn, 284
Warsaw, free pub. lib. 14, 270; publications, 765; lib. assn, 284
Wartburg sem. Mendota, 442
Washington, high sch. 33
Washington co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 486
Washington sem. Richview, 444
Washingtonian home, Chicago, 633
Waterloo, high sch. 33; Monroe advance soc. 444; Turnverein, 444
Waterman hall, Sycamore, 24
Watertown, Ill. west. hosp. for the insane, 16, 435
Watseka, high sch. 33; lib. assn, 284; pub. lib. 14, 270-71, 663; ext. 741
Waukegan, high sch. 33; pub. lib. 14, 271-72, 284, 663; ext. 741; plans, 742; int. 743; Young men's lib. assn, 284
Waverly, high sch. 34
Wayne co. pub. libs, 9; scn. libs, 29, 486-87
Wellington, high sch. 34
Wells, Fargo & co. Chicago, 613-14
Wenona, Bond lib. 14, 272; publications, 765; high sch. 34; pub. lib. 15, 272
West Chicago, *see* Turner
West Salem, high sch. 34
Western elect. co. Chicago, 614
Western Ill. state norm. sch. Macomb, 22, 409
Western lib. assn, 76
Western mil. acad. Upper Alton, 444
Western New church union, Chicago, 614
Western norm. col. & com'l inst. Bushnell, 22, 378
Western railway club, Chicago, 614; publications, 757
Western soc. of engineers, Chicago, 19, 614
Western theol. sem. Chicago, 18, 615
Western union col. & mil. acad. Fulton, 391, 440
Westfield, col. 21, 435, 444; high sch. 34
Wheaton, Adams mem'l lib. 14, 272-73, 663; ext. & plan, 744; publications, 765; col. 21, 435-36, 444; high sch. 34; Independent lit. assn, 284
White co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 487
Whitehall, high sch. 34; pub. sch. 16, 273, 284
Whiteside co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 487
Will co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 487-88
Will co. hist. soc. Joliet, 199
Williamson co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 488
Wilmette, lib. assn, 284; pub. lib. 14, 274-75, 284, 663; ext. & plan, 745
Wilmington, high sch. 34
Winchester, high sch. 34
Winnebago, high sch. 34
Winnebago co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 488-90
Winnetka, inst. 444; New Trier township high sch. 34; pub. lib. 14, 275; publications, 765
Withers pub. lib. Bloomington, 12, 150-52, 279, 660
Woman's med sch. (Earle lib.) Chicago, 18
Woodford co. pub. libs, 9; sch. libs, 29, 490
Woodhull, high sch. 34
Woodstock, high sch. 34; pub. lib. 14, 275-76, 284; Todd sem. 24, 436
Wyoming, Circ. lib. 284; high sch. 34
Yates City, high sch. 34; sch. & pub. lib. 14, 276
Yorkville, high sch. 34
Zion col. Chicago, 633
Zymotechnic inst. Chicago, 19, 615

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